

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, May 1st, 1905.

Light at Last.

At last there is light dimly visible in the Cimmerian gloom which has so long hung over Russia like a pall. It is but a faint light, but it presages the dawn. The military situation seems to be as bad as ever, the financial position shows no improvement, domestic affairs seem to be almost desperate. No great man capable of command has emerged from the millions. But at long last the conviction seems to be dawning upon the Russian mind that the soul of man must be free, and that the State in enslaving the Church has paralysed the main-spring of progress. The lack of political liberty is bad. But the denial of religious liberty is ten times worse. The memorial which M. Witte recently presented to the Tsar on the subject of the Russian Orthodox Church, starts from the assumption that religious liberty is to be granted to all Russian Nonconformists, and follows this up by a bold and well-reasoned plea for the restoration of liberty to the Established Church. For the moment nothing came of it. But everything may come of it. The Church itself seems to be stirring beneath its bonds. The bureaucratic police system imposed by Peter the Great upon the Greek Orthodox Church has been like the ice with which the Russian winter covers the waters of the Neva. The living water is still there, but navigation is stopped, the surface is as hard as iron and as cold. Not until spring-time does the ice melt and the river is restored to the use of man. The Russian winter is long, but the winter of the Russian Church has lasted two hundred years. What matters that, however, if now at last, after all these weary years, the Church of the living God is about to be roused from slavery and death.

**Religious Liberty
at last.**

On the eve of the May Day which was to have witnessed all manner of bloody disorders, on the morning of the Russian Easter, the Tsar published a decree which, standing side by side with the Rescript which led to the Hague Conference, will place him—all his indecision notwithstanding—on a higher pedestal of glory in the Temple of Fame than that to which any contemporary sovereign can lay claim. For since, in Whittier's phrase, Alexander the Second "With the pencil of the Northern Star Wrote Freedom o'er his land," there has been no such beneficent revolution effected as that which the Tsar accomplished when he proclaimed absolute religious liberty to his subjects, be they Nonconformist, Roman Catholic, or Buddhist. The decree is so comprehensive, so thorough-going, so revolutionary in the best sense of the word, that we can only hold our breath with awe and gratitude. And one of the best results of this Imperial decree is that it will entail as a corollary the extension of religious liberty to the Orthodox Church as well as to its Dissenting rivals. It is seventeen years since I ventured to plead, and plead entirely in vain, with Alexander the Third and M. Pobiedonostseff for some slight instalment of this great act of emancipation. Now that it has come in full measure, we can only thank God and take courage, and keep on hoping that Nicholas II. may be spared to carry out yet other reforms. But if he lived to be a hundred years old, he could do nothing greater than the two achievements by which he will live in history.

**The
Russian Church.**

"It takes a soul to move a body," said Mrs. Browning, "even to a cleaner sty." And until the soul of the Russian nation awakes, until the Church—including in that term not merely

the Orthodox State Church, but the numberless sects which have hitherto been persecuted—becomes a living force, there is no hope of much improvement. The institution which should have been an effective check and control upon the immorality, materialism and corruption of the State was not merely muzzled and paralysed. That would have been bad enough. But in Russia much worse happened than that; for the Church was made pimp and pander to Caesar's House of Ill-fame. It is almost incredible, were it not admitted in M. Witte's memorial, that every parish priest in Russia is bound to violate the secrecy of the Confessional if his penitent in the hour of remorse incriminates himself or others by admitting any offence against the State. The confessor must become the denouncer, the priest the spy, the winner of souls the tool of the police. In Russia, Church and State were one, and the State was that one. Fortunately, not even all the infamies of such a position have been able to destroy the essentially religious nature of the Russian people. The Church, paralysed and moribund, having a name to live while indeed it is dead, has still an immense hold upon the hearts of the peasantry. If only this half-dead paralytic force could be raised into effective action as a great agency working for righteousness, who can foresee the results? The salvation of Russia of the future may be hidden in M. Witte's memorial to the Tsar.

**What
will the Tsar do
with it?**

Once more the Tsar stands at the turning of the ways. Nicholas II., from his anxious desire to do the right and the just thing, has contracted a dangerous habit of halting too long between two opinions. But it is fatal for a Tsar to follow the example of Buridan's ass. Promptitude in giving effect to his own strongest convictions would have averted the Japanese war with all its disastrous consequences. There are certain situations in which indecision is the supreme crime. In the internal situation there are welcome signs that Nicholas II. has made up his mind that his people must be taken into council, and that the promises of his Rescript shall be loyally and strictly fulfilled. "My will regarding the convocation of representatives of the people is unswerving." That is well. But this question of liberty for the Church presses not less earnestly for a decision. The Tsar is a profoundly religious man. He believes in the Providence of God, in the Divine institution of the Church, in

the potent presence of the saints, in the efficacy of prayer. No man knows better than he what a weak, frail, ignorant, worried, and sinful creature is the mortal who is at the head of the State, or how worldly, self-seeking, short-sighted, and mediocre are the Ministers and Grand Dukes who surround him. How dare he allow this secular apparatus of overdriven incompetence to continue to cripple the spiritual energies of the Christian Church? He may reply that the Bishops are at least as hopeless as his Ministers. But the soul of the Church is not to be found in its ecclesiastics. They are often its worst enemies. The whole body of simple believers who are only anxious to serve their Lord in spirit and in truth, it is these faithful souls who are the Church of the Living God. And Caesar surely has quite enough to do in his own secular domain to justify the Tsar in refusing any longer to lay impious constraining hands upon the Ark of the Covenant of God.

Russia's ally, France, has been making progress with the Bill for the separation of Church and State.

The Separation
of
Church and State.

On April 15th the essential clause of the Separation Bill was carried by 336 votes to 236. It runs as follows:—"The Republic neither recognises, pays salaries to, nor subsidises any form of worship." A week later a still more crucial clause transferring all Church property real or personal to the new associations which replace the old was carried by 509 to 44. This large majority makes the Bill practically secure. On January 1st, 1906, the Concordat will be abolished, and the connection between Church and State dissolved. We should feel much more satisfied with the success of disestablishment in France if we did not have an uneasy suspicion that the dominant party in the French Republic has not even an elementary notion of the right of the Church to liberty. So long as the Church sold its freedom for a mess of State pottage it had no right to complain. But it remains to be seen whether the disestablished and disendowed Church will be permitted any greater liberty than it was allowed when in alliance with the State.

**The
Scottish Church
Settlement.**

Lord Elgin's Commission has made its Report. It was appointed to inquire into the mess created by the intolerable prejudice of the Lord Chancellor, when almost out of sheer perversity he and his satellites plunged Scotland into confusion by handing over all property of the Free Church to

the handful of the Wee Frees. The report is on the whole a good one. The Commissioners do not in so many words say that the House of Lords was guilty of the grossest injustice, but they do point out very clearly that their verdict had results so colossally absurd that Lord Halsbury and his colleagues must feel themselves in the pillory. They had to deal with an enormous trust, and in the name of the sanctity of trust property they handed it over to a handful of men who could no more administer that trust than the crew of a fishing smack could navigate a first-class battleship. The Commissioners, therefore, have adopted Mr. Thomas Shaw's proposal. They do not suggest that the judgment of the Lords should be repealed by an Act of Parliament. But they ask that an Act should be passed to prevent the judgment having any legal effect. A Commission is to be created into whose hands all the property of the church will pass. This Commission will make over to the Wee Frees just so much of the church property as they can administer. All the rest, that is to say, nineteen-twentieths of it, will then be legally conveyed to the United Free Church, to whom it rightfully belongs. One fool destroyeth much good, and one perverse Lord Chancellor can make more trouble in a day than Parliament can put right in a year. It is a curious outcome of the struggle for the spiritual independence of the Church that the only way out that can be found is the transfer of all the possessions of the church into the hands of Caesar's nominee.

**The Exodus
to
Canada.**

Lord Dufferin of the glories and the destinies of the Canadian Dominion. The more he can advertise the attractions of Canada the better, and, as the representative of the King, he is at his proper work as Advertiser-General of the advantages of the Dominion as a field for emigration. At home, one of the most significant occurrences of last month was the despatch of 1,000 emigrants chosen and personally conducted by the Salvation Army from Liverpool to Canada. General Booth, it will be remembered, in the interview which we published in these pages some months since, hinted that the Salvation Army was on the eve of a great development as the Emigration Agents of the World. They have made a good start. Mr. Rider Haggard, who has just returned from an official inspection of the farm colonies established by the Salvation Army in the Far West, is favourably im-

pressed. It will be strange indeed if Carlyle's question as to who were to be the Alarics and the Attilas to lead the industrial armies of the new era to the conquest of new worlds were to be answered by the scarlet-jerseyed Salvationists. General Booth has reached New Zealand, where his Majesty Richard Seddon has received him in the fashion set by his Brother King Edward. The proceeds of Self-Denial week this year amounted to £63,000.

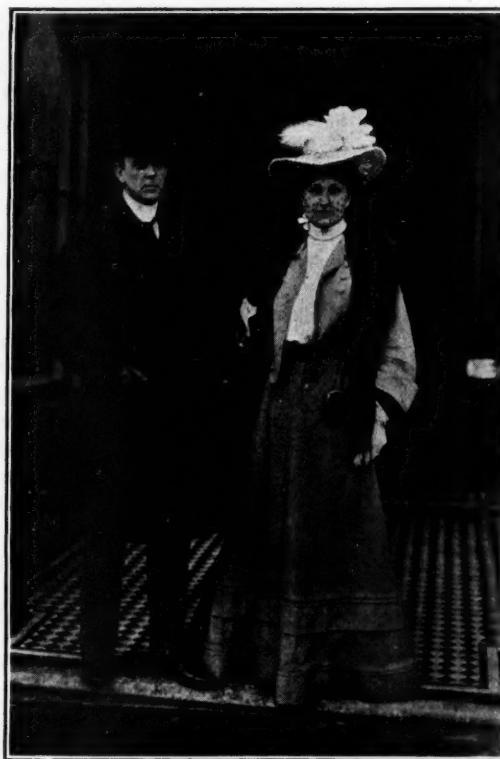
**Woman's Suffrage
as a Test.** When the General Election comes the nation will turn down the present Ministry by what promises to be a phenomenal majority.

The one test—the only decisive test—which the majority of the electors will apply will be to ask whether the candidate who solicits their votes will use his vote to turn the rascals out. This is right and natural enough. But it has its drawbacks. In the just wrath of an indignant nation it is tolerably certain that electors will not discriminate very closely as to the character and capacity of candidates so long as they are warranted sound in the one essential point—viz., that of ejecting from office with ignominy the makers of wanton wars and of unjust laws. Consequently it is probable that while we are turning the great rascals out a number of little rascals will get in. By little rascals we mean men of indifferent moral character, apologists for the South African War, and opponents of Woman's Suffrage. It is here where the unenfranchised but, nevertheless, invaluable woman has an opportunity of rendering great service. As she is deprived of a vote she is not responsible to the State, which disdains her counsels, for the application of the immediate supreme test—for or against the Government? She can, therefore, with a clear conscience apply the minor test, and see to it that no woman's help is given to any candidate who, after full and repeated warning, refuses to help women to the franchise. It is the only way in which women can bring it home to the average male politician that he has got to reckon with women or get "left." I should be exceedingly sorry if one or two leading Front Bench Liberals did not find their way into next Parliament. But if they were to lose their seats because of their obstinate refusal to recognise the civic rights of half the nation, their fate would probably put so much fear of God into the hearts of the survivors that it might be well worth the sacrifice.

**A Case
in
Point.** On the last day of March the Local Authorities (Qualification of Women) Bill was read a second time by the House of Commons

by 171 votes to 21. The minority, however, obstructed

the Bill out of existence. They feel they can do so with impunity because women have no votes, and because they believe they are not in earnest enough to punish the betrayal of their cause. What women need to do is to concentrate on securing that whatever civic rights are enjoyed by the man shall also be conceded to the woman. Nothing more fatuous can be conceived than the attempt to hang up the whole question until adult suffrage can be obtained. So fatuous is it that it is difficult to believe that its supporters are not the unconscious tools of the opponents of all enfranchisement for women. All that we can ask is that the law shall be as colour blind as to sex when it fixes franchises as it is when it levies rates and taxes. When the Liberal caucus meets at Newcastle on the 18th and 19th of this month, we have a right to expect that the resolution passed by the General Committee at Crewe shall be endorsed by the Council. It is about time the organisation was formally brought into line with the views expressed individually by the great majority of Liberal members and candidates. The division in the House on the Woman's Emancipation Bill on the 12th will be regarded as a dividing of the sheep from the goats. Every member who votes against the Bill, on whatever pretext, has, of course, a perfect right to express his own convictions, however inconsistent they may be with Liberal principles, but no member who so votes ought to have the impudence to solicit the influence or support of women as canvassers or speakers when he goes to meet his constituents. If women are not fit to vote they are not fit to canvass.



The Liberal Victory at Brighton.
Portraits of Mr. E. A. Villiers, M.P., and his wife.

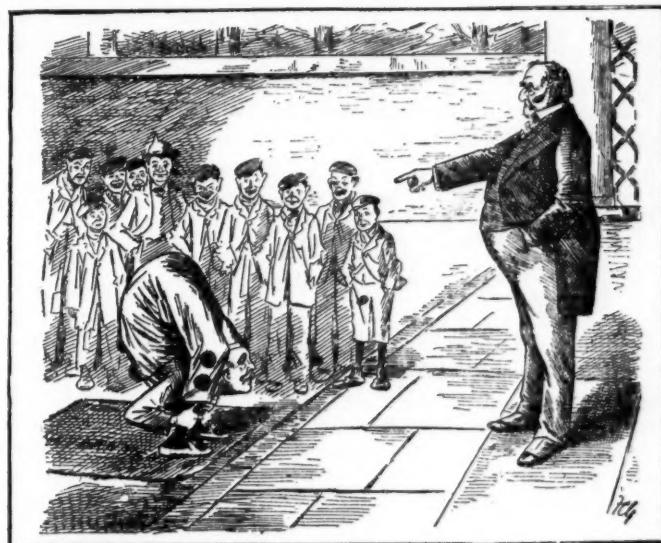
long as possible the day of election, which, for most of them, will be the day of execution. What a blessed thing it would be if every single member responsible for the South African War were to be placed at the bottom of the poll!

The Fiscal Fizzle. Before Parliament rose for the Easter Recess Mr. Chamberlain had been reduced to such extremities that he formally had to tell his Tariff Reformers that he, even he, the beloved leader of Mr. Chaplin, was

Brighton. The series of bye-elections which, with almost monotonous regularity, have recorded the dissatisfaction of the nation with the Ministers who misrepresent it, culminated on April 5th by the return of the Liberal candidate for Brighton by a majority of 817. Only those who have kept their eye upon the steady increase of the percentage of Liberal votes were prepared for so crushing a victory in the most

Conservative of seaside watering-places. The last time Brighton polled there was no Liberal candidate in the field. In 1895 the mean Tory vote was 7,614 against a Liberal poll of 5,082. The Tory majority was therefore 2,602, which had been converted into a Liberal majority of 781. There was no mistaking the significance of this knock-down blow. The immediate result, however, was to prolong the lease of life of the Government. In face of such a *débâcle*, no Unionist felt he could count upon re-election. If the Brighton standard were to be universal there would not be 100 Unionists in the next House of Commons. Therefore, at all costs, and at whatever defiance of sound constitutional principle, the Ministerialists resolved to hold together and postpone as

against any taxation of food for the purpose of raising the price of home produce. Mr. Chamberlain, in short, has been beaten, and prefers to take it lying down. It remains to be seen, however, whether he will bear being trampled upon by such men as Mr. Brodrick. That Minister, speaking at Godalming on April 27th, lifted up his horn on high over Mr. Chamberlain and his protectionist horde. The Secretary for India did not even stop short of welcoming the victory of the Liberals over his blameless colleague Mr. Loder at Brighton. Brighton was a warning against the futility and unwisdom of coqueting with Protection. He denied that Mr. Balfour's policy was a diluted edition of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. The Sheffield policy was not a mere Birmingham and water policy, not merely a Protectionist policy mixed with water. He believed Mr. Balfour's Retaliation policy would exist long after the Protectionist *per se* had gone back into the obscurity from which he had frequently emerged. Mr. Brodrick tried to discriminate between Mr. Chamberlain and the Protectionist *per se*, but it was a vain pretence. Mr.



Westminster Gazette.]

[April 10.

Notice to Quit.

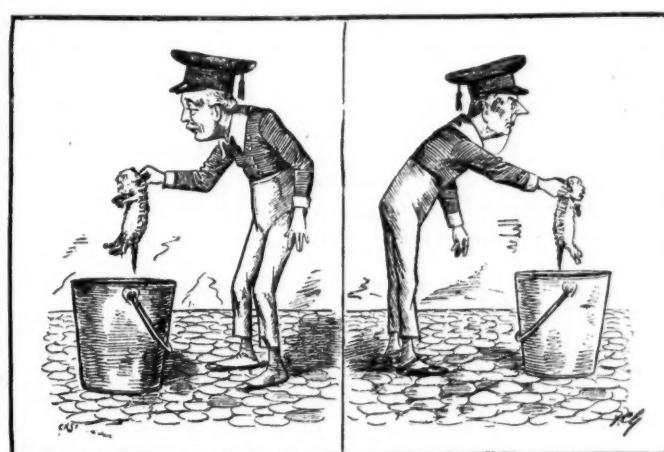
MR. BULL: "Oh! go away, do! I've had enough of that sort of performing nonsense."

Chamberlain's only strength from the first has lain in the fact that he rallied round him what Mr. Winston Churchill called the scattered commandos of the Old Guard of Protection. It remains to be seen how he will take Mr. Brodrick's plain handling. Poor Joe! Is none so low as to do him reverence?

A commonplace
Budget by a
commonplace
Chancellor of

the Exchequer has reduced the tea duty by twopence in the pound, added a million to the sinking fund, and left the income-tax unaltered. There was nothing notable in Austen Chamberlain's speech, except his speculation as to the cause of the shrinkage of the revenue from beer and spirits, which was £137,000 below the estimate. He said that in his opinion it was—

largely attributable to a change in the habits of the people. The masses were discovering other places in which to spend their leisure time and money than public-houses. They went more to theatres and music-halls, and cheap excursions absorbed much of the money that once was spent on drink. He did not doubt that, with reviving prosperity, the revenue from this



Westminster Gazette.]

Feline Amenities.

IT'S ONLY JOE'S KITTEN.

IT'S ONLY ARTHUR'S KITTEN.

[Mr. Balfour having refused to save Mr. Chamberlain's policy from defeat in the House of Commons (on the Ainsworth resolution), the Chamberlainite retort in kind was to insist that Mr. Balfour's policy should receive an exactly similar "damnation" (by the Walton resolution).]

[April 3

source would regain some measure of its old elasticity ; but he did not think they could count on it to provide in the future as large a proportion of our revenue as it had provided in the past.

That is good news. If we all turned teetotallers and swore off smoking, we should find ourselves confronted with a deficit in the revenue of £50,000,000. It is a deficit that we might face with composure, for the gain in other directions would recoup the nation a hundredfold. The amount of money actually received last year by the exchequer was £143,370,000. When the Liberals left office they carried on the government of the country for £86,000,000.

**The Feeding
of
Starving Scholars.** On April 28th the Local Govern-

ment Board by a stroke of the pen has established a principle that may carry us far. It is the principle of the State compelling a man to accept a loan to meet a liability in order to facilitate his prosecution for default. It is to be applied by Boards of Guardians to fathers who send their children starving to school. The children are to be fed for a month and the cost of their food lent to the father, and the loan is made recoverable by County Court process. If a loan is needed a second time within six months the father is to be prosecuted under the Vagrancy Act or under the Child's Protection Act. This principle of lending money to meet legal liabilities so as to facilitate sending a man to gaol for failure to do his duty is capable of a wide extension. Take, for instance, all affiliation orders which the unfortunate mothers now find it most difficult to collect. By extending this principle the Guardians would pay to the mother the weekly dole, charge it as a loan against the father, and clap him into prison if he failed to repay the loan. The principle of making the State the poor man's banker to lend him money to meet his obligations with drastic powers of recovery is novel, and it will be interesting to see how it works.

**The Ratepayer
as
Provident.** Ministers have introduced under the Ten Minutes Rule a Bill constituting a central organisation for London for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed at a cost never to exceed a penny in the pound. The scheme is compulsory for London, optional for the rest of the country. The stipulation is made that work is always to be found for the unemployed in a farm colony. The *Spectator* denounces the whole scheme as one for establishing national workshops *in petto*. It is more open to objection on the score that it is a piecemeal, hand-to-mouth scheme. What is wanted is a comprehensive attempt to deal with the whole question of sickness,

accidents, old age, unemployment and death, in the same scientific way in which it is handled in Germany.

**The Revolt
of
the Ratepayer.**

"The ratepayer is poor." That pregnant aphorism, upon which Lord Milner wrote a leader in the *Pall Mall Gazette* when the Glasgow

householders refused to adopt the Free Libraries Act, has been too much forgotten of late. The Education Act of 1902 has created a good deal of friction by the opposition of the Nonconformists ; but it seems destined to create a great deal more by the increased burden it throws upon the ratepayer. The net effect of that measure has been to increase or to promise to increase the education rate by threepence or fourpence in the pound all over England. The London County Council is face to face with a tremendous problem in the shape of some hundreds of voluntary schools which are insanitary and otherwise in need of a heavy expenditure. East Ham, however, is the place where the ratepayer has revolted. East Ham is a poor man's town, one of the worst examples of the segregation of classes which is so marked a feature of modern life. It has elected to have a Mayor and Corporation of its own. It is outside the London area, and therefore can obtain no relief from the wealthier districts. Until the Education Act was passed it got a certain amount of relief under the Necessitous School Board Act. But School Boards having been abolished, East Ham finds itself confronted with an Education rate of three shillings in the pound. East Ham has gone on strike. The Town Council has unanimously passed a resolution that "from June 1st next the Council will decline to administer the Education Act." They have given notice to all their teachers, and the youth of East Ham is revelling in the prospect of an unending holiday. If East Ham Town Council is not promptly brought to book the revolt will spread, and no one can see the end of it.

**A Hotel de Ville
for
London.**

The present moment has been seized by those who are primarily responsible for spending £228,000,000 in wanton war and unnecessary rainbow-chasing in South Africa to preach a crusade against even the most necessary expenditure on the needs of the people. London, for instance, has long been in sore want of a decent house in which to accommodate its County Council—a body which last year had to raise and spend five millions and a half of money. It is proposed to buy a site on the south side of the river, running east from Westminster

Bridge, for £600,000, and to erect a County Council Hall at a cost of another million. The sum sounds large, but it is only the capitalised sum of the money at present frittered away every year in rents for the innumerable offices which are scattered all over London. That matters nothing to the *Daily Mail* and its supporters, who are as bitter against all remunerative expenditure for the public good as they are enthusiastic in favour of all wasteful expenditure for the purposes of destruction. There is, however, no doubt that they are wise in their generation. If once the condition of the people question is seriously taken in hand, there will not be many millions to spare for the pastime of Mullah hunting in East Africa or slaughtering Lhamas in the heart of Thibet.

Local Finance. The cry of the suffering ratepayer led the leaders of the Liberal party last month to acquiesce in

the renewal of the Dole Bill, whereby the agricultural ratepayers are subsidised out of the rates in the interest of the Conservative Government. The Bill was a stop-gap measure passed in 1896 for five years to allow the Government time in which to settle the rating question. In 1901 they were too busy with war and bloodshed to deal with domestic problems ; so they renewed it for another four years. They have made no use of the extended term, and now they are proposing to renew it for another four years. Fifty-nine members voted against this, but the party, as a whole, deemed it better to acquiesce in the inevitable. They will have an opportunity of dealing with the whole question before this third term runs out. Mr. Trevelyan's Bill providing for the rating of land values was read a second time last month by a majority of ninety. His idea is that unoccupied land in towns should be assessed at 3 per cent. of its selling value, instead of, as at present, upon its agricultural value.

The Fate of the Russian Armada. The Russian Admiral with the Baltic Fleet, now reinforced by the Third Baltic Fleet, have steamed out of French waters in Kamranh Bay, faring northward to Vladivostock. They form an imposing Armada. Admiral Rojdestvensky had forty-seven vessels under his command, and there must have been twenty more under Admiral Niebogatoff. The kernel of their fighting strength consists of ten battle-ships, of which six are first-class. Against these the Japanese have five battle-ships, four of the first-class, and eight swift armoured cruisers. The Russians have stiffened their personnel by recruiting naval adventurers

of all nations, among whom English are, as usual, well to the fore. They are, however, at the disadvantage of having no base or dock nearer than Vladivostock, and the Japanese can dog them as Drake and Raleigh and Howard dogged the Invincible Armada of Spain. If Japan chooses to use her third-class ships as shell, launching them at night like the old fire-ships against the Russian battleships, she will have bad luck indeed if she cannot ram one or two before her doomed ships go to the bottom. As it would be worth spending three slow, weak ships to put one first-class battleship out of action, it is probable the Japanese will not hesitate to incur the sacrifice. The probability is that before the war is over neither Russia nor Japan will have any battleships left. Russia, foreseeing this, has decided to build at once 10 battleships, 24 armoured cruisers, 15 scouts, 50 destroyers, and 100 torpedo-boats.

The Land War. The Russians, with 300,000, are still falling back before the Japanese, who have 475,000 men in the field, and who threaten to

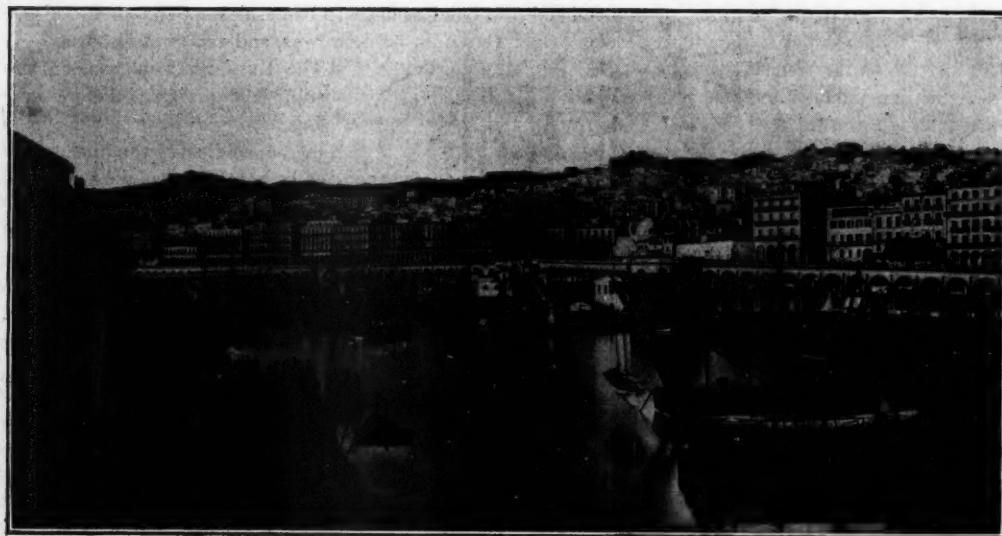
raise another 500,000 before the end of the year. The Russians are said to have lost 435,000 men, the Japanese 250,000, of whom only 50,000 were killed outright. 41,000 prisoners were captured in Port Arthur. The Japanese maintain that they can keep the land war going even if they should lose command of the high sea. In the narrow seas, what with their new submarines and their flotilla of torpedo boats, they expect to be able to hold their own, no matter if all Admiral Togo's big ships go to the bottom. No one talks of peace ; nor is this to be wondered at while the Russians still believe the Baltic Fleet will deal the master stroke which will convert defeat into victory.

Monarchs in the Mediterranean. The King and Queen have been disporting themselves in the Mediterranean, visiting Algiers, and enjoying the sunshine of which their subjects in these islands had a lamentable lack this Easter. The King, on his way South, had a pleasant talk with President Loubet in the train, and on his way back he visited and dined with the President again—this time unofficially. The British Fleet is going to pay a friendly visit to Brest in July, and in August the officers of the French Fleet are to be entertained at the Mansion House. These international junkettings are all to the good, and the more we have of them the better. The Kaiser, after leaving Morocco, called upon the King of Italy at Naples and the King of Greece at Corfu. It is a pity he did not go on to Crete, where that bad egg, Prince George,

is getting on worse than ever with his subjects, who are clamouring to be annexed to Greece. As the Powers have told them it is impossible, the insurgents are beginning the old game of starting a provisional government of their own in the interior. While the King and the Kaiser are thus combining diplomacy with holiday-making, President Roosevelt is revelling in a return to the fierce joys of frontier life, and in hunting wolves and shooting bears is as happy as a schoolboy on his summer holiday.

The Moroccan Trouble. The Kaiser's visit to Morocco passed off without other result, so far, than to provoke a debate in the French Chamber, which led to the resignation of M. Delcassé—subsequently withdrawn.

municating the Spanish agreement, the French Ambassador pointed out that it contained yet another guarantee for the commercial freedom stipulated for in the Anglo-French agreement. To this the German Minister for Foreign Affairs made no objection, so that by reference and by silence the French Government did officially call the attention of the German Government to the English Convention. As a matter of fact, twelve months ago Count von Bülow not only admitted his knowledge of the Convention, but expressly declared that there was no objection to be made to it on the score of German interests, which were not threatened, but indeed rather benefited. After this it is surely somewhat nonsensical to stand upon one's p's and q's and make a grievance of some unnoticed



Photograph by]

King Edward's Visit to Algiers : A general view of the town.

[Frith, Reigate.

There has been an extraordinary amount of fencing about this matter, chiefly in the semi-official German press. The gist of the complaint against M. Delcassé was that he did not officially communicate the text of the Anglo-French agreement about Morocco to France. M. Jaurès held that this ought to have been done to avoid misunderstanding, and he probably was right. M. Delcassé communicated the Franco-Spanish agreement on the same subject to the German Government, and there was no reason why he should not have taken the same course with the earlier agreement. But he did communicate the contents of the Convention fourteen days before it was signed to the German ambassador. When com-

mission in the detail of diplomatic etiquette. M. Delcassé's withdrawal of his resignation was hailed with universal satisfaction.

The following is the authorised version of the Kaiser's discourse at the German Embassy at Tangier, where he spent only two hours :—

The Emperor replied that he had come expressly to Tangier to assert that he would maintain the absolute equality of German economic and commercial rights, and would not allow any Power to obtain preferential advantages. The Sultan was the free Sovereign of a free country, and Germany would insist on always carrying on her affairs direct with him, and would never allow any other Power to act as intermediary. The present was an unsuitable time to introduce any reforms on European lines, and all reforms should be founded on Islamic law and traditions. What Morocco required was only peace and quiet, and he would

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find means later on for making his opinion known to the Maghzen on questions of detail.

As France disclaims any desire to secure preferential advantages, and as no one asked Germany to accept France as her intermediary, it is somewhat difficult to see the *rationale* of this declaration. If the Kaiser really desired peace and quiet in Morocco, he ought not to have gone to Tangier. His visits have, no doubt, many excellent results, but the promotion of international tranquillity has never been their exceptional characteristic.

The Scandinavian Scare. Since the appearance of the Norwegian case, as it was last month stated by Dr. Nansen, the explorer

Mr. Sven Hedin has placed the Swedish case before the British public, and Mr. Björnsen

the Norwegians into submission. The Prince Regent might do worse than summon Baron Bildt to his counsels. There is no difficulty in the situation which that shrewd, hard-headed, long-sighted diplomatist could not straighten out if he were allowed a free hand.

Punctually in accordance with the prediction of Zadkiel's Almanac, the earthquake shook a tract of territory, viz., North-West India,

the Paltampur and Kangra districts, at the beginning of last month, destroying 15,000 lives. The region immediately affected was the size of the United Kingdom. Dharmasala was the centre of the shock, but it affected Simla, where Lady Curzon had a narrow escape. Later in the month there was a



Photograph by]

The Earthquake in India : Amritsar—one of the places which suffered.

[Frith, Reigate.

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has added his quota to the controversy. The intervention of the Prince Regent has failed to heal the breach. The Swedish Prime Minister has resigned, and the Norwegians are going ahead with their scheme for appointing Norwegian consuls. There is a tendency to represent Russia as a certain aggressor upon the Norwegian strip that divides Russia from the Atlantic. The Swedes threaten to leave Norway to be eaten up by the Muscovite bear. But surely if that much-abused animal really meant business, it is not the protecting shield of Sweden that would save the Norwegian littoral. The fact is, the Swedes are making use of the Russians as a useful bogey to scare

slight shock of earthquake felt in the English Midlands, but no lives were lost or buildings destroyed.

The retiring American Ambassador **Mr. Choate** and **Mr. Whitelaw Reid**, was entertained last month at a farewell banquet at Lincoln's Inn by the Bench and Bar of England. He made a speech full of eloquence and goodwill. The finest passage was that in which he glorified the profession of the law. He said :—

Until I became an Ambassador and entered the *terra incognita* of diplomacy I believed a man could be of greater service to his country and his race in the foremost ranks of the Bar than anywhere else ; and I think so still. To be a priest, and possibly

a high priest, in the temple of justice, to serve at her altar and aid in her administration, to maintain and defend thoseinalienable rights of life, liberty, and property upon which the safety of society depends, to succour the oppressed and to defend the innocent, to maintain Constitutional rights against all violations, whether by the Executive, or by the Legislature, or by the irresistible power of the Press, or, worse of all, against the ruthless rapacity of an unbridled majority, to rescue the scapegoat and restore him to his proper place in the world—all this seemed to me to furnish a field worthy of any man's ambition.

On St. George's Day Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the newly-appointed Ambassador, made a speech in New York which, if less eloquent than Mr. Choate's, was not less full of enthusiasm and goodwill. If the journalists of London give him a banquet he might give an idealised picture of his profession not unworthy to hang beside that of the tribute of his predecessor to the calling of the lawyer.

**Mark Twain once told me that
The Latest Fool's-cap when he was learning to ride a
for
John Bull. bicycle his teacher told him that**

he had discovered more ways of falling off than anyone he had ever seen. In dealing with South African affairs the present Government is very much like Mark Twain with his bicycle. The ingenuity of foolishness in devising disaster and in organising failure which they have so often exemplified reached its climax in the fantastic simulacrum of a Constitution by which they propose to confer "representative institutions" upon the Transvaal. Mr. Lyttelton and Lord Milner divide the glory of devising this latest fool's-cap with which they propose to adorn the head of poor, patient John Bull. "What fools these mortals be!" It is, however, as well that they can write themselves. They have no need to cry, with honest Dogberry, for someone to write them down an ass. They have done it themselves to save us the trouble. And in this precious Constitution for the Transvaal they have written it out large in good bold round text-hand, so that the wayfaring man, though a bit of a fool himself, cannot mistake its significance. All that can be said in praise of their latest piece of handiwork is that in ineptitude, in futility, in fatuity, it is entirely consistent with all their other achievements in the same field. *Finis coronat opus.*

**The Transvaal
Constitution.** The first thing to say about this Transvaal Constitution is that it is a distinct breach of faith. Once more they set about a South

African policy with a lie in their right hand. When peace was made, both Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner promised the Boer generals and Mr. Steyn that they were to have a Constitution like that of the Cape—the Transvaal probably in three years' time, the Orange Free State earlier. This was not inscribed

in the bond. It was an explanation given in all good faith by Lord Kitchener. Believing that they were dealing with a man whose word was as good as his bond, the Boers laid down their arms and signed the Treaty of Vereeniging. How do they find themselves to-day? Three years have passed since the treaty was signed, and instead of a Constitution like that of the Cape, which was promised them, they have a Constitution that is as unlike the Cape as it can be made, and instead of its being granted to the Orange Free State before the Transvaal, the Orange Free State is doomed to remain indefinitely under arbitrary government. The *Times* says frankly that this is because the Boers are in a majority in the Free State, and therefore they must be denied the Constitution promised them when they laid down their arms. This is a swindle. Whether it is rogues of contractors, imbeciles of generals, unscrupulous High Commissioners, this Government has never been honest and straight in any of its dealings with South Africa. The Constitution of the Cape is a Constitution which allows extra representation to the country districts to counterbalance the numbers of the towns. The Transvaal Constitution is based on the principle of "one vote one value," expressly in order to enable the towns to override the country. The Cape Constitution gives the Cape Colony responsible government by placing the executive under the direct control of the majority of the elected representatives. The Transvaal Constitution establishes an irresponsible executive appointed by Mr. Lyttelton or Lord Selborne, and deprives the elected representatives of any control.

**A Swindle,
an Outrage, and
a Folly.** The new Constitution is, therefore, a swindle to begin with. It is an outrage to the intelligence of the

Empire. We have a right to expect that the Ministers of the King, when acting in his name, will not flagrantly offend against the principles of Colonial government which have long since been worked into the fabric of our self-governing Empire. Lord Durham's Report on Canadian government settled once for all the questions with which Ministers are now attempting to deal on opposite principles. The fundamental principle of that Report was that it is fatuous and suicidal for the Imperial authority in London to attempt to govern a Colony to which it has given representative institutions by an Executive which is not responsible to the elected representatives of the people. The Home Government made a long struggle against applying this principle to the Cape, with no end of mischief accruing for many years. But at last

Downing Street was compelled to give way. The whole story is told at length in Molteno's life, and very interesting and instructive reading it is. Now Mr. Lyttelton has the effrontery to refer to that period of confusion and agitation as a justification for repeating the blunder in the Transvaal. The folly of it is as conspicuous as its bad faith. As Gibbon Wakefield said long ago, to grant representative institutions without responsible government is like lighting a fire in a room the chimney of which is stopped up. It is not very pleasant for the people in the room, and how long it lasts depends entirely upon the strength of the fire. In the nature of things the Colonists in South Africa, whether British or Boer, who are accustomed to self-government can acquiesce in the existence of an assembly which "might refuse or pass laws, vote or withhold supplies, but could exercise no influence in the nomination of a single servant of the Crown." "It is difficult to conceive," said Lord Durham about a similar set of wiseacres, "what could have been their theory of government who imagined that in any Colony of England a body invested with the name and character of a Representative Assembly could be deprived of any of those powers which, in the opinion of Englishmen, are inherent in a popular legislature."

No one had better and closer experience of the working of such a system as is now proposed to be set up in the Transvaal than

William Porter, who was Attorney-General until 1875, when responsible government was established. He gave it as his deliberate opinion in the Cape Chambers, July 30th, 1871 :—

I have always held the view that to work representative institutions without responsible government is a rash and dangerous experiment. . . . I wish this South African Colony may possess that, without which parliamentary institutions

become a mockery, a delusion and a snare—I mean a responsible Ministry, possessing the confidence of the Legislature and the people.—Molteno, vol. I, p. 172.

Lord Durham laid down the law once for all in his Report on the affairs of British North America when he said—

The Crown must submit to the necessary consequences of representative institutions; and if it has to carry on the Government in unison with a representative body, it must consent to carry it on by means of those in whom that representative body has confidence. In England this principle has been . . . an indisputable and essential part of our constitution. . . . It surely cannot be the duty or the interest of Great Britain to keep a most expensive military possession of these Colonies in order that a Governor or Secretary of State may be able to confer Colonial appointments on one rather than another set of persons in the Colonies. For this is really the question at issue.—Report, pp. 205—208.

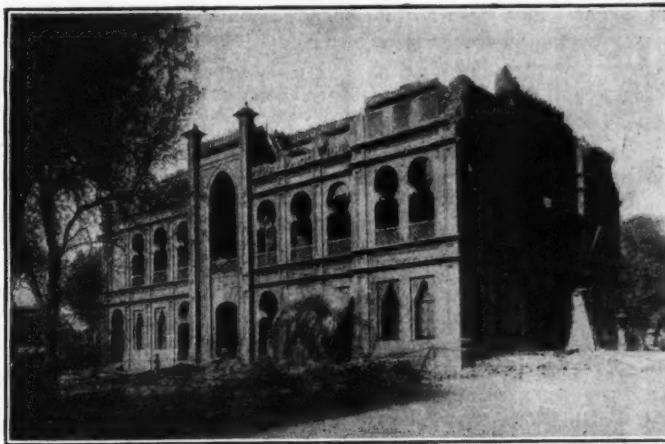
That last sentence touches the point with a needle. All this fraud and folly and extravagance is to be incurred in order

that the Executive posts may be given to persons favoured by the ruling Junto of the Rand, rather than to persons chosen by the representatives of the Colony.

"A Mockery,
"Delusion,
and a Snare."

What are the details of this new Constitution which the former Attorney-

General of Cape Colony accurately described in advance as "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare"? To begin with, it postpones responsible government for four years, the duration of the new Legislative Assembly, which is to consist of thirty or thirty-five elected and six or nine official members, the latter being members of the Executive appointed by the Crown. The thirty or thirty-five representatives are to be elected by white adult male subjects of the King who have been entitled to vote for the First Volksraad under the Republic, or who may be earning £100 per annum, or who may now occupy land and premises worth £100 or of the annual value of £10, if they have occupied such premises or drawn such salary for any six of the



Photograph by

[Mrs. L. MacNair.]

The Earthquake in India—Wreck of the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Lahore.

The Voice
of
Experience.

twelve months preceding the day of registration. A board of three Commissioners shall divide the Colony into single member electoral districts on the basis of the number of voters. Mr. Lyttelton refused to allow the basis to be the number of population, because he wished to handicap landed fathers of families by giving them no more voice in the management of the country than migratory young bachelors who have no stake in the country, but whose vote might be anti-Boer. The only proper franchise is to give every living human being a vote, fathers voting for sons when minors, and mothers voting for daughters till they are of age. Only in this way can the family be adequately represented. In the Transvaal Mr. Lyttelton has deliberately and avowedly adopted a basis of representation intended to increase the electoral power of young unmarried men. The Legislative Assembly may make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony, subject to the right of the Governor to send them back for amendment or to reserve them for two years for the discretion of the Colonial Secretary. It may not vote any money unless such vote is recommended by the Governor. English is to be the official language, but with the permission of the President any member can address the assembly in Dutch. The control of the railways and of the South African Constabulary is reserved for the Intercolonial Council.

What will the Boers do? "His Majesty's Government," says Mr. Lyttelton, "expect co-operation" of the Dutch. Will they get it? It is more than doubtful.

The whole scheme is a fraudulent trap designed avowedly to secure a majority in the Assembly for the minority in the country, and to evade the execution of the Treaty by palming off a sham upon the world. The Boers may fairly refuse to have any part or lot in the silly imposture, (1) because the Orange Free State is denied the alleged privilege offered to the Transvaal, and as the two Republics were solidaires in war, they will act together in peace; (2) because representative institutions cannot be worked without responsible government; and (3) because the system of representation is unfair to the country as against towns. The right of rural districts far from the centre of power to have representatives in excess of their numbers is recognised in the Cape as well as in other Colonies. I well remember Dr. Jameson's right-hand man in the Cape Parliament declaring that they would never for a moment tolerate the principle of one vote one value in the Cape Colony. It would place all the rest of the country in the

hands of those whom Mr. Rhodes called the screamers of the towns. Such an arrangement seemed to him absolutely unthinkable for the Cape. What General Botha thinks about it we know from a speech delivered at Gezina last March. Speaking of the cry of one vote one value, he said:—

It is something which stands in direct opposition to the best interests of the whole country; it is a thing which is not tolerated even in England itself; why, then, should we submit meekly to having it forced down our throats? Superficially it may appear sound: "one vote one value"; but what does it signify? Simply this: the placing of one section of the people on top of all the others. It is the intention of those who advocate this principle to ignore entirely the country's territorial claims to representation, the old electoral divisions are to be done away with, and representation is to be based entirely on the number of voters. Thus it would be laid down that—to give an instance—say every 2,000 voters will send one representative to the Legislature; and under such a scheme two entire districts like Waterburg and Zoutpansberg, comprising almost half of our State and having peculiar and complicated interests of their own, would hardly be able between the two of them to depute one member, whilst, on the other hand, places where there is temporarily congregated a floating, restless and unsettled population would be able to elect three, four or five and even more representatives! What does such an electoral system signify, but the deliberate ignoring of the settled and permanent interests of the country, and sacrificing the same to give undue preference to a temporary and unsettled population, which can have no interest in the country beyond the immediate confines of the industry with which it busies itself?

The Alternatives. The idea entertained by Mr. Lyttelton that the British residents in the Transvaal are opposed to responsible Government

is one of the characteristic delusions of the Jingo party. The only reason why I doubt whether the Boers will reject the whole scheme is the possibility that they may know that *het Volk* and the Responsible Government Association between them are so strong that they can sweep the country in favour of responsible government. If the Boers and the Responsibles could elect nineteen or twenty-three members, as the case may be, to the Legislative Council pledged to refuse any consideration of the war contribution, or the passing of any legislation whatever, until responsible government has been established in both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, they would be in a very strong position. It would be a justifiable policy, if the Boers and Responsibles are strong enough to make the election of such a majority a dead certainty before the polls open. Otherwise they had better treat the whole scheme with contempt, and persist in their present dignified attitude of abstention coupled with organisation. But the line of policy to be adopted by the King's new subjects in the Transvaal is one for their own discretion. Their friends in this country can only assure them that whichever policy they adopt it will have our loyal support.

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CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

IN the Eastern hemisphere fun of the cartoonist chiefly hovers around the Kaiser's visit to Morocco—the comedy of which is broad enough without the aid of the caricaturist—the crisis in Russia, and the change of Governors at the Cape. In the New World the Trusts are still, as ever, the principal butt of the penciller's wit.



Kladderadatsch.]

The Dream of the Sultan of Morocco.

GHOST OF KRUGER: "Have you also received a telegram?"
SULTAN: "Allah be praised, no!"

[Berlin.



Neues Blatt.

Morocco and her New Friends.

THE SULTAN: "Help! Help! So much love and friendship will surely kill me!"

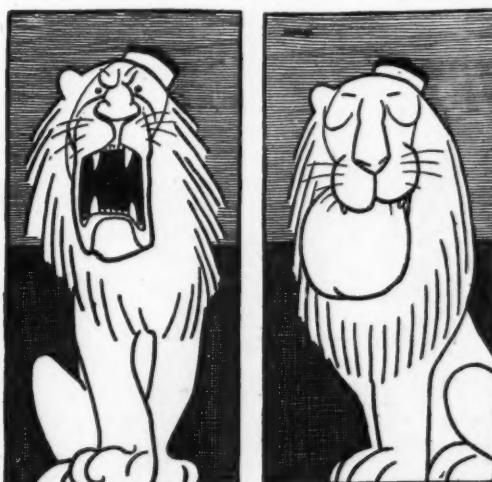
[Vienna.



[Paris.

The Kaiser's Hasty Departure from Tangier.

Afraid! Oh, dear no; only a slight illness which prevented his landing and so retarded the Moorish and Morocco expansion.



[Simplicissimus.

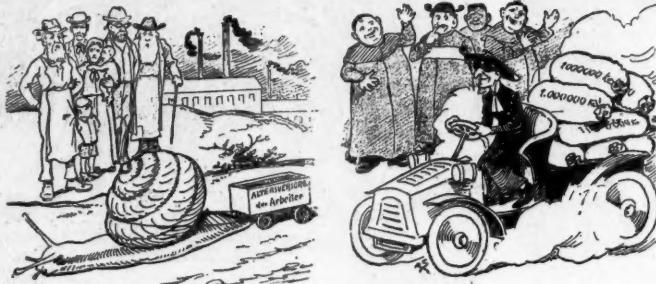
The British Lion.

Before and after the Baltic Fleet award.

*Kladderadatsch.]*

The Entente Cordiale.

[Berlin.]

*Neue Glühlächer.]*

All the Difference.

[April 12,

When workmen's claims are in question the pace is that of the snail; when the business is that of the clergy, behold the motor-car.

*Owl.]*

"Lady Selborne, who is, of course, a daughter of the late Marquis of Salisbury, will add the woman's charm and influence which has been the one thing lacking during Lord Milner's tenure of office."—*Cape Times*.

[Cape Town.]

*Minneapolis Journal.]*

He'll have to Hurry.

M. Delcassé will have to get busy very soon or he'll have to officiate as undertaker instead of peacemaker.

*Lustige Blätter.]*

THE TSAR'S COURIER (shouting to Linievitch): "Stop, your Excellency! I am not Nogi; I am bringing your commission as Commander-in-Chief."

*Fretoria News.***The Pilot and the New Captain.**

THE PILOT (all but exhausted, after a long night on the bridge) : "Glad to see you, my lord; it's been a dirty night, but the dawn's breaking and we're clear of the rocks at last."

*Lustige Blätter.***Stuck in the Mud.**

THE TSAR: "Help! Help! little father Linievitch."

[No. 15.]



[New York.]

Let in the Light.*Lustige Blätter.***The Dream Dance of the Tsar.**

Pobiedonostzeff at the piano—*furioso*; De Witte at the piano—*dolce*.

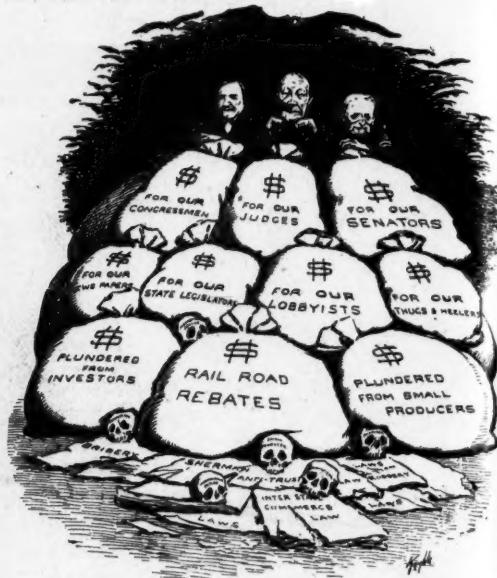
[No. 14.]



[Vienna.]

A Fresh Exchange.

Why should Germany and America only exchange professors?
Why not rulers?



[New York.]

"Gentlemen, we are ready!"

[New York.]

The Carrion Bird.

Illustrating the alien immigrant problem in America. In the original cartoon the Statue of Liberty is inscribed "Liberty for any trash to enter the U.S.A."



[New York.]

The Trusts Again.

Design for a tablet in antique brass to be placed in the Chicago University.

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come !



Lustige Blätter.]

Von Bülow's Happy Lot.

[No. 14.

"The world is fuller of good things every day; one hardly knows which to choose."



Hindi Punch.]

[Bombay.

The Proposed Tour of the Prince of Wales.

HINDI PUNCH: "Welcome, thrice welcome, whenever you choose to come! Your Royal Highness' humble servant and his *Punch Prajā* are on the tip-toe of expectation!"



Melbourne Punch.]

That Australian Mail Contract!

ORIENT CO.: "Pooh, pooh! I'm not going to bargain with you, little man—I've got you on toast."

[But a compromise has since been effected.]



Kladderadatsch.]

Politics in Hungary.

In Hungary all parties are in a hurry to do the State business; but they all pull in different directions, while M. Tisza sits at ease with his newspaper.

Turning to home affairs, we find our cartoonists more than equal to the crucial test. When the facts are themselves the most farcical caricature of serious politics, to caricature the caricature is difficult. But it has been done, and well done.



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

Small Profit, Quick Return.

BROTHER B-L-F-R: "What, brother, back to the fold so soon?"
MISSIONER J-S-PH: "Well, do you know it has been borne in upon me that our success will be more complete the longer it is delayed!"

[In his speech of April 12th, Mr. Chamberlain said, "I hope the great Liberal Unionist Organisation will not be cast down by any opposition or temporary check, but that they will pursue this great policy to a success which will be the more complete the longer it is delayed."]



Westminster Gazette.]

Call Again.

[April 18.

"BRER FOX he saunter roun' ter Brer Rabbit's house, en he up en say he wanter confabulate 'bout goin' inter partnership agen en crappin' tergudder same ez befo'."

"BRER RABBIT 'spond dat he wuz monst'us sorry, but he got mos' important bizness ter 'tend to jus' now, en he segashuate dat Brer Fox'll hatter call agen in er week or two."

Punch's suggestive cartoon is apt to set every fervent Free Trader a-singing with fresh zest:—

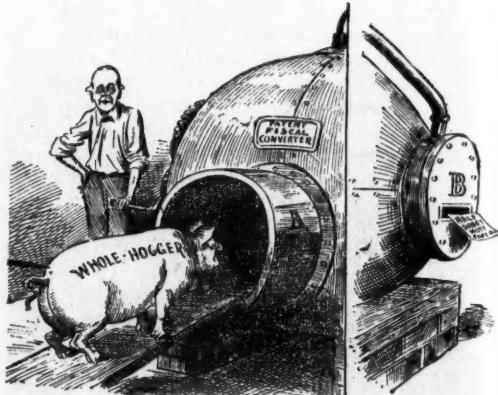
" I would I were a cassowary
On the banks of Timbuctoo;
I would eat a missionary,
His Bible, and hymn-book too."



Morning Leader.]

JOHN BULL: "He doesn't seem to talk much."
J. CHAMBERLAIN: "No; but he's a beggar to think."

[Mr. Balfour received a deputation headed by Mr. Chamberlain, representing the Tariff Reformers, with the object of deciding the future course of action. It is understood that Mr. Balfour received the deputation cordially, but made no definite statement.]



Westminster Gazette.]

[April 17.

The Fiscal Converter.

Insert Whole-Hogger in opening A, turn handle, and a half-sheet of notepaper will appear at opening B.

[N.B.—This process can be reversed. If Whole-Hoggers be desired, insert half-sheet of notepaper at B, turn handle the other way, and Whole-Hogger will emerge at A.]

Can We Federate Our Piebald Empire?

I.—NO. By MR. J. EDMOND, Editor of the "Sydney Bulletin."

MR. CECIL RHODES in his later days held the *Sydney Bulletin* in holy horror. Americans and *Sydney Bulletin* Australians he regarded as the great enemies of the Union Jack in South Africa. The *Sydney Bulletin* which he thus honoured by his dread is indeed one of the most notable journals of the world. It is brilliant, lawless, audacious, scoffing, cynical, a compound of the paragraphs of *Truth* at its zenith, with the cartoons of the *Tomahawk* when Matt Morgan was at his prime. No other weekly paper has such an Australasian circulation. It is fearless, insolent, cocksure. It is a veritable haggis of confused and undigested materials. The note is raucous, sometimes rancorous, and singularly lacking in the old world graces of chivalry and courtesy. The *Sydney Bulletin* is the Australian larrikin disporting himself in type, full of gibes and sneers at all ideals but its own. In dealing with the cause of woman's enfranchisement it is coarse and vulgar. On the subject of Protection it is as fanatical as Mr. Chamberlain, and about as well informed. It is the champion for "Australia for the White Australians, and let the rest of the world go to the devil." John Bull is to the *Bulletin* not the genial old gentleman of *Punch*, but an odious, sensual Jewish usurer. Nevertheless and notwithstanding—and, indeed, all the more on that account—those who are interested in the future of the British Empire will do well to keep their eye on the *Sydney Bulletin*. I was therefore very much pleased to receive last month a contribution written from Burmah, where Mr. Edmond, the Editor of the *Bulletin*, had gone to see with his own eyes some of his dark-skinned fellow-subjects. I print the article and commend it to the attention of those tariff reformers who imagine that preference will secure free trade within the Empire. I need not point out the delusion of the writer that the balance of trade is in favour of a country which exports more than it imports, for that is common to all Protectionists. It is not with the political economy of the *Bulletin* that I am concerned so much as with its politics. The Editor has a voice heard throughout the Empire, and I shall be glad to accord a similar publicity to the reply of anyone competent to answer the question in the affirmative.—ED. REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

[April 17.
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ANY article which deals with Imperial Federation from the standpoint of the Colonist of British origin may fairly commence with these two propositions:—

(1) That the present Imperial system, or lack of system, is so utterly untenable that it can only end in the disruption of the Empire by the breaking away of the great dependencies which are peopled principally by members of the Anglo-Saxon race.

(2) That the chief obstacle in the way of the establishment of a more permanent system is to be found in the United Kingdom itself.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The present position is based first, last, and all the time on the assumption that the Englishman who leaves England to help in carrying the flag a little farther out is necessarily an inferior as compared to the one who stays behind, and, it may be, moulders in some sleepy little country town and sells cheese in some murky little shop. The adventurous Englishman, who goes forth to Canada or South Africa or Australia and invades the wilds, and shifts the boundary of living Anglo-Saxondom a few miles farther into what was till then a wilderness, is, in fact, a mild form of criminal in the eye of the law, and a degraded individual in the view of public opinion. He ceases at once to be a full and complete citizen of the Empire. He loses his Imperial franchise and his share in deciding the Empire's policy, and in controlling the army and navy.

Instead of being the possessor, he becomes the thing possessed. *Whitaker's Almanac* and other books of reference begin to describe him as "Our Colonial Possessions," whereas if he had stayed at home and been a cheesemonger or a churchwarden he would have been classed among the owners instead of among the property. He is liable to be spoken to patronisingly by the great aggregate cheesemonger who never left his native village, about the gratitude he should feel towards "us" for all that "we" have done for him in endowing him with these splendid colonies, and the man who fights the almost endless droughts in inland Australia, or wages war with the snows of North-West Canada, sometimes fails to see exactly what the cheesemonger who stayed behind *has* done for him. It is true that the adventurous Englishman who shifts the real and workable boundary of the Empire a few miles farther on gets something in exchange for the loss of his rights as an Imperial citizen. He acquires a small local franchise and certain local rights of self-government. But he has lost his share of the control of the Empire's policy. His local Acts of Parliament are subject to the veto of a power which he has no more share or voice in creating than if the veto were exercised by the Sultan of Turkey or the Shah of Persia, and he is sometimes driven to the conclusion that neither of these potentates could exercise the veto much less intelligently than the present authority. He is cut off from any chance of rising to eminence in Imperial politics or in the Imperial military or

naval service unless he repents of his sin and returns to England, and there begins his career afresh. He is unfit to be even a Colonial Governor—a position to which the pettiest member of the British Parliament or the mildest scion of the British aristocracy may aspire. All this is the penalty for carrying the flag into the back regions of the globe, and helping to prevent the British Empire being again what it was in the time of James I.—a little archipelago off the French coast.

THE NAVAL TRIBUTE.

So far as concerns Australia, one of the chief controversies with the Imperial Government concerns the question of defence. The Commonwealth maintains its own military forces. Whether, as compared with its population (which is one-tenth that of the British Isles), they are equal to those of the United Kingdom, it is impossible to say. Considering the British forces in the light of the fact that they took three years to suppress a handful of farmers in South Africa, and considering the Australian forces in the light of the assistance they rendered in that lamentable and sinful proceeding, the Commonwealth may be doing its share in a military sense—or it may be doing less. As regards naval matters the Commonwealth contributes £200,000 a year to the support of the British Fleet, and the demands for a larger contribution are loud and frequent. Comparing its population with that of the whole Empire the Commonwealth's subsidy is not very much less than its fair proportion of the whole cost of naval defence. Comparing its population with that of the British Isles the subsidy is ridiculously small. Compared with the voice Australia has (or rather has not) in deciding the naval policy of the Empire, in controlling the Navy, in auditing the naval accounts, and in the division of naval positions, emoluments, and dignities, the subsidy is so exorbitant as to amount to an outrage. In time of real trouble it is safe to say that the British Isles would be defended by every vessel which Britain could command, while Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and all the other Australian coastal cities are not guaranteed the protection of so much as a tugboat—this despite the existence of the so-called Australian Squadron, over which Australia has no more influence or control than if it were the Chilian Squadron or the Turkish Fleet. Yet in every negotiation on this subject the impossibility of bringing British statesmen to understand that if an Englishman outside England is to contribute to the support of the British Navy on the same scale as the Englishman in England, he is also entitled to some shred of control, has been unutterable and pathetic. Every British statesman who has approached the subject has done so from the standpoint of the complete and incurable inferiority of the Englishman outside England. About the "duty of the Colonies to carry their share of the burden of Imperial defence" a very great deal is heard. About the corresponding right to a share

in deciding on the Imperial policy, in resolving in what quarrels the Army and Navy shall be employed, in considering what alliances (tending to possible or probable war) shall be effected, and in auditing the national accounts to find out why it is that the United Kingdom has the smallest and yet the most costly army among all the great Powers, and apparently (judged by the story of the Boer war) almost the least efficient—about these matters it is impossible for us in the Commonwealth of Australia to hear anything.

TARIFF RECIPROCITY.

On one point, however, some small attempt has been made to lay the foundation stone of some sort of Imperial union. At the best, however, it has been a very small attempt. Joseph Chamberlain has come forward as the Apostle of Tariff Reciprocity, or Retaliation, or Protection—it is difficult, amid the vapour of words, to find out which he means or how far he means anything. If Mr. Chamberlain would publish in detail his idea of a tariff that would meet the case, there would at least be some tangible basis for discussion, but at present there is very little. So far all the suggestions that have reached Australia have referred to how it is our alleged duty to give a preference to the goods of the Englishman in England; but about his equally obvious duty to give a preference to the goods of the Englishman or the man of English descent in Australia, we hear practically nothing. At present Australia is mildly Protectionist (not nearly so Protectionist as I trust it will be in the future) from purely selfish motives. The United Kingdom is Free Trade from purely selfish motives, so from a moral standpoint things are equal. Australia gives a tariff preference to every Englishman within the scope of its legislation; the United Kingdom gives to its own English people no more preference than it gives to its worst enemy. Therefore, from Joseph Chamberlain's standpoint, the Australian is already a much better Englishman than the Englishman himself. But to come down to the purely business aspect of the case—and even Imperial sentiment of the worst Chamberlain brand cannot wholly obscure the business aspect of the case—the position is this: The Commonwealth of Australia, despite its Protectionist tariff, sells very much less merchandise (shipments of gold to pay interest on our liabilities I do not include as merchandise) to the United Kingdom than it buys from the United Kingdom. This is taking the values at the Australian end of the voyage, but as the difference between these and the values at the British end of the voyage consists of freights paid to British shipowners, it is the values at the Australian end which count. On this basis it seems to us that we are more entitled to receive a preference than to give one, or at all events that we should hear a little more about the preference we are to receive, and not so overwhelmingly much about the one it is our alleged duty to give. Other countries, from which we buy much and to which we sell little, are

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Japan and the United States—in fact, it seems to be our ill-fortune that our bad customers are the United Kingdom and the States, which the United Kingdom regards as its best friends, while our good ones are those which it views with hostility or indifference. But in the main our customers outside the United Kingdom buy from us much more than they sell to us, and it is the balance in our favour on this trade which, to a great extent, enables us to pay the interest to the British money-lender on our stupendous external debt. So far, therefore, the proposals for reciprocity—a strangely one-sided reciprocity!—which have reached us are, to all intents and purposes, proposals that we should commit a violent outrage on our good customers for the benefit and selfish gratification of our bad ones. If we did so, and if France, Belgium, Scandinavia, Chili and a few other countries were moved to effective retaliation, the probable result would be that we would have to offer the British money-lender 10s. in the £. Whether our creditors' yearning for Imperial ideals would counterbalance that shock I do not pretend to say. At all events, seeing that we already buy much more from England than England does from us, and that we are already, in proportion to population, about the best customers that England has upon this earth, we fail to see why we should be the subject of so many homilies about our duty, in a commercial sense, to England. Such homilies would be much better directed at the United States, France, and possibly Japan. Australia, at its best, is a barren land, with no great agricultural future before it. If it is ever to be a great community, and a great section of the British Empire, it must depend largely on manufactures, and to build these up it must buy much less from Britain instead of more. And, by way of making good this loss, the Imperial Government might possibly suggest to the United States that a system whereby Britain buys almost everything from the States and sells to them almost nothing is too one-sided to last. In other words, the first demand for reciprocity should be made where the balance of trade is against the United Kingdom; not where the balance is in its favour. Also it is much more heroic to demand some semblance of bare justice from a community of 80,000,000 people than to nag at a community of 4,000,000 in the effort to extract from it far more than justice. Before Imperial Federation is possible the tariff question will require to be a great deal less nebulous than it is, and reciprocity must assume a much more reciprocal aspect.

THE PROBLEM OF COLOURED RACES.

The British Empire is, in the main, an empire of coloured races, and it is becoming more so rather than less as new annexations are effected, and as white men are driven out of South Africa to make room for Chinese coolies. Whether the coloured races add strength to the Empire or weaken it will not be known till the day of Britain's disaster comes to pass. While British prestige stands high the

coloured races seem reasonably loyal. When the light of that prestige flickers low they may be still loyal, or it may be that Britain will find that it has to contend against three-fourths of its own subjects as well as against enemies outside. Meanwhile the coloured races of the Empire bring troubles to some of the British Colonies which Britain, because they are not its personal and individual troubles, persistently refuses to recognise. In Australia no question stands more definitely in the way of any form of Imperial Federation, and no one points more definitely towards actual secession. Australia is a country with very much desert or semi-desert, and very little good country. It is a white man's land in the sense that there is no part of its habitable area in which a white man cannot work and retain his health. It has a small but steadily increasing population, and it has a vague impression that even the white man has some rights—among them the right to have a place for his children to live in. It is far from Europe and close to Asia, and if its ports were fully opened it could get twenty black immigrants for one white. But it does not want any such black influx, for reasons which England would fully understand if England were not too cold and too remote to be itself in any danger of a huge coloured labour invasion. Being itself in no danger, England refuses to recognise anything, and in reply to the Commonwealth's proposal to openly and honestly draw a colour line as regards immigration, the Imperial Government replied that it could not sanction any legislation which made distinctions between the subjects of our common sovereign, and said something to the effect that the right of every British subject to travel freely throughout the Empire ought to be sacred. The stupendous hypocrisy of this almost struck Australia dumb. Every theoretical right which the native of India possesses, and the acknowledgment of which would be a danger to the United Kingdom itself, has been trodden under foot. He has been conquered. He has no voice in the government of his own country. He has no voice in the management of the Empire, though he constitutes nearly three-fourths of its population. He has no vote and no Parliament, and the alleged rule that taxation and representation are inseparable has gone overboard in his case, because if it did not go overboard British supremacy would be destroyed. But the right to travel freely throughout the Empire does not endanger or inconvenience the Englishman in England, but only the Englishman out of England, and this latter does not count. Therefore the Hindu's sacred claim to infest Australia is greatly present in the minds of British statesmen, and the coloured man really appears, in the British political view of things, to have far more rights in Australia than he has in his own country.

A BLACK PARLIAMENT.

Before there is any hope of including Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand in any scheme for the closer union of the Empire, it will be necessary to

explain much more clearly where our coloured fellow-subject is to come in. At present he is partially excluded from the Commonwealth by the circuitous pretence of an Education Test, which is supposed to apply to all immigrants alike. But the barrier is a very frail one, and wholly insufficient. Because every white Australian adult who is sane and not a criminal has a vote, it is necessary, under the hypocritical plea that no colour distinctions are to be drawn between British subjects in Australia (however great these distinctions may be in India), to give the coloured man a vote if he chooses to put himself on the electoral roll, and Australia does not want to end by having a Black Parliament to run its affairs. It has no desire to be dotted over with black men's towns that smell like Lahore or give forth a perfume like that of the Cashmere Gate of Delhi. It has no demand for plague, cholera, small-pox and the other concomitants of cooliedom. It doesn't want to see its white workmen driven out of one occupation after another as the Asiatic comes in, or forced to hold their own by getting down to the Asiatic level, and there is no visible reason, even in the name of theoretical justice and humanity, why it should submit to these evils. The British Empire in Asia, taken as a whole, is only about as thickly peopled as Switzerland, about one-third as thickly peopled as England or Belgium, and not one-fourth as thickly peopled as Saxony. There is far more fertile land lying absolutely unused in Ceylon and Burmah than there is in Australia, where fertile land is lamentably scarce. Therefore the Hindu knocks at Australia's door, not as a man driven by necessity, but as a miserable incompetent who has made a failure of his own country and desires to come and help to make a failure of ours. True he has the claim that he is a fellow-subject, but we are not responsible for his being one, and many of us would rather he were not. And we have the assurance of British precedent that he is a miserably inferior fellow-subject, not good enough to have a vote, or to enjoy self-government, or to hold any high military command in his own country—not even good enough, except in very rare cases, to sit down at meat with an Englishman. If we are wrong, some of us at all events are willing to make amends by subscribing funds to promote an emigration of Beloochese and other cold-weather tribes to the waste places of Ireland and the north of Scotland, and to help in furnishing Chinese coolies to work the lower-grade tin mines of Cornwall. The rights of our own black aborigines we fully recognise, but beyond that we have no inclination to go. We have tried many kinds of alien aborigines, and found them all wanting. Also we have found them all about equally aggressive, bumptious and dangerously criminal as soon as they had grasped the astounding fact that they were in a land where all British subjects, so soon as they had gained admission, were equal in practice as well as in theory. And even if we have still a few fertile empty spaces in the

Commonwealth that the Hindu or the Chinese British subject would gladly occupy, our view is that when a newly married white couple, whose children have hardly begun to arrive, only occupy four rooms in their twelve-roomed mansion, it does not follow as a matter of course that they should give the other eight rooms in perpetuity to negroes or Mongols.

A WHITE FEDERATION.

If there is ever to be a genuine union of the Empire, it is difficult to see that it can be based on anything less than a new Imperial Parliament (probably a Parliament of one House), elected on a wide franchise by the white people of the Empire, with representation according to population. Anything else looks like an unstable makeshift, but such a Parliament could be based on the white populations only; in any other conditions it would be a Parliament with three or four black, brown and yellow members to one white one, with Chinamen on the Ministerial benches, and a Babu leading the Opposition, and a discontented third party led by a Zulu or a Pathan. Already 99 per cent. of the coloured races of the Empire are disqualified, in a more or less surreptitious manner, from all Parliamentary influences. Any real Imperial Federation must bring about the necessity of drawing the colour line openly instead of secretly, and telling the coloured man plainly about his unfitness to govern, instead of merely leaving him to infer, by circumstances, that he is one of the unfit. And along with this necessity would go the other necessity of allowing the white regions of the Empire to exclude the extraneous black, brown, or yellow fellow-subject. The strength of the Empire must lie *always* in its white people; even if the black man is loyal, it is the white man's prestige that, in the last resort, keeps him so. But unless those portions of the Empire which are suitable for white settlement are reserved for white settlement—for the rearing of a sturdy race of white workers, not a mere handful of languid white masters giving orders to a multitude of black servants—the British Empire can never hope, in the day when it has its back to the wall, to count reliable bayonets against Russia, the United States, or even Germany. Britain exports much of its sturdy white manhood to the United States, where the children of British emigrants learn to be Britain's rivals, and their grandchildren its possible enemies, while it fills the Transvaal (eminently suited for the growth of a white race) with Chinese, and urges Australia to give up its little strip of fertile country to the Hindu. So far as concerns population, the Empire is not growing very fast, save by the annexation of new hordes of blacks; and unless Imperial Federation is to be a scheme for drawing together, strengthening, and fostering the white races, it is difficult to see where its value comes in.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

It seems almost necessary to recognise that the British House of Peers would not fit in anywhere as

part of a really Imperial Parliament. The Colonies have no faith in a legislative body whose sole qualification is that it is a House of Eldest Sons. They could never be adequately represented in it, which, even if they had some measure of faith in the existing Eldest Sons, would be an insuperable obstacle. Moreover, the idea of a peerage, hereditary or otherwise, is repugnant to all colonial ideas. If the present British Parliament is willing to become a mere local legislature, as the Federation Parliaments of Canada and Australia would be, and to hand over all questions of tariffs, defence, and foreign and colonial policy to a new and purely elective legislature of one House, created on a white man suffrage, there might be some living force in the Imperial Federation idea.

THE IMPERIAL TARIFF.

If the British House of Peers is one serious obstacle in the way of Imperial unity, the British Free Trade ideal is an even greater one. All recent utterances on the subject of closer union have been based, more or less, on theories of reciprocity or trade preference, and on schemes for fostering the internal trade and industries of the Empire. But Britain can grant no preference to the Colonies if, at the same time, it admits the goods of all foreign countries free. And even colonies which might be willing to admit British goods free are not prepared to admit freely the goods of all Britain's foreign friends and enemies. Furthermore, even the Colonies which might be willing to admit freely the goods of their white fellow-subjects, who work under something like the same conditions as ourselves, are certainly not willing to admit freely the goods of the coloured fellow-subjects who are willing to herd like flies in a hovel with a mud floor, and who regard eightpence per day as a wage far above the average. All the Imperial unity in the world would not be worth having if the price was free competition with the Asiatic either in Australia or out of it. All the Imperial unity there is ever likely to be in the world would not be worth having if it involved sinking our white workers to the Asiatic level, or even halfway or one-quarter of the way towards that level. Even apart from this question of the cheap sons of Shem, the Colonies, as a rule, have little sympathy with Britain's Free Trade ideal. The United Kingdom built up its industries under a most rigid system of Protection until it had almost a monopoly of such manufactures, such machinery, such steam power, such shipping, and such wealth as the world then possessed. Then Britain repented of Protection—when it believed that Protection had done its full work and that the country's position was unassailable. The Colonies are to-day where Britain was, perhaps, one hundred and fifty years ago, and when Protection raises them to the position which Britain held, say, sixty years ago, they may also be willing to repent, just as Britain did, and, like Britain, with a sole eye to their own interests. But meanwhile, though they might be willing to become part of a highly-protected Zollverein of white British com-

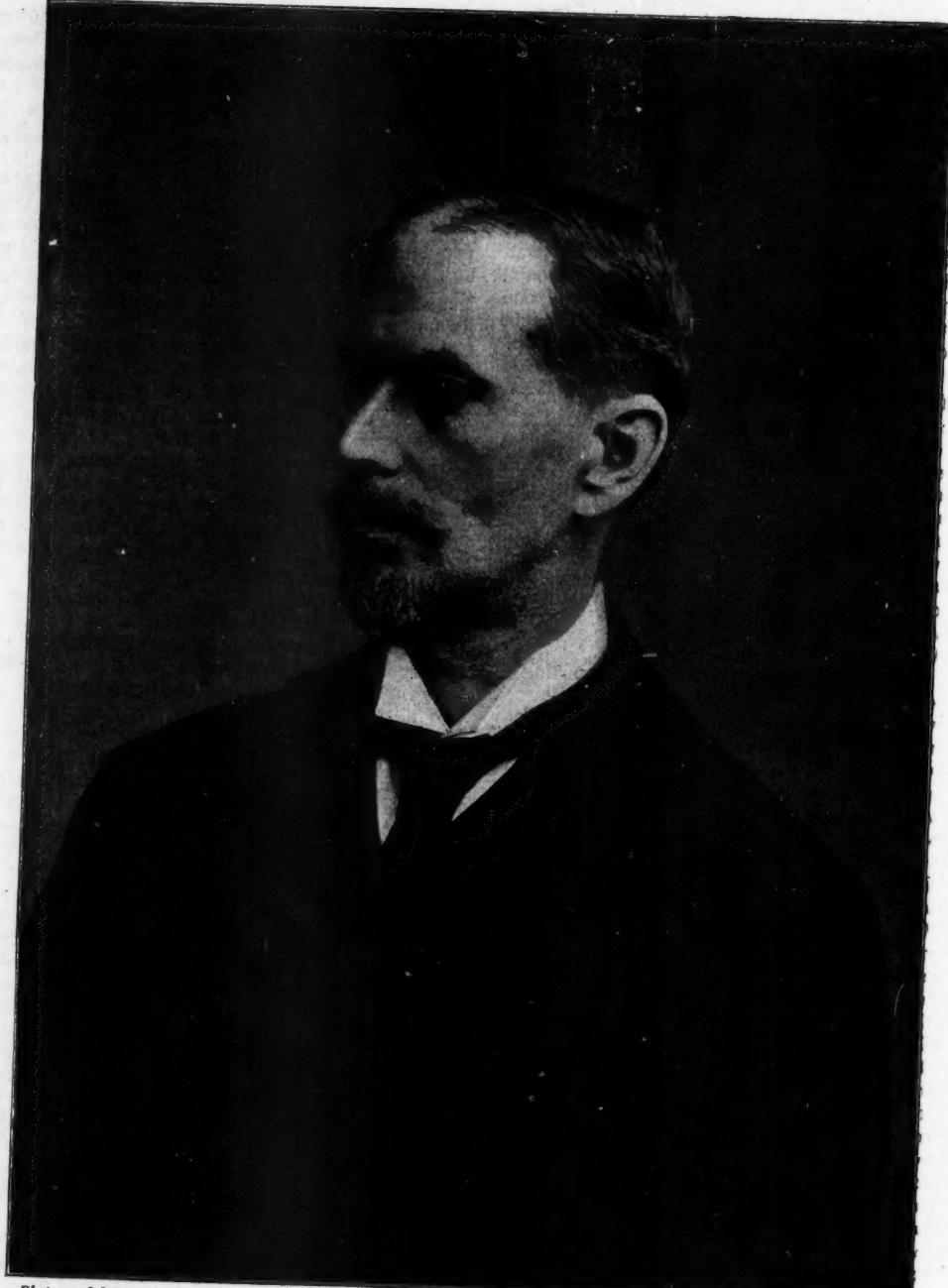
munities, no idea of free competition with the whole world, and least of all with the cheap coloured man, be he fellow-subject or alien, enters into the question.

THE BRITISH STANDPOINT.

Finally, there is, in the path of Imperial unity, an intangible difficulty which may prove more serious than many of the really visible obstacles. In a general way the people of the United Kingdom appear to regard Imperial Federation as the establishment of a system in which the supremacy of the United Kingdom, and especially of England as the "predominant partner" thereof, will remain unchallenged as a matter of course. England is to increase its power over the Colonies, but the idea of the Colonies exercising any power over England is another matter. Yet, unless it is proposed that England should get away in a corner and Imperially federate by itself, there is no permanent guarantee of this supremacy. There might, in the flux of parties and the effluxion of time, come a day when a mainly Colonial Ministry would guide the destinies of the Empire. The Colonial vote might turn the scale against any further expansion of the Empire by the absorption of African swamps and millions of useless and unruly black idolaters. It might go further and turn the scale in favour of the abandonment of many of the white men's graves that are already annexed. It might be of sufficient influence to start a new inquiry into the why and wherefore of Britain's vastly expensive yet miserably small and unready army, and that might end in the decision that the root of the disease is the system which makes military commands so largely the perquisite of the British aristocracy.

Certainly when, under Imperial Federation, the Colonies had to carry a larger share of the burden of defence, they would want to inquire into the nature of the defences, to audit the accounts, to share in the emoluments and dignities, and to know how far the naval defence forces are intended for the sole protection of the British Isles in an hour of extremity, and how far the outlying portions of the Empire might then expect to be left to their fate. And, in the course of very many years, Imperial Federation might even mean the shifting of the political centre of the Empire from London to Montreal, for Canada has possibilities in the way of population that the United Kingdom does not possess, and the tendency of the political centre to move with the population centre is not easy to resist. All these are considerations to be faced, and it would be interesting to know how far the Imperial Federation party in the United Kingdom realises their existence. It might be possible to devise some slipshod and temporary scheme of union that would, for the moment, pass most of the difficulties by, but there is not one of them that looks capable of permanent evasion. The Federation of a piebald Empire on piebald principles is a problem compared to which the mating of a camel and a leopard to produce a giraffe as their offspring is a mere trifle.

JAMES EDMOND.



Photograph by

THE LATE M. LESSAR

[Lafayette.]

CHARACTER SKETCH.

THE LATE M. PAUL LESSAR: RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT PEKIN.

LAST month Russia sustained no great defeat by land or by sea. But in the death of Paul Lessar, her Ambassador at Pekin, she sustained a loss less easy to repair than the destruction of a fleet or the loss of a pitched battle. For the supreme need of Russia is the supremely capable man. Of men and women of sorts she has a greater quantity than any other white-skinned state. But of capable men, honest, fearless, foreseeing, resolute, of these she has indeed great lack. Hence the immensity of the blow which smote her unawares when, in the lull following the defeat of her armies at Mukden, Paul Lessar died at his post at Pekin on April 21st. For M. Lessar was not only one of the ablest men in the Russian service. He was still young—only fifty-four, a mere child in a service where Ambassadors serve till long past their three-score years and ten—he was absolutely incorruptible, and he had a mind of singular detachment and force.

THE BEST OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS.

He was far and away the best representative of Russian diplomacy at its highest standard of excellence that I have ever met. An honester man never lived, or one whose word could be more implicitly relied upon. Only once in a friendship of twenty years did I ever receive from him a statement which was subsequently disproved by the event. It was a small affair that occurred many years ago. He had told me in answer to a question that Russia had made a certain concession with regard to some trumpery dispute then going on with Japan. Next day the alleged concession was officially denied. "What does this mean?" I asked. "My stupidity," replied M. Lessar. "The fact was that we had no information on the subject at the Embassy. But the *Times* correspondent had announced it as a fact, and as he never admits anything that he can help to Russia's credit and sends everything he can to damage her, I assumed wrongly, as you see, that he had justification for reporting the concession." Why do I recall this triviality at such a time? Only in order to illustrate how sincere, how intelligent, how accurate, and how conscientious in all his communications was M. Lessar, seeing that in twenty years' intimacy I can recall no other time in which he misled me, even by mistake. In this he was true to the best principles of his profession. Lord Dufferin told me once that in the whole of his diplomatic career he never had such absolute confidence in the veracity and sincerity of those with whom he had to do as he had when he was dealing with M. de Giers, who succeeded Prince Gortschakoff at the Russian Foreign Office. And what Lord Dufferin found in M. de Giers I found in M. Lessar.

HIS ONLY DEFECT.

M. Lessar had only one defect. But it was a great one—one which, alas, has wrecked what would otherwise have been one of the greatest of careers. He suffered from wretched health. But for his indomitable will he would have been dead years ago. He ruined his originally strong constitution by the recklessness with which he would spend whole days in the saddle when scouring the steppes of Central Asia. He was merciless to his body. He was the sparest of eaters, the slightest of sleepers. His energy was demonic, his endurance almost super-human. He recked nothing of the blazing sun of Turkestan by day, or of the malaria at night. He rode, he surveyed, he calculated, he discussed, he wore out all his assistants, and then at last his body broke under him before he was thirty-five, and all the rest of his life he was a more or less chronic invalid. It is nearly twenty years since that he went over to Paris to be "hanged" by the then popular treatment for the cure of locomotor ataxy. He lay for months on his back in a small bedroom up Baker Street way, unable to move. His friends marvelled at his inexhaustible patience, his cheerful philosophy. Against both death and the doctors the slight, spare man seemed triumphant. Again and again we used to hear that all hope was abandoned, recovery was impossible. But with unsailing regularity of irregularity M. Lessar would reappear with his well-known limp, and take his place once more in the work of the world. "Only his will keeps him going, his physique has gone long since," exclaimed a friend of his; "he is a modern miracle." When last I saw him he had just rallied from one of the worst of his periodical prostrations. He could with difficulty hobble across the room. His digestion had gone so utterly that they suspected cancer in the stomach. This time he felt the hand of death upon him. "But I shall not die," he exclaimed, "till I have secured the evacuation of Manchuria." Alas, that evacuation has been brought by other means, for it was not given to him to avert a calamity which he foresaw all too well.

HOW WE FIRST MET.

I first met M. Lessar in 1885, when he was sent over from St. Petersburg to straighten out the complications which had arisen over the Penjdeh incident on the Afghan frontier. At that time the great British public was in one of its periodical frenzies about Russia's misdeeds. The Penjdeh incident had a curious resemblance to that of the Dogger Bank; only at Penjdeh the Afghans had been deliberately incited by our Commissioners to seize a debatable position—so, at least, I was told, first by

the Tsar Alexander III., and secondly by Sir Robert Morier, then British Ambassador at St. Petersburg—and the Russians had promptly fallen upon them and cleared them out. Hence hubbub of the usual insensate character, Mr. Gladstone himself succumbing to the craze; Mr. Chamberlain, strange to say, being the only supporter in the Cabinet for the policy of peace and of common-sense which I was then upholding in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. M. de Staal was the most delightful of old gentlemen, but for fighting purposes he was of little use to an editor on whom fell the brunt of the battle. M. Lessar's arrival was one of those great reinforcements which changed the aspect of everything. He could speak very little English. But he knew his facts. He had been over every inch of the ground in dispute. He never lost his head, or left you in the lurch for a fact or for an argument. He shrugged his shoulders now and then over what seemed to him the almost inconceivable stupidity of those with whom we were contending. But on the whole he was cheery and good-humoured, and in the end he pulled things through. But for him we should probably have been involved in one of the most idiotic wars, one of the first consequences of which would have embroiled us with the Afghans, whose territory we were threatened to go to war to defend. As it was, he succeeded in securing the signature of the Anglo-Russian Protocol of September 10th, 1885, which has secured unbroken peace along the frontier ever since.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

M. Lessar was not originally destined for diplomacy. He was educated in St. Petersburg to be an engineer. It was as an engineer that he was sent out to Central Asia in 1878 in the train of General Skobelev to see what could be done in railway building in the newly annexed territories. He was to the end a great enthusiast for railways. He supported vigorously the policy of railway extension which has enabled Russia to concentrate whatever army she pleases at the gates of Herat. His favourite day dream was the construction of a through continental railway across Afghanistan, by which, he used to say, "you will get your letters in Bombay a week after they leave London." His memorandum on the subject is familiar at the Russian Foreign Office. But at St. Petersburg they thought it more prudent not to broach the question of bridging the Afghan buffer state. It was as railway engineer that he was attached to General Komaroff in 1880, and after the annihilation of the Turcomans at Geok Tepe in 1881, he surveyed the route for the Transcaspian Railway along the Persian border; it was subsequently carried to Merv and Tashkend. He saw enough of war in the fighting that preceded Geok Tepe to disgust him with warfare. "It is no use," he would say, "trying to civilise war. I have been in several campaigns. They all begin in the same way, with the most honest and sincere

expressions of a determination to wage war on the most chivalrous and correct principles. This state of mind lasts for a few weeks. It gradually disappears, and by the time you have been fighting six months you forget all about chivalry, humanity, and everything else. Man becomes savage, a beast of prey and of slaughter. It is always so. The veneer of 'civilised warfare' wears off very soon, and the heart ceases to feel." So he used to console me when I was abusing the "methods of barbarism" employed by our generals in South Africa. His first political appointment was that of Agent to the Governor-General of the Transcaspian provinces, with a special mission to study the question of the boundary of Afghanistan; and in the course of one of the many adventurous rides he undertook, to gain a personal knowledge of the country, he crossed the Afghan border and penetrated up to within a few miles of Herat.

ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

After the signature of the Anglo-Russian Protocol of 1885, which laid down the principles on which the Afghan frontier had to be delimited on the spot, M. Lessar was selected by his Government to join the Commission, with Count Kuhlberg as the chief Russian representative and Sir West Ridgeway as the chief British Commissioner. Here again his industry and his knowledge made him indispensable. Many years afterwards he referred to this Commission as an instance of the way in which he had always got on with the English. He said:—

"Looking at my record from the very first, I have always got on well, and have never had disagreeable frictions with the English. Of course, there have been oppositions of policy, but, so far as I am personally concerned with the negotiations, they have gone smoothly. Of this I will give as an instance what happened when the Anglo-Russian Commission was delimiting the frontier of Afghanistan. The frontier was to be settled by a Joint Commission, composed of soldiers on either side. I was attached to the Commission as a representative of the Foreign Office, and had no *locus standi* upon it. When I attended, Sir West Ridgeway objected to my being there, and said—what was perfectly true—that I had no right to say a word in the matter. Nevertheless, our officers were so stupid that it was found necessary to call me in, and not only was I not silenced, but I even took a leading part in the settlement of the questions. Two years afterwards I read in the Blue Book a despatch from Sir West Ridgeway to Lord Salisbury, in which he stated that, although I had no right to be present, I had, with his consent, approved by Lord Salisbury, been allowed to share in the discussions, and had even taken a leading part in the negotiations; and he had assented to this because he found that things went better so. I do not insist upon small things, and personal things; they are of no importance; but when it is a question of principle, it is much better to carry out a clear principle than to

make stupid compromises which will not work. For instance, on the Afghan frontier, when once it was decided to draw the line, it was much better to put all the Saraks Turcomans on one side and the other. So I insisted upon this. The other idea was to run a dividing line between them as a compromise. I got my way, and the result is that for seventeen years there has been profound peace along the frontier."

RESIDENT IN BOKHARA.

When the work of delimitation was over, M. Lessar became the most important official in Central Asia. As Resident in Bokhara he governed the Khanate on the understanding that he had to be practically invisible. As he told me, "When I was Resident in Bokhara, it was the accepted principle that we had never to stand between the Ameer and his subjects. Everything was done in his name, and so far as possible his old independent position of absolute power remained unimpaired in the eyes of his subjects."

He contributed largely to the successful solution of the question of the Russian and British spheres of influence in the Pamirs, embodied in the Agreement signed in London in March, 1895.

COUNCILLOR IN LONDON.

He had been already very frequently sent to England on confidential missions, and in that year he was formally appointed Councillor of the Russian Embassy in London. He had previously held the post of Russian Consul at Liverpool. His appointments were largely dictated by his health. He lived, as it were, dodging death. After 1895, however, he seemed to enjoy better health, although he was still far from robust.

It was during his Councillorship at the Embassy that I saw the most of him. We used to lunch together once a month, and no conversations were ever more prized than those I used to hold with M. Lessar. There was about him a certain detachment of mind, philosophic rather than diplomatic, and an almost childlike frankness of judgment on men and affairs. He was grave rather than genial, occasionally vehement, but always keen, intelligent and well-informed.

HIS MELANCHOLY PHILOSOPHY.

It was, perhaps, not exactly to be wondered at that this constant invalid, who had lost his health in laying the foundations of an empire amid the ruins of ancient civilisations, should have been somewhat of a pessimist. "Progress!" he would sometimes exclaim; "where do you see any signs of it? When I read the stories of the ancients, and follow the campaigns of the Caesars and Alexanders, everything reminds me that mankind has not changed. We are just the same race—as foolish, as cruel, as false as we were two thousand years ago. We are swayed by the same motives now as then. Nations are as selfish as they ever were. There is constant motion, as of a

tide that ebbs and flows; but progress?—no, I do not see it."

Speaking of selfishness in nations, he maintained that France was the only nation which had deliberately sacrificed herself to the promotion of great ideas. When England gets a great idea her first thought is how to keep it for herself. When the same idea occurs to a Frenchman, its very grandeur impels him to preach the gospel to all nations. Hence the contrast between our revolution and hers. England established liberty for herself alone. France no sooner donned the tricolour than she became the propagandist of the Republic throughout Europe. Her magnificent sacrifice entailed a century of exhaustion, the penalty imposed upon unselfishness when practised by nations.

Of the events in South Africa which preceded the Raid, M. Lessar took the universal view of the intelligent foreigner. Nothing could explain to him the hushing-up of the inquiry into the Raid and the whitewashing of Rhodes but the necessity of whitewashing Chamberlain. Like all Russian diplomats of the old school, he despised the influence of the Stock Exchange upon politics, and was inclined to exaggerate rather than to minimise the extent to which the Rothschilds influenced the foreign policy of the Liberals.

THE PEACE RESCRIPT.

When the Tsar's famous Rescript came out, no one was so much surprised as M. Lessar. His first instinct was to regard it as a newspaper hoax. His second was to marvel how it would be possible to escape without discredit from a situation which seemed to him created in a moment of enthusiasm by a young man new to the throne. But when he found that the Russian Government was in for it, he manfully did his best to promote its success. He was present at St. James's Hall when the Peace Crusade was proclaimed, which saved the project from what seemed at the time to be an inevitable *fiasco*, and throughout the next six months I was constantly indebted to him for many kindly cautions and useful hints. As might have been expected, he was sceptical as to any good result following. "All that diplomacy and arbitration courts can do," he said, "is sometimes, if they are very lucky, to postpone for a little the inevitable war which sooner or later will break out." He admitted that was no reason why we should not do our utmost; but when it was all done, it would come to very little. "Vanity of vanities," said this diplomatic preacher—"all is vanity."

THE NEXT WAR.

But although he regarded the human beast as irrefutable, he was never so much alert as when he endeavoured to put a little sense into its blundering brain. "What strikes me always about English Russophobia," he used to say, "is the insanity of it. No doubt we shall fight you some time; all nations fight and always will fight, but it is absurd to fight prematurely."

If history teaches anything, it shows that nations fight with those which are their closest rivals. It is the man who is treading on your heels whom you kick, not the man who is a mile in the rear. The latter may be a worse man and a worse enemy—when he gets up to you. But till then you leave him alone. Now, Russia is economically and politically a hundred years behind England. In a century's time she may have caught you up, but the notion of an Anglo-Russian war now is a mere *bêtise*. The nations whom you will fight in the near future are Germany and the United States. They are the neck-and-neck rivals of England. Sooner or later they will strike at your supremacy on the sea, and how absurd you will look if you have broken your teeth and wasted your resources on Russia—poor Russia, who for a century to come asks for nothing but to develop her resources and make up leeway."

A MEMORABLE CONVERSATION.

Among the many talks I had with M. Lessar, one stands out specially conspicuous. It was just when the Boer War was on the verge of breaking out, and I wanted to know, from one whom I could trust to tell me the bottom truth of what was in his heart, whether there was any likelihood of foreign complications arising during the war. I put the question to him straight:—

"Do you or do you not wish to see England destroyed as a great Power? I admit we have treated you abominably. We are going to be tied up helpless for a long time by this infernal war. If Russia really desires to destroy us, she will never have a better chance. What I want to know is whether, now that our rulers have delivered the British Empire over as a sheep to the knife of the butcher, Russia would like to see our throat cut?"

I was speaking long before the dreary, dreadful months in which the United Kingdom was left defenceless, without even a cartridge in her arsenals. But I felt so certain that, as we had gone into an unjust war with a lie in our right hand, the Lord of Hosts would give us a particularly bad time before the war was over. And He did.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

M. Lessar paused for a while before he replied. Then he said gravely:—

"No. I do not wish England to be destroyed. She has been, and no doubt will continue to be, as disagreeable as she possibly can be to Russia; and many a time, in our irritation at the wanton way in which she opposes us from sheer *schadenfreude*, we could wish her humiliated. But destroyed! No; that is another matter. I do not think it is Russia's interest that England should be destroyed."

"Then," I said, "don't you think you might help us to avert the war? A timely reminder of the possibility of other outstanding questions coming up for settlement might recall our infatuated idiots to a sense of their responsibilities."

M. Lessar shook his head.

"No," he said, "it would be too dangerous. Besides, what interest have we in saving your people from this war? England is not going to be any stronger as the result of this adventure."

My friend spoke with a slight cynical smile. But he spoke the truth. For three years at least England was effaced from international politics. Afterwards her resources would be permanently impaired, and a millstone hung round her neck into the bargain.

"But you said you did not wish England destroyed," I remonstrated.

A FAMOUS POLITICAL PARABLE.

"Destroyed! Certainly not. But if she voluntarily wishes to diminish her fighting value, it is not for Russia to complain. We have no responsibility for the war; we can profit by its results with a clear conscience. But let me tell you a story which will, I think, explain the Russian point of view better than anything else. When Xinovieff was Russian Minister at Teheran, Skobelev captured Geok Tepe and destroyed the power of the Tekke Turkomans. By this operation the Russian frontier became conterminous with that of Persia. The Shah and his Ministers were much alarmed, and M. Xinovieff waited upon the Grand Vizier to endeavour to point out to him how unfounded were the fears of the Persians.

"M. Xinovieff had composed an eloquent little speech, in which he pointed out the absurdity of the alarms of the Persians. Russia was Persia's very good friend and ally. As for these Tekke Turkomans, they had been for ages the most pestilent crew of marauders, slavedealers, and brigands. Never before had Persia enjoyed such peace on her northern frontier as since Skobelev's campaign. Formerly, every year one or more expeditions had to be despatched across the frontier, to reclaim captives or to inflict vengeance on the raiders. Now all was peace. There were no more raids, therefore no more expeditions. The peaceful Persian peasant slept in peace, and the Persian treasury was relieved of a heavy annual expenditure. Why, then, should the Grand Vizier not rejoice over the fortunate turn taken by circumstances which had brought about such excellent results for Persia?

"The Grand Vizier listened with profound attention. When M. Xinovieff ceased, he replied: 'What your Excellency says are the words of truth and wisdom. The frontier is at peace. The Tekkes no longer trouble us, and Russia is our very good friend and neighbour.' He paused for a moment, then he continued: 'But tell me, your Excellency, if you had to choose between having in your Divan a very bad-tempered cat or a very good-tempered tiger, which would your Excellency prefer?'"

"And the moral of this ingenious parable applied to the present situation —?"

THE BAD-TEMPERED CAT.

"Is this," said M. Lessar. "England is our bad-tempered cat, Germany is our good-tempered tiger. You may scratch and swear as you please, you can

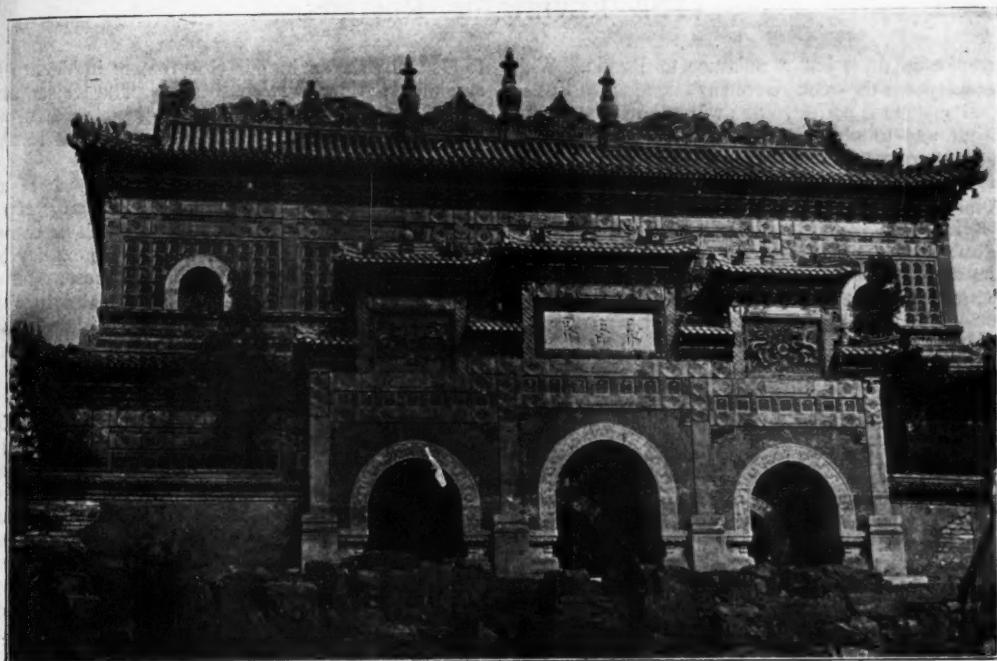
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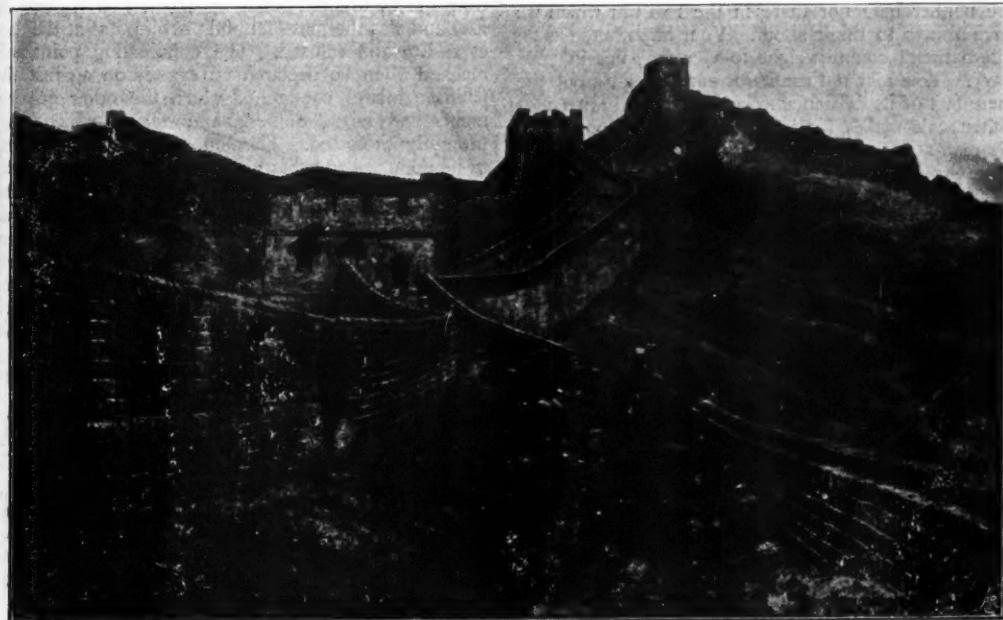
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The Emperor's Summer Palace in Peking, destroyed by the allied forces of England and France in 1860.



The Great Wall of China at Pekin.

[Photographs by Frith.]

never be anything but a nuisance to Russia. With Germany it is different. Germany's conduct to Russia in all matters is perfect. She will at any time go out of her way to oblige us. She will not abandon her own interests to serve us; but those of her friends and allies she will sacrifice with enthusiasm to avoid crossing us. In all our enterprises, Near East and Far East, or anywhere else, we can count upon German support as confidently as we can count upon English opposition. But Germany, if she should ever quarrel with Russia, can strike at our heart. Therefore—"

"Therefore?" I repeated.

THE GOOD-NATURED TIGER.

"Therefore, as nations have to adjust their calculations according to their vital needs, not according to the sentimental moods of their peoples, Russia, while rejoicing in all the good turns Germany does her, and resenting all the bad turns England tries to do to her, can never forget that she is never in real danger from England, while Germany always can strike at the heart. Hence we ask ourselves not whether the annihilation of England would gratify our resentment at her meddlesome insolence, but whether, if England disappeared, Germany would not be even more formidable than she is to-day. England counts for nothing as a military power. You will send one hundred thousand men to South Africa. What of that? One hundred thousand men are neither here nor there in the real war which we have always to think about. Your importance as an international counterweight to Germany lies in your navy. You may not use it for our benefit. But the mere fact of its existence as a force not thrown into either scale makes for peace and tends to moderate German ambitions. If your fleet went to the bottom, there would disappear one of the few restraints on war, and Russia cannot see with indifference such a disaster."

THE KAISER AND ENGLAND.

From which it will be seen that M. Lessar was no great believer in the German Alliance. As the war went on he often discussed with me, and always with increasing wonder, what price the Kaiser was to receive for his support of England during the war. I suggested Samoa and a few other trifles. "Pshaw," he said, "these are nothing! No nation has ever rendered another greater service than did the Kaiser when he stood between you and European intervention on behalf of the Boers. I do not say that any Power would have proposed to go to war. But diplomatic action of a very awkward kind has more than once been mooted, and always it was quashed by the absolute refusal of the Kaiser to listen to any such policies. And this was all the more wonderful when you consider how unpopular the war was in Germany."

I often recalled that remark in later years when the *Spectator* and the *National Review* were blazing away in hot fury against the "shameless subserviency"

to Germany shown by our Government in Venezuela and the Asiatic railway concession. The Kaiser, like the Devil who buys a sinner's soul, got cheated out of his bargain at the last moment. But it always seemed to me rather hard on the Devil.

Of the Kaiser M. Lessar had not much of an opinion. "The German Emperor," he said, "has a new policy every three months. One day he comes to England, then he approaches Russia; next day he is making advances to Italy, and at present he is coqueting with France. When you make love in turn to everyone, your favours are not held in repute by any. He is so changeable."

COUNT WALDERSEE IN PEKIN.

Like all other Russians, M. Lessar attributed the beginning of all the troubles in the Far East to the seizure of Kiao Chau, and he commented with some archness upon the fiasco of sending out Count Waldersee to command the international forces at Pekin. He said:—"Count Waldersee was not recalled until he had become a laughing-stock. He was sent out with the idea that there was to be a great military expedition, which he was to be at the head of. Instead of that, they could not get the Chinese to fight, though they did the best they could to provoke them. They did their best and their worst in order to get some pretence of battle, but it was no use. One by one, each of the Powers refused to allow their troops to be ordered about by Count Von Waldersee. England was the most faithful to him, but at the last even England refused. The culminating point was reached when he declared an expedition against the Chinese inland capital, of which the other governments had heard nothing, and against which they promptly protested. Thereupon there was nothing to be done but to bring him back again. It was folly sending him out. Waldersee had announced the expedition to Shangfoo, relying upon what he had been told in Berlin, as to the certainty that England would support whatever Germany wished. Germany had never consulted England at all, hence Lord Cranbrook's declaration in the House of Commons, which probably led to remonstrance and explanations from Berlin."

M. LESSAR'S POLICY IN CHINA.

When M. Lessar was appointed in the spring of 1901 to be Russian Ambassador at Pekin, I had a long conversation with him, which it is worth while putting on record as a sincere expression by a supremely intelligent Russian diplomatist of his views of the Chinese situation before taking up his post at the Legation. M. Lessar's appointment had been immediately preceded by the Boxer rising and the international expedition to Pekin.

"Well," I said, "can you, without indiscretion, tell me what is to be your policy in Pekin?"

"With the greatest pleasure," said M. Lessar. "My policy is to do nothing; to leave the Chinese

alone, and carefully to avoid repeating any of the blunders that brought about the recent intervention."

"Would you mind explaining this a little more in detail? It will be so long before I see you again."

THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

"Certainly," said M. Lessar. "All our recent troubles had their origin in two things—the attempt to scramble for China, and the attempt to convert the Chinese. Let me deal with the latter question first. I am, of course, only expressing my own opinion. But if you ask me for my own views upon the missionary question, I would say at once, when a man becomes a missionary he should cease to belong to any nationality. Jesus Christ should be his only Consul, the Kingdom of Heaven his only country; and if he should have the misfortune to be slain, then he will become a blessed martyr, and his blood will become the seed of the Church. If this principle be carried out, it is possible Christianity might make great progress in China, progress which I don't expect so long as the present system continues, in which men become missionaries as a kind of business, and women go into it as a kind of excitement and from a love of travel, knowing that if they get into trouble there is always the Consul and the gunboat."

I protested against this very low estimate of the motives which prompted missionary endeavour, but M. Lessar insisted that he was right, and went on to expound an even lower theory as to the nature of Chinese converts.

"The fact is," he said, "it is all the rascals who become Christians. When a man has got into trouble, when he has stolen some of his neighbour's goods, or has done some other villainy, and the place seems likely to be too hot to hold him, he becomes a Christian and acquires the protection given to converts. It has happened so everywhere. I have seen it myself so often at the Persian frontier. When a Persian Mahometan in the Caucasus has committed a crime and is in danger of being handed back to the Persian Government and punished, he immediately becomes an Orthodox Greek Christian. He changes his name from Mahomet to Ivan, and being a Christian we refuse to hand him over to the Mussulmans for punishment. Hence we have a most undesirable colony of rascallions who have all become Christians in order that they may become criminals with impunity. It is the same kind of thing that makes trouble in China. The Chinese are most tolerant on matters of religious opinion, but when they find the profession of Christianity used as a cloak to screen criminals and to confer upon them exceptional privileges and protection, they object. Hence the trouble."

THE CAUSE OF THE BOXER RISING.

The missionaries alone would not have brought about the disorders. It was the attempt of the European Powers to annex Chinese provinces that brought about the Boxer rising. "In politics," he said,

"let us admit, if you like, that there are no questions of right or wrong, and that everything is a matter of expediency; but our recent action seems to me very cowardly. When the Japanese war seemed to prove that China was weak, every Power went to seize what she could get. For Russians, perhaps, there was more excuse, for the railway to Port Arthur was a necessity in order to enable us to bring the Trans-continental line to an ice-free port. But all the Powers were the same. Everyone looked about to see what he could steal, and it was this policy which brought about the Boxer insurrection. The Western Devils seemed to be bent upon breaking up the old unity of the Empire. Their concessionaires were going everywhere; their ports were passing under foreign flags. Hence the Boxers. It was a natural, national movement, directed against the exploitation and aggression of the foreigners."

IN PRAISE OF THE EMPRESS.

"Well," I said, "I hope you won't be too hard upon the Empress."

"But," he said, "I have the greatest admiration for the Empress. I think she is a very wonderful woman, who has done nothing but what she ought to have done. She could not help herself. When the so-called Reformers began their scheme, the first article was to kill the Empress, so the Empress promptly killed them. It was kill or be killed. She could do nothing else, and she came out on top. Then when the Boxer movement began, it was directed against the intrusion of the foreigner. She again had no alternative but to succumb or to place herself at the head of it, and use the nationalist movement against the Foreign Devils. This she did. The Powers thought that they could easily punish her, and they despatched their expeditions, but as the result proves they did nothing but create great misery and increase the irritation of the Chinese against the foreigner. As for the Empress, there have been many remarkable women among the Empresses of China, but as a nation they hold women in such contempt that this woman, who for forty years has maintained herself in power, must be an extraordinary person. She may be corrupt, as they say, and sensual; but with these things I have nothing to do. She is there, and there is no other power to compare with hers. We have to take things as we find them, and to make the best of them, instead of trying to reform them in our ways. What is the use of talking about our undertaking to reform China when we find so much difficulty in reforming the abuses which exist in our own country? As for the reform of Kang-wei, it was preposterous. They brought out reforms by the dozen, and edicts which upset in a day institutions which had existed for 3,000 years. It was absurd. No, I repeat," said M. Lessar, "the duty of the Powers is to interfere as little as possible, to leave the Chinese as much alone as possible to go their own way, and to allow the healing

processes of time and nature to bring about a better state of things."

HIS REASONS AGAINST PARTITION.

"But," I objected, "don't you think this is now recognised by our Government?"

"No," said M. Lessar decidedly. "They are still all for the partition of China. They call it decentralisation. But it is the same thing, and it is simpler to call it partition. I am very much opposed to this, and naturally so, for as Russia has a long frontier conterminous with China, it is much more convenient for us to deal with the central Government than with fifteen independent governors. The other Powers may not agree, but whether there is a central Government or not, they may prefer to deal direct with the viceroys, which would only mean that there would be fifteen Foreign Ministers in China instead of one; but in the end it would mean partition, each Power obtaining possession or control of one or more provinces of China. Some of these provinces contain seventy millions of people. They are quite empires. But I am against all that. The great thing to be done in China is to do nothing, to allow the natural forces to assert themselves, and to let the people settle down as quietly as possible in their own ways, without endeavouring artificially either to break them up or hold them together. There are 400,000,000 people in China, and despite the shocks of the Japanese war and the expedition to Pekin, they are all subject to the central Government."

SUPPORT THE PRESTIGE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"That central Government depends for its existence upon prestige; it is very extraordinary, but there is no denying the fact that the Chinese have succeeded in combining almost absolute local independence with not less absolute power of control wielded by the central Government. Every viceroy is practically king in his own province, but he is a king subject to the liability at any moment to be recalled to Pekin and beheaded. No matter how great their authority in their own locality may be, and some of them are very independent and powerful, nevertheless a message from the capital would bring the strongest of them submissively to the block."

"If they refuse?" I asked.

"But they never do refuse," said M. Lessar. "It seems to them to be a kind of supreme law against which there can be no revolt."

"If, however," I said, "someone were to revolt?"

"Then," said he, "the Central Government would send a small expedition, which would meet with no resistance. There may be rebellions against viceroys, but there is no case of a rebellion of the viceroy against the Central Government. What the Powers ought to do is to think much more of the prestige of the Chinese Government and less of their own, for the Central Government lives upon prestige, and if they destroy its prestige they take the ground from under its feet. You should either do one thing or

the other. If you annex the country, you can do as you please; but if you don't annex the country, you ought to do everything you can to support the prestige of the Government which you leave with the responsibility of rule."

BASIS OF AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING.

I asked him if he saw any possibility of an Anglo-Russian understanding in Chinese policy.

"No difficulty at all about it," he said, "if you will drop the idea of partition and unite with us in maintaining the integrity of China as defined by the Treaty of Tientsin. Only," he said, "by carrying out the same principle as has already been accepted, namely, that by which we undertook not to ask for any railway concessions in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley, and England to ask for none in Manchuria. Before that understanding was arrived at, the English and Russians always applied for concessions in the parts which would make the greatest inconvenience to the other Governments. They were not *bond fide* concessionaires. They only applied for concessions from the Chinese Government for the purpose of trading with them on the Stock Exchange or of using them as counters in the diplomatic game. Since we concluded that agreement, nothing has been done of that kind, and the same principle might be extended."

THE TREATY OF TIENSIN.

"How are our relations governed at the present moment?" I asked.

"The relations between England and Russia in China," said M. Lessar, "are governed by the treaties of Tientsin, which are practically identical. The Treaty of Tientsin opens China and all the provinces of China, whether leased or not, so long as they are not annexed by any other Power, to the goods of foreign nations on similar terms—that is to say, at all the Treaty ports in the Chinese Empire foreigners can import goods subject to the 5 per cent. tariff. This is an open door which can only be closed in any portion of the Empire when that portion is definitely annexed in law as well as in fact. Hence the door is open to foreign goods, both in the German sphere of influence in Shansi and in Manchuria, equally with any other port of the Chinese Empire. The Treaty of Tientsin is general, and relates to all the Powers. Our obligations to England are confined to two agreements—first, that concerning our mutual refusal to ask for railway concessions in Manchuria and the Yang-tse-Kiang; secondly, England has a right to the railway from Pekin to Neuchwang; but we have a right derived from the Chinese Government to construct a parallel railway running direct to Pekin from our Manchurian main line. That is all. We have no common policy in relation to missionaries. We have no missionaries ourselves, and therefore have no voice in discussing missionary questions."

MANCHURIA.

"Now," said I, "the first thing you will have to turn to is the Manchurian question."

"No," said he, "not the first thing, but the second. The great thing to do is to do nothing, to keep quiet, study the questions, and to pick up the threads of business. Then, no doubt, I shall have to take up the Manchurian question, because we want to get out of Manchuria. It is very disagreeable to us to remain there."

"But," I said, "you will remain there, as England remains in Egypt."

"No," he said, "because for England to remain in Egypt is very different from what it is for us to remain in Manchuria. You have created some kind of an Egyptian army, and you send out English officers, all of whom get paid very high salaries from the Egyptian Treasury. It entails no loss upon you. Why should it not continue for ever, so far as you are concerned? But with us in Manchuria it is different. Manchuria is a huge province, which we do not want to govern, which we want to hand back to the Chinese as speedily as possible. Our only business in Manchuria is to see that the country which our railway traverses is tranquil, and that the railway itself is not interfered with. We have a right to garrison the line, but the sooner we can re-establish the Chinese authorities the better for us, and so I should have thought the better for England, which does not like to see us there."

HOW ENGLAND PREVENTED EVACUATION.

"Why you should have incited the Chinese to reject the Convention altogether, because of your objection to some clause or clauses, I cannot imagine. There is the clause, for instance, giving the Russians the exclusive right of concessions in Manchuria, which seems to be one to which you might fairly take exception, and which might be settled by a compromise. No doubt it may be alleged to be against the Treaty of Tientsin, but that is a matter for discussion. England also, herself, has not always been so careful to observe the Treaty of Tientsin, but it is a matter for discussion, and if it were thought necessary to modify that clause it could be done without destroying the Convention, for all that you do by preventing the Chinese from signing the Convention is to compel us to continue in occupation of Manchuria as at present, a solution which you deprecate and which we regard as most undesirable."

LI HUNG CHANG.

That was in 1901. M. Lessar went out to Pekin, and carried out the policy which he laid down above. One of the incidents of his Embassy was the sudden death of Li Hung Chang on the day after his interview with M. Lessar. M. Lessar was mightily amused at the notion that he or any other Foreign Devil could so upset the nerves of Li Hung Chang as to shorten his life. "They despise us too much," he said, "to take anything we say to heart." Li Hung Chang died because he was a very old man, and the

immediate cause of death was an enormous dinner of an indefinite number of courses by which he brought about the end.

The efforts which M. Lessar made to arrange for the evacuation of Manchuria were thwarted by the opposition which the *Times* and the Jingoes generally offered to every Convention proposed for the settlement of the future relations between Russia and China in Manchuria. As the signature of a Convention must precede evacuation, the British Russophobists, who rendered the signature of any and every Convention impossible, were the great obstacle in the way of evacuation. M. Lessar's health broke down. He had a prolonged leave of absence, and his indomitable will to live enabled him to leave his bed and hobble about on two sticks in order to return to Pekin.

MY LAST INTERVIEW.

I had my last talk with him in December, 1902, when he spent a few days in London on his way to St. Petersburg. Familiar as I had been with his previous illnesses, I was appalled at the ravages which disease had made in his emaciated frame. "They say it is cancer one day, the kidneys the next," said M. Lessar. "All that I know is that I am near my death, and that I shall shorten the short time left to me by going back to my post. Pekin is the vilest place in the world for an invalid. You can get no fresh milk. All their food disagrees with me. It will finish me. But no matter."

"Nay, nay," I exclaimed, "it matters much. Better let Pekin go hang! Your life is worth more than a dozen Manchurias. Why commit suicide in this fashion?"

WHY HE WENT BACK TO DIE.

"It is not for Manchuria I must go back; it is to get rid of Manchuria. That last service I hope to render Russia before I die. I could not rest in peace if I felt I had failed to do what I can to save Russia from the suicidal folly of retaining Manchuria. Arrangements there must be, of course, before the evacuation, but I regard its evacuation as a matter of life and death for Russia. That must be secured at all costs."

"Why so urgent? Are you afraid of war?"

"It is not war so much I fear as the attempt to extend our frontier so as to include a vast territory peopled by millions of Chinese whom we have neither the administrators to govern, the soldiers to control, nor the money to spare for their government."

"The day on which Russia extends the frontier to include any large number of Chinamen as Russian subjects will be fatal to Russian rule in Siberia. Even as it is we are hard put to it to keep the Chinese out of the Siberian lands. If we annexed Manchuria, all attempts to stem the flood of Chinese immigration must be abandoned. Every Chinese settler would claim to have been originally a Russian subject. They would crowd in every year and crowd us out."

I asked whether he thought the Government at St. Petersburg shared his views?

"I am returning there to find out," he said. "I shall not return to Pekin if they do not agree to the evacuation of Manchuria. M. Plançon is now negotiating the Convention of Evacuation, and my one object, alike at St. Petersburg and Pekin, is to facilitate and expedite the evacuation of Manchuria. The sooner we can put the Chinese back again the better, taking due precaution for the protection of our railway and the interests that have sprung up during our occupation."

"How do you think the land lies? Who are the chief advocates of holding on?"

"M. Witte is strong for evacuation. So is Count Lamsdorff. So, I believe, is the Tsar. Against us we have the Army, with Kuropatkin at its head. He is believed to be in favour of retaining everything now in our occupation. But it is madness, suicidal madness, as I shall have no difficulty in proving at St. Petersburg."

HOW EVACUATION WAS THWARTED.

While M. Lessar was hastening back to carry out this policy, fortified with the approval of the Tsar and his Ministers—for Kuropatkin waived his opposition until he had visited the Far East, and when he came back he was more keen about evacuation even than M. Lessar—the action of the *Times* and the Jingo press rendered his mission of peace abortive. The publication of the proposed Convention with China providing for the evacuation of Manchuria was hailed with a howl of execration.

The inconsiderate heedlessness of a noisy section of our people was characteristically manifested by the angry demand of the *Standard* for protest "and something more," on the publication of a more or less garbled account of the first draft of the conditions on which Russia proposed to evacuate Manchuria. The situation in Russian Manchuria, it cannot be too frequently insisted upon, was very similar to that which we occupy in Egypt, with two important differences. Russia had a treaty right to occupy with military force the line of railway which she constructed from the Amur to the Yellow Sea. She had also a right to hold Port Arthur and Talienshan. The second great difference was that, whereas in England no important statesman, in office or out of it, wishes to evacuate Egypt, the most influential statesmen in Russia were keenly desirous of evacuating Manchuria.

NO CONVENTION, NO EVACUATION.

M. Lessar was much more anxious to prevent the annexation of Manchuria than ever Mr. Gladstone was to prevent the annexation of Egypt. In order to carry out the evacuation it was absolutely necessary for M. Lessar, M. Witte, and the others to be able to prove that it was accompanied by conditions which would safeguard Russian interests, and which would prevent foreign political intriguers rendering

the safe working of the railway dangerous, if not impossible. A similar necessity would lie upon an English Government which proposed to evacuate Egypt.

Under these circumstances M. Plançon, the Chargé d'Affaires, was instructed in the absence of M. Lessar to submit to the Chinese Government certain conditions which were not final, but which afforded a reasonable basis for negotiations. These conditions stipulated for the maintenance of the Chinese Administration and for the maintenance of the *status quo* as to treaty ports, and the appointment of Consuls. As a case of plague had been brought by a British ship into Newchang, they asked that the Russians should control the Sanitary Commission at that port, and they proposed that its customs revenue should be paid into the Russo-Chinese Bank pending its transmission to Pekin. There were some other trivial conditions of no importance. Before any authentic text of the Russian proposals reached this country the usual hubbub arose. It was declared that if the Russian proposals were agreed to, Russia would have virtually annexed Manchuria.

RUSSIA'S DILEMMA.

In Japan, in the United States, and in London, foolish or interested men set themselves to inflame public indignation against Russia, and encourage the Chinese to reject the Russian proposals. The only result of this delirious outbreak of ignorant prejudice was to baffle the party of evacuation, and to play into the hands of the party of annexation. The talk about there being no difference between the Russian conditions and annexation was either foolish or knavish. Until Manchuria is annexed not "virtually" but in fact, the Treaty of Tientsin secures to all the Powers the same right of trade at the same minimum duty which they possess in all the other Chinese provinces; whereas if they drove Russia into annexation Russia would have been free to exact what duties she pleased, or even to exclude foreign trade altogether from the country.

MANCHURIA EVACUATED AFTER ALL.

When M. Lessar arrived he found the situation almost hopeless. The Japanese saw their opportunity and used it. The Chinese Government, under the incitement of those who hated Russia, proved intractable. Still the work of evacuation was begun. More soldiers were sent home than ought to have left Manchuria, even if the whole policy of evacuation had been carried out. But the same forces which governed our situation in South Africa were sufficiently potent in the Far East to render it practically impossible for M. Lessar frankly to carry out his policy. A satisfactory arrangement with China was an indispensable preliminary to evacuation. Japan and her British allies could always induce the Chinese to raise difficulties. The Party of Expansion in Russia was not less keen to seize every pretext to postpone evacuation, or rather the frank public acceptance of

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evacuation. For when the war broke out it was discovered for the first time that the Russians had evacuated the country so thoroughly that the total number of troops in Manchuria was not more than 50,000 men; whereas it was always understood that the Russians, when evacuation was complete, would need a force of at least 75,000 men to garrison Port Arthur and to protect the railway.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

After he arrived at Pekin, I had only one letter from M. Lessar. He was no exception to the rule that Russians, from the Tsar downwards, are the laziest letter-writers in Europe. Writing on February 8th, 1902, M. Lessar said:—

The Court has returned; everything is becoming settled. For how long? Unfortunately it depends on the Europeans, and in consequence the prospect is very gloomy. We have peace for a few years. I think that can be taken for certain, because the Chinese understand that nothing can be done presently, and want time to prepare themselves; but certainly not because they are converted to the European civilisation. How could such an idea be reconciled with the feverish haste to re-organise their army and navy? But with the ordinary intelligent self-conceit, the white man—especially the missionary—believes it, and in some inconceivable way arrives at the conclusion that this supposed conversion is an invitation to repeat the old errors. Fortunately the military re-organisation of China will not be more formidable than it was after the Japanese war.

M. LESSAR AND THE JAPANESE.

I heard nothing from M. Lessar these last two trying years. There can hardly be imagined a more tragic position than that which he occupied. No one knew better than he the fatuous folly of the policy of dawdling delay. No one regarded even the peaceful annexation of Manchuria with greater horror—unless, indeed, it was the Tsar, who was at St. Petersburg while M. Lessar was in Pekin. He was a dying man, who had gone to his post solely with a desperate resolve to save Russia from imminent disaster. And he failed. He felt he was failing. But still he persevered. It was a marvel to me that he survived the outbreak of the war. But M. Lessar was game to the last. It was no surprise to him that the Japanese declared war. Before they had covered their rear by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which precipitated the

war, M. Lessar foresaw that they would seize the first chance of attacking Russia. In July, 1901, I asked him, before he had set foot in his embassy, what he thought about Japan. He replied:—

“Japan is dangerous. The Japanese are now so swelled-headed that they believe themselves the greatest naval and military Power in the world. At one time we had some security from a Japanese attack in our confidence that they would never make war unless they were assured of the active support of England. Now they are so conceited, they do not think they need the alliance of any European Power in order to make war upon Russia or any other Power. They are quite as vain as were the Chinese. The only security we have against attack is the fact that they cannot borrow money under 7 per cent. No one can make war nowadays on a 7 per cent. loan. The late ministerial crisis in Japan was due to the refusal of the Marquis Ito to go to war. He could not carry out the wishes of the war party, as he had no money in the treasury, so he fell; and so long as the Japanese have no money they will not go to war, but if they had money they might go to war tomorrow. They are a very dangerous element, and their excessive vanity must always be taken into account.”

M. Lessar, like everyone else, did not believe the Japanese estimate of Japan was justified. He probably saw occasion to modify that estimate before he died.

He lived long enough to see the Pacific Fleet destroyed, Port Arthur taken, and the flower of the Russian Army driven out of the capital of Manchuria. Then the end came. An operation which had to be performed upon his leg proved the last blow to a constitution worn to a shadow in the service of Russia. He never rallied, and the telegram announcing his death on the eve of Easter was to me the saddest news I have had this year—saddest and most mournful. For I loved him well, and all these twenty years during which we had fought side by side no dispute had ever ruffled the surface of our friendship.

First Impressions of the Theatre.—VII.

(13.)—"HAMLET" AT THE ADELPHI. (14.)—MR. BARRIE'S NEW PLAYS. (15.)—EURIPIDES' "TROJAN WOMEN."

THE Shakespeare Festival found me confined to bed with an imprisoning, rather than painful, attack of bronchitis. Hence, because I was compelled to remain within doors, I was most unfortunately without the charmed circle. Never for years has there been such a boom in Shakespeare. Everywhere Shakespeare is being played, and everywhere to crowded houses. The only Shakespeare play I saw last month was Mr. H. B. Irving's "Hamlet." It did not carry me off my feet. The play was cut so as to make the last act hardly intelligible. Hamlet was more hysterical than poetical. The Satyr King was a much better figure of a man than the Hyperion whom he poisoned. The royal guard in Denmark surely did not always wear sheepskins, as if they were Esquimaux, in the interior of the palace. Ophelia was very beautiful and very mad, but there was a sweet graciousness about her madness which was in soothing contrast to the almost maniacal laughter of Hamlet. The ghost was more like a ghost than the phantom at His Majesty's, and Polonius was so sane and sweet and sensible that it seemed a sin to kill him. But, in the name of all that's reasonable and decent, why was Hamlet's face lit up when he was dying with a ghastly, glimmering, "greenery gallery" glare as if he had been an illuminated fountain at Earl's Court? It was the most unreal and revolting of all the stage illusions I have yet witnessed.

Hooligans at the "School of Manners."

But I must admit that, so far as my observation has gone, I have much more fault to find with the audience than with the players. For the most part the playgoer is a well-behaved citizen. But there is a minority of playgoers who are the most selfish, the most inexcusable of misdemeanants. It is inconceivable to me how any decent human being can have the indecency and the inhumanity to disturb the whole audience, disconcert the players, and spoil the first scene in the opening of the play by coming in late. Neither can I understand why managers should not combine to enforce the rule enforced when prayers are on in churches, and compel all those who are not in their places before the curtain rises to remain outside until it falls. The same rule should be enforced upon all those men—only a handful at the most—who cannot or will not remain in their places between the acts. They also return at present after the curtain has risen, disturbing two whole rows at least, and bringing down upon their heads the maledictions of their neighbours. Of ladies

who wear monstrous hats, which they beg not to be asked to remove, enough has been said. They are as anti-social in their small way as pickpockets, and ought to be removed as such. Finally, what conceivable excuse can there be for the sudden discovery in the last scenes of the last act, it may be of a most piteous tragedy, for a handful of impatient men and women in all parts of the theatre rising to their feet, and preparing their garments for the approaching exit? It would not involve five minutes' delay if they sat to the end like the rest of their neighbours. But no. Nothing must satisfy these ill-conditioned rascals of both sexes but that they must array themselves in cloak or shawl or comforter, doing their toilette not only in face of the whole house, but by so doing depriving those who are behind of the view of the stage. A plague on such selfish vulgarians, say I! If they only knew what bad form it is, classing them in the eyes of their neighbours with those much more innocent offenders who drop their aitches, eat with their knives, or cheat at cards, they would soon desist. I have heard a good deal of the theatre as a school of manners. Judging by the many ill-mannerly, unfeeling, ill-behaved people whose behaviour is an insult to the actors and a disgusting nuisance to the immense majority of the audience, the number of scholars who are hopelessly unfit to pass an elementary examination in the first standard seems to me considerable. But enough of these well-dressed hooligans and Yahoos of the theatre.

The Daughter Maternal.

"Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," Mr. Barrie's new play, is a very amusing satirical comedy, the light artillery of which is turned alternately upon the unrealities of life as it is represented on the stage, and the self-confidence of our daughters, who, on the strength of having seen five plays and a matinée, are quite competent in their own sweet conceit, if not of teaching their grandmothers how to suck eggs, at least of initiating their mothers into all the mysteries of life. It was, perhaps, part of the intention of the author that the satire should also be levelled at himself, for the unreality which he scoffs at in others he gives a front seat in his own comedy. The leading part, taken by Miss Ellen Terry, is that of a gay, kittenish, skittish, but innocent matron, who gives the title to the piece by swearing off flirtation, and vowing henceforth that she will be Alice Sit-by-the-fire—having attained to the wallflower stage of the dowager and the chaperon.

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No one who hears her vow believes it. No one who sees Miss Ellen Terry would for a moment be capable of such a gigantic overdraft upon his credulity or imagination as to believe that the winsome, life-full creature will ever sit by the fire and mope until she's dead, and then we will have no fire to sit by. Alice may sit by the fire for half an hour, or even for half a day, but before we know where we are she will be up and away, having plenty of fun in diverting herself and amusing her new friends by the old round of innocent flirtations. Flirtations the censorious call them. But the husband enjoys them as much as the wife. And why, because flirtation has got a bad name, so appreciable and valuable an element should be permanently withdrawn from the joy of the life of the world, in order that Alice may sit by the fire for the rest of her days, passes the art of man to understand. But we all know that she won't do it. It is no more in her to do it than it is to take the veil and enter a convent. So that unreality does not matter so much.

SATIRISING SATIRE.

It is different with the other unreality, which disfigures an otherwise charming and most diverting play. Alice has a daughter, who, wise with the lore of life acquired at five plays and a *matinée*, takes it into her silly head that her mother is engaged in a compromising, if not a guilty intrigue with a young man who is one of her mother's "boys." The semi-maternal intimacy the daughter misunderstands, and, inspired by her reminiscences of the stage, she decides at any cost to rescue her mother from her dangerous infatuation. In endeavouring to save her mother from a position which is only compromising in her own silly imagination, she succeeds in landing herself in a position which is really compromising, from which it needs all the tact and cleverness of her mother to rescue her. All this is very funny and very well done. But the false note comes in when Alice, the mother, prevents her husband telling their child that she has made a stupid mistake in order that the child may have the exquisite happiness of continuing to live under the delusion that she, like a stage heroine, has rescued her mother from adultery and saved her father from the break up of his home. That note rings false. No decent mother, certainly not so motherly and loveable a woman as Alice, could have allowed her daughter to grow up in the firm conviction that but for her intervention she would have betrayed her husband and committed adultery with his friend. For that, in plain English, is what in the play Alice compels her husband to acquiesce in, as the daughter's future conception of the characters of his wife and her husband. It is carrying the notion of sacrifice to give a child a good time much too far. But perhaps Mr. Barrie in this also is sacrificing himself on the altar of his own satire.

A VEILED POLITICAL SKIT.

"Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" was preceded by a very amusing and highly suggestive pathetical-satirical skit upon the political situation, so cleverly veiled that even the author hardly saw how pat it was until it was pointed out to him. The piece, which is almost entirely a monologue and a pantomime, represents the present political position in this country under the form of a parable written from the point of view of an ardent Tariff Reformer. Pantaloons is a veteran who is filled with a nervous dread lest he may lose his laugh, and may be dismissed by Joe into the humiliating obscurity of private life. The thought fills him with sickening horror. To retain his position as second funnyman to Joe the tyrannical clown, he has conceived the idea of compelling his daughter the Columbine to marry Joe. Columbine, however, has her own notions on the subject, and she elopes with Harlequin. At this point the subtle political sting of the parable is felt. Pantaloons, of course, is Mr. Balfour. Joe is the redoubtable J. C. Columbine is the British Electorate and Harlequin is the Liberal party. The second part of the little play shows us Mr. Balfour, his match-making efforts having failed owing to Columbine's elopement, brooding over the disgrace of having been dismissed by Joe. Pantaloons is now only one of the public, and it is too much for him. As he is soliloquising over his former glories, when he and Joe kept the House in a roar, the insolent Joey arrives, sausages and all. Here, indeed, Mr. Barrie's subtle wit became almost malignant enough to satisfy the most irate Tariff Reformer who "has done with Arthur." Poor old Pantaloons, with pathetic and childish delight, imagines that Joey has come to take him back to the front Bench—I mean to his old place on the stage. "Wot are you talking about?" bawls the insolent Joey as he brutally refuses to allow one who is not in the profession to taste his sausage; "you are only one of the public now." And then he tells him that, being a good-hearted sort of fellow, he has come to offer him employment as sandwich-man who is wanted to advertise the new Pantaloons whom he has taken on in Mr. Balfour's stead. It is a cruel blow and one which may yet be in store for the Prime Minister—if Tariff Reform had a chance. But it has not, for in the final scene Columbine and Harlequin come back with a charming little Joey of their own. They make it up with Pantaloons, and the curtain falls upon the romp of the triumphant Free Traders, Mr. Balfour having now been finally weaned from all clinging to the cruel and perfidious Joey.

EURIPIDES AS PRO-BOER.

If it was all laughing at Mr. Barrie's theatre, it was all tears at the Court Theatre, where was admirably performed Mr. Murray's poetical version of Euripides' prophetic tragedy of the Boer War. The "Trojan Women" is over two thousand years old. It represents

the suffering and the humiliation which the women of Troy suffered at the hands of their Greek captors when Troy fell, an event which, if it ever happened, occurred three thousand years ago. Euripides wrote the play in the midst of a Jingo war which his countrymen were waging to their own shame and undoing. But, as Mr. Gilbert Murray must have felt when he was writing his beautiful English version, Euripides had thrown into deathless verse a prophetic vision of the realities of war, with special reference to the war which we waged five years ago in Africa. The "Trojan Women" is simply Emily Hobhouse's "Brunt of the War" done into poetry. The play is a dramatisation of the tragedy of the Concentration Camps. What the Greeks did to Hecuba and Andromache and Cassandra was done to many women of the veldt—only our men did not accord them even the position of a servile wife. And as for Astyanax the child of Hector, whose death forms the culminating agony of the play, there are 20,000 such children done to death by Britain lying in South African soil to-day. Polixena, the princess slain at the tomb of Achilles, had as her counterparts five thousand strong in the women of the Republics, whom we unpityingly slew by pestilence and famine and heartbreak, as an unconsidered corollary of the denudation of the country ordered in the interest of Great Britain.

AT THE REAL THEATRE OF WAR.

Last year at this time I was in the midst of similar women to those whom I saw on the stage at the Court Theatre. They did not wear the picturesque garments of the Trojan women, but they felt, they acted, they spoke just like them. They had been through it all. When Hecuba wailed that she was

A woman that hath no home
Weeping alone for her dead :
A low and bruised head
And the glory struck therefrom,

there was something familiar in her plaint. Such Hecubas may be found by the thousand in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which, like ancient Troy, saw

Fire in the deeps thereof,
Fire in the heights above,
And the crested Walls of War.

Andromache's passion of agony as her son, her dearly-loved Astyanax, was torn from her side to be flung to death from the battlements sounded but as an unreal echo of the inarticulate groan of the women whose children perished by scores in the murder camps of England's war. But the Greeks were more merciful. To Hector's son they gave at least the sacred rites of honoured sepulture. The children of

our victims were huddled together and buried in graves which no man knows.

THE TRAGEDY ACTED ON THE VELD'T.

Of course I know that I shall be accused of thrusting the Boer War into everything. It is my King Charles's head. But if when I go to the theatre I find the mirror held up to the most stirring events in the life of the nation in this fashion, how can I help but be impressed by the fidelity with which the old classic poet portrayed the very emotions, described the very crimes of our time? If anyone doubts the appositeness of the parallel between the play and our recent war, let him read first Miss Hobhouse's "Brunt of the War," then read Mr. Murray's version of the "Trojan Women," and then read the "Brunt of the War" over again. And as he hears the cry—

Forth to the women go
The crown of war, the crown of woe,
he will admit that war, whether waged by Argive
spears or British denuding columns, is ever the same.
Andromache, when her child is taken, cries :—

O, ye have found an anguish that outstrips
All tortures of the East, ye gentle Greeks!
Why will ye slay this innocent that seeks
No wrong?

The Dutch women of South Africa felt the same
"last dead deep of misery" :—

And children still in the Gate
Crowd and'cry,
A multitude desolate,
Voices that float and wait
As the tears run dry.

To most of those who sat by my side in the theatre I suppose the "Trojan Women" was mere play-acting. To me it was the revival of terribly real reminiscences of orphans who still crowd and cry in desolation of our making, of widows orphaned of their little ones, and of the unrecorded graves of the myriad dead. Nor was unfamiliar to me the one sad but proud consolation of Cassandra as to the revelation which war had brought of the heroic valour of the vanquished.

"But we—what pride,
What praise of men were sweeter?—fighting died
To save our people.

And Hector's woe,
What is it? He is gone, and all men know
His glory, and how true heart he bore.
It is the gift the Greek hath brought! Of yore
Men saw him not nor knew him.
Would ye be wise, ye Cities, fly from war!
Yet if war come, there is a crown in death
For her that striveth well and perisheth
Unstained; to die in evil were the stain!
Therefore, O mother, pity not thy slain,
Nor Troy, nor me, the bride."

What a terrible old pro-Boer was Euripides!

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Interviews on Topics of the Month.

XI.—MR. W. E. GEIL: ROUND THE WORLD AFTER MISSIONARIES.



Mr. W. E. Geil.

mission work now carried on in all parts of the mission field. He has put in three years in the work of inspection, he has travelled with the latest up-to-date equipment of camera, typewriter, and fowling-pieces. He has been everywhere and seen everything, and his verdict on missions and missionaries is well worth having—especially in Exeter Hall, where such Daniels come to judgment are rare.

Whether Exeter Hall calls upon him or not, the British public is hearing a good deal of Mr. Geil—to its own advantage. For Mr. Geil is a man of gifts, a speaker who can hold great audiences, a traveller who has seen things, who, having a great deal to say, knows how to say it. When he called at our office, as world-inspectors, whether of missionaries or of massacres, have a pleasant habit of doing, I naturally seized the opportunity of obtaining the net sum of his impressions.

"How did you start in?" I asked.

"Got the idea at the island of Patmos," he replied. "Seen my book on the island? Marshall Brothers published it. Had quite a success that book. When I was in the tracks of St. John the Divine an American friend threw out the idea that it was about time someone took a run round the world to see how near ready the human race was getting for His coming. So after a while I just turned to and undertook the contract."

"Where did you go, and what have you seen, and what do you think of it so far as you've got?"

"I've been pretty nearly everywhere. I started in

MAY is the month when the Missionary Societies assemble in Exeter Hall to report the progress they have made in Christianising the heathen. This year they would have done well to summon to their aid a certain redoubtable Yankee, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, Mr. W. E. Geil by name, who is now in this country. For Mr. Geil, who is a man of much American humour and no little mother wit, has just returned from an all-the-world inspection of the

Australia, where, by the bye, although the fact is somewhat carefully hidden up, I had a great time in the simultaneous mission in the early days before and with Dr. Torrey. Then I went through the South Sea Islands and visited Korea and Japan. After that I journeyed way down across China—by the bye, have you seen my 'Yankee on the Yangtse'? Hodder and Stoughton published that for me last year; came out in Burmah. Then I travelled across India. Now I am just back from a journey across the heart of Central Africa. Yes, sir, I have been among the pygmies of the great primeval forests. I have traversed Congoland from frontier to frontier—"

"Oh, you have been there!" I interrupted. "And what do you think of that vampire State?"

"There are two sides to that, as to everything else," said Mr. Geil diplomatically. "Some things as bad as you can imagine, others as good. But I was not inspecting Empires; it was the missionaries I was after."

"Well, on the whole, do you think the heathen would be better if they were left alone without any missionaries to worry them, destroying their ancestral faiths, without really giving them a firm grip of a better creed?"

"No, sir," replied Mr. Geil with emphasis. "On the whole, I do not think that, and in every particular I think just the opposite of that. You may believe me or not, but I tell you, as the net result of my observations near and far, that the missionary cause is about the best investment in which the Church has put its stock at this moment."

"Humph," I replied. "All missions?"

"Pretty nearly all, Romans as well. I'm a broad-minded man, and I don't deny good where I can see it. If I might say a word, though, I think the Mormon missions might be spared—although they are mighty cute, the Mormons."

"Guess that's so," I replied. "An indigenous American religion had need be cute. You came across them in your travels?"

"Yes. I've seen all sorts and conditions of missionaries. And I tell you what, my friend, they are some of the best, the noblest fellows living, these missionaries. You talk! Go and see them, as I have done. Share their homes, see their labours. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves, the way you talk, some of you who sit at home and don't do a cent's worth of work for your fellow men."

"Oh, but our home heathen, Mr. Geil? Ought not missions, like charity, to begin at home?"

"I've heard that many times," he replied; "chiefly in the mouths of those who have not yet made a beginning. It's not the men who are really hard at

work for the home heathen who grudge the pittance spent in foreign missions. Try the people who talk like that for a subscription for some home mission work, and you'll see how sincere is their regard for the home heathen."

"That's so, I admit. But you really and truly believe that foreign missions are not a failure?"

"That's so," said Mr. Geil. "They are an amazing success, considering all things, and where they have not yet achieved success they are deserving it mighty well, I tell you. Why, I've found the pick of the human race, consecrated men and women, university graduates chock full of the best culture of the Western world, working like slaves on the pittance of day labourers under a blazing sun in slums that stink like cesspools, carrying their lives in their hands, and what is their reward? To be lampooned by the drunken profligates whose vices they oppose, to be maligned by the selfish merchants whose one thought about the heathen is how to make money out of them, and to be libelled by travellers to whom they have given hospitality. I tell you, my friend," said Mr. Geil, "I'm about sick of that kind of cant. It is because, take them all round, the missionaries are good men doing good work, that they are abused by bad men who are doing evil work, and the better you make the missionary and the better his work, the more fiercely he will be assailed by those whose wickedness he assails."

"Then on the whole you are content?"

"More than content in one sense; less than content in another. Content with the work that is being done; discontented with the miserable apathy and indifference of the professing Christian world to the

glorious opportunity that lies before it at this time."

"And what are you going to do about it?"

"I propose to spend this year conducting a mission for missions up and down the country. I have had some wonderful meetings already in the North of England. In Newcastle one hundred young men came out as volunteers for the mission field after three meetings. In Sunderland it was just the same. I find everywhere a marvellous readiness on the part of our young people to say, 'Here am I, send me.'"

"Are you going to send them, then?"

"I am not a Missionary Society. I am only an American traveller, who testifies to such things as he has seen for himself. But I hear that steps are being taken by all the Missionary Societies to take advantage of this newly awakened zeal, and to send forth these labourers into the vineyard. And I think," said Mr. Geil, "that it was about time."

And off the tall, dark man stalked to resume his mission for missions in the North of England. After he departed he sent me his books. His "Patmos" is most interesting and admirably illustrated—a curious combination of genuine enthusiasm about the sacred legends of the Isle of the Apocalypse with a dry humour reminding me of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." His "Yankee on the Yangtse" is a typewritten, dictated, instantaneous photograph of China as it is to be seen to-day, by a rapid traveller rushing with secretary and camera and typewriter from north to south. His new book on his picnics with the pygmies of Central Africa will appear shortly. Judging by its predecessors, it will be a very vivacious and readable production.

XII.—WHY NOT HALF THE COST OF SCHOOL PREMISES?

An Interview with Mr. Alfred E. Hayes.

MR. ALFRED HAYES is an ardent social reformer, a keen educationalist, and a holder of the London County Council Travelling Scholarship in Denmark for 1903-4. I was glad to have an opportunity of discussing with him some of the results of his year's study of Danish education.

"Could you tell me briefly," I said, "for the benefit of the readers of the REVIEW, how we might most profitably imitate our Danish neighbours?"

"Briefly," was the reply, "I'm afraid I could not. The field is too large to be covered in a short interview. Educational matters are highly controversial, and I don't care to state my conclusions without giving my premises. But there are certain things that I think might be opportunely said just now. The educational problem of the hour is not, I think, 'Passive Resistance' to educational rates, but the London Voluntary Schools Crisis and the 'Revolt of East Ham.' We are face to face with an enormous

prospective increase in our educational expenditure. Every step ahead means a vast increase in the burden of the already overtaxed citizen. We are committed to the badly needed reorganisation of our Secondary Education, involving the building and furnishing of thousands of new schools and a large increase in the number of teachers, for whom the demand already exceeds the supply. We are talking of reviving the Apprenticeship System, and even of Compulsory Continuation Schools. We are building up our 'educational ladder' by an enormous and costly extension of 'Free Scholarships.' We are confronted with the necessity for rebuilding, at heavy cost, hundreds of elementary schools now condemned, or soon to be condemned. And this not in London alone, but all over the country. Finally, the question of 'Free Meals' for school children has passed, to my immense satisfaction, into the region of practical politics; and for these free meals we must have central dining-halls,

kitchens and kitchen-staffs, caretakers, etc. I say nothing about an army of medical inspectors, smaller classes, larger salaries, or more adequate pensions for teachers, though these are all important matters.

"Truly the financial prospect is appalling! And yet in every one of the directions named immediate action seems absolutely necessary in the interests of the nation. But there is always the paramount question of cost. The 'equalisation of rates' agitation will, if successful, do much to relieve the grossly unfair burdens of the poorer districts; but, after all, the increased expenditure which faces us must be met from the pockets of the people. And it is just here that I think I see how, by taking a leaf out of Copenhagen's book, we may effect savings amounting to many millions sterling, and at the same time make our compulsory system less oppressive to the very poor, more psychologically rational, and less uselessly cruel to the helpless victims of our educational Juggernaut."

"That's a very large order, Mr. Hayes. Do you think you can meet it?"

"Yes," Mr. Hayes replied, with the emphasis of conviction. "The most revolutionary part of my plan is at this very moment in the smoothest possible working order in Copenhagen. I have always been oppressed," he continued, "by the problem of the rights of the child. One of the points I specially wished to study in Denmark was what the Danes did for that harassed and pathetic figure—the unbookish child. In June last I was sitting in the dining-hall of the famous People's High School at Askov, in Jutland, talking over these things with the distinguished Principal, the veteran Herr Schroeder. He said to me, very earnestly, 'Yes, Grundtvig taught us to respect the Rights of Youth. We need someone now to teach us the Rights of the Child—its right to be a child, and to live. Go you to England and preach this.' I told him, naming Morris and others, that we had had our prophets crying in the wilderness, not altogether in vain, I hoped.

"We must restore to the child some of the stolen hours of sunshine and fresh air, of the happy, careless freedom which is his right, remembering that these things are as vital as free meals and free schools. We must give him a chance to know the full joy of life, and cease demanding that he shall, if poor, spend half his day in school and the rest in a barber's shop, or cramming for a 'scholarship.'

"Well, what do you suggest?"

"The Copenhagen plan, but modified severely. In Copenhagen I found the municipality in charge of the primary education of the city, and acting, as here, through a 'School Commission,' or Committee. The whole work of administration is carried on most efficiently and economically by a director, two vice-directors, and a few clerks. There are many large and excellent schools, the more recent admirably planned and splendidly fitted in the most up-to-date manner. *Each of these schools is used for two different*

sets of scholars each day. Thus, a school which with us would accommodate 1,000 scholars, would in Copenhagen accommodate 2,000. One set of scholars attends in the forenoon from eight to one, and the other set in the afternoon from one to six. There is a 'free-quarter' or fifteen minutes' recess twice during the five hours' session. The schools meet every day but Sunday, the usual hours for a teacher on the permanent staff being thirty-six per week, though some work forty-two, while other younger teachers take a certain varying number of 'hours,' or lessons. With one exception, the schools are mixed, but boys and girls are taught in separate classes. The whole school, morning and afternoon, is under the supervision of one head-master, called an inspector, assisted by a 'vice-inspector,' usually a lady. The head-master is required to give at least six hours' personal instruction per week.

"Now I cannot approve the Copenhagen plan in its entirety. I think five hours' study, with only two short breaks, too great a strain upon the child, and the hours of the teachers far too long. Our teachers would never consent to work six or seven hours a day for six days a week. Yet the plan seems to answer very well over there. Many teachers do extra work in their spare time, and certainly the children show fewer signs of fatigue than ours do at the end of the school day. When I asked why the schools were used in two shifts, I was told, to my surprise, not that it was more economical, but that it enabled the children to add to the family income, where required, and gave the girls a chance to help their mothers with the housework and the babies.

"I propose, then, that we should adopt this plan broadly, but modify its details considerably. Our ordinary school hours are from nine to twelve in the forenoon, and from two to half-past four in the afternoon, with fifteen minutes' recess in each half-day. The school days are five, making up a working week of $27\frac{1}{2}$ hours, of which about one hour and forty minutes is usually devoted to religious instruction.

"I suggest that we should work our schools in two shifts from nine to one in the mornings and from one to five in the afternoons, and open them six days a week instead of five. I would have a break of ten minutes every hour. No child can study with profit for longer stretches. This would give us a working week of twenty-four hours. We could then deal rationally with our school sports, our poor scholar-toilers, etc. This plan would at once double the number of school-places actually existing; set free enough school buildings to provide technical schools, dining-halls, workshops, etc., and halve all future expenditure on buildings, furniture, and much of the apparatus employed. Incidentally, also, it would go far to solve the 'religious' difficulty. But my chief concern is for the child, and then for the over-burdened ratepayer. Let me hope that these suggestions will be fully discussed. I am prepared for much hostile criticism, and shall welcome it."

XIII.—EMPIRE DAY AND THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

If the time when anyone asks "What is Empire Day?" has not already passed, it is passing swiftly. Every year Empire Day, May 24th, the birthday of the late Sovereign, becomes more and more of an imperial institution.

This year, mainly owing to the efforts of Lord Meath and of the League of the Empire, Empire Day will be celebrated through Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, while the circle of Crown Colonies is almost, if not quite complete.

The League of the Empire is the most practical existing organisation for drawing more closely together the scattered parts of the British Empire: but it attempts to do this entirely by strengthening those bonds on which, after all, the unity of the Empire entirely depends—the bonds of sentiment. It adopts the most practical plan of addressing its efforts to the children of the Empire, and teaching them to think imperially in the best sense of the word. For its objects are, in brief, affiliating schools of corresponding grade in different parts of the Empire. A school in one Colony is "linked" with a similar school in another Colony or in England, whichever is preferred, for interchange of descriptive letters, photographs, interesting objects for school collections and museums, and articles for school magazines. This, the main branch of the League's work, has prospered exceedingly, and grows continually in extent.

To find out, however, the progress of the movement towards an inter-colonial celebration of Empire Day, I called upon Mrs. Ord Marshall, at the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

"We have gladly furthered Lord Meath's efforts for the establishment of Empire Day," said Mrs. Ord Marshall.

"Empire Day," she went on, after showing me the literature, "will be much more widely celebrated both in the Colonies and at home than it was last year. Since last Empire Day Australia has decided to keep it, and very few Crown Colonies now remain to come in. We have received from the South Australian branch of the League a proposal for an interchange of Empire Day essays between schools there and schools in other parts of the Empire. The subject they suggest is 'Empire Day, its foundation, purpose and modes of celebration'; and now Lord Meath has presented us with two silver challenge cups, value £10 10s. each, which will be open to competition every Empire Day by secondary and primary schools throughout the Empire. In conjunction with the secondary schools silver challenge cup, to be held by the school, a personal prize of £5 5s., to be held by the prize-winner, is offered to all secondary schools throughout the Empire, for an Empire Day essay of not more than two thousand words. The subject, which will be one of Imperial importance, will be announced not less than six months before next

May 24th. Also, in conjunction with Lord Meath's primary schools silver challenge cup, a prize of £3 3s., to be held by the prize-winner, is offered by the League of the Empire, for competition in all primary schools throughout the Empire. In this case, however, the essay is to be not more than one thousand words."

"Will you tell me what arrangements have been made for Empire Day celebration this year?"

"Very much the same as last year—that is, in schools a special lesson on Imperial history and geography in the morning, especially dealing with England's relations to her various dependencies and Colonies; and in the afternoon there will be a good many lectures in different parts of the country. From Sheffield University College we have been asked for a lecturer for the morning of May 24th, and to different schools we are supplying both lecturers and also sets of slides. But this year schools celebrating Empire Day sing 'The Song of Australia':—

There is a land where summer skies
Are gleaming with thousand dyes,

as well as the Canadian National Anthem, 'The Maple Leaf for Ever,' and, by special permission, Mr. Rudyard Kipling's 'Recessional.'

"About how many schools will be celebrating Empire Day in England this year, and what form does the celebration generally take?"

"A very large number. Some of the Education Committees are in favour of the movement, and many school managers. The exact returns cannot be given till nearer the time. The celebration usually popular is a half holiday, with sports or special entertainments, the school addresses having been given in the morning. This year the League has a section in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and we are hoping to arrange some lecture or entertainment there for London members."

"I should immensely like to know," I said, "how many designs have been received by you from children all about the Empire for the cover of the *Federal Magazine* you are going to bring out?"

"We have had a great many designs," said Mrs. Ord Marshall, "and some most beautiful ones, while none are really bad. Mr. Walter Crane is going to be one of the judges of the designs, which must all be done in black and white, and should symbolise the idea of inter-colonial unity with the Mother Countries."

And Mrs. Ord Marshall showed me a number of designs sent, some of them from children in most remote dependencies of the Empire, all symbolising—some very quaintly, others most beautifully—the child's idea of the Empire. One, in particular, from Natal, representing Britannia and her Colonies, was quite beautiful, both in execution and idea. By next year it may be confidently hoped that the few and small missing links of inter-Imperial celebration of Empire Day will have been forged.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE LIBERATION OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

MASTERLY PLEA BY M. WITTE.

THE *Contemporary Review* for May publishes an historico-religious document of the very first order of political and religious importance. It is nothing less than a translation of the preamble of a memorial addressed to the Tsar by M. Witte, President of the Council of Ministers, in favour of the Liberation of the Greek Orthodox Church from the despotic control of the State, and of the restoration of spiritual and ecclesiastical freedom to the Russian Church. No State document of more transcendent importance has been published for many a long year. Here is the real deadly malady of Russia. In a great religious Revival alone do I see any hope for her salvation. And one condition of such a Revival is Freedom. Freedom not only for the Nonconforming sects, but especially Freedom for the Greek Orthodox Church, which for two centuries has been degraded from being the spiritual bride of Christ into the position of the strumpet of Cæsar.

THE DAWN OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

M. Witte begins as follows:—

After two centuries of a policy of religious repression Russia is now entering upon a path of broad tolerance. The impulse to this step has been given not only by a feeling that religious oppression is inconsistent with the spirit of the Orthodox Church, but also by such proof of its futility as a long experience has afforded. Not only official reports, but also, and more particularly, the private communications of persons closely connected with missionary work, make it certain that oppression contributes to the growth of dissent and by no means to its enfeeblement. It is evident that even under conditions of entire external freedom, not to speak of State protection, the internal life of the Church is fettered by heavy chains which must also be removed: their effects are distinctly observable in the religious life of our time.

THE PARALYSIS OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

The result of this reduction of the Church to be the mere serf of the State is paralysis. M. Witte says:—

Both the ecclesiastical and the secular Press remark with equal emphasis upon the prevailing lukewarmness of the inner life of the Church: upon the alienation of the flock, particularly of the educated classes of society, from its spiritual guides; the absence in sermons of a living word; the lack of pastoral activity on the part of the clergy, who, in the majority of instances, confine themselves to the conduct of divine service and the fulfilment of ritual observances; the entire collapse of the ecclesiastical parish community with its educational and benevolent institutions; the red-tapeism in the conduct of diocesan or consistorial business, and the narrowly bureaucratic character of the institutions grouped about the Synod. It was from Dostoyeffsky that we first heard that word of evil omen: "The Russian Church is suffering from paralysis."

THE EVIL GENIUS OF RUSSIA.

How comes it that the Russian Church is practically dead? M. Witte replies that Peter the Great killed it. This "Transformer of Russia," as he calls him,

meaning thereby the Revolutionist, destroyed the ancient canonical system of the Orthodox Church in which the faithful elected their clergy, and the Church was ruled by councils in which both laity and clergy were represented, and substituted in its stead the bureaucratic rule of the Holy Synod. M. Witte dwells at length upon the pernicious influence of these changes:—

These efforts to subject to police prescription the facts and phenomena of spiritual life, which lie altogether outside its competence, undoubtedly brought into the ecclesiastical sphere the mortifying breath of dry bureaucratism. The chief aim of the ecclesiastical reforms of Peter I. was to reduce the Church to the level of a mere Government institution pursuing purely political ends. And, as a matter of fact, the government of the Church speedily became merely one of the numerous wheels of the complicated government machine. On the soil of an ecclesiastical government robbed by bureaucracy of all personal elements, the dry scholastic life-shunning school arose spontaneously. This policy of coercing the mind of the Church, though it may have been attended for the moment by a certain measure of political gain, subsequently inflicted a terrible loss. Hence that decline in ecclesiastical life with which we now have to deal.

THE PRIEST A MERE POLICE SPY.

It is almost incredible to what lengths Peter went in subordinating the spiritual to the temporal powers. M. Witte says:—

He imposed upon the clergy police and detective work that was entirely inconsistent with the clerical office. The priest was obliged to see that the number of persons subject to taxation was properly indicated, and in addition, to report without delay all actions revealed to him in confession that tended to the injury of the State. Thus, transformed from a spiritual guide into an agent of police supervision, the pastor entirely lost the confidence of his flock and all moral union with them.

RESTORE THE LIFE OF THE PARISH.—

In order to rid the Russian Church of this nightmare it is necessary, M. Witte urges, to begin with the parish.

The unfavourable turn taken by the career of the Church in the eighteenth century revealed itself, perhaps, with the greatest clearness in the decline of the parish, that primary cell of ecclesiastical life. This change is the more noticeable as social existence within the Church in the old Russian parish was distinguished by great vitality. The Russian parish formerly constituted a living and active unit. The community itself built its church and elected its priest and the remainder of the church staff. Of this living and active unit there now remains nothing but the name. In order to secure a revival of parish life it is necessary to give back to the ecclesiastical community the right, of which it has been deprived, of participating in the management of the financial affairs of the Church, and the right of electing, or at any rate of taking part in the election of members of the clerical staff.

—AND SUMMON A NATIONAL CHURCH COUNCIL.

M. Witte puts forward various minor suggestions, such as a reform of theological seminaries, and concludes as follows:—

For more than two hundred years we have not heard the voice of the Russian Church: is it not time now to listen to it? Is it not high time to discuss what it has to say in regard to the

present structure of Church life, which has become established against her will and in opposition to the traditions bequeathed to her by a sacred antiquity? In a national council, where it will be necessary to arrange for the representation of both the clergy and the laity, those changes in the structure of ecclesiastical life must be discussed which are necessary in order to place the Church on the level on which she ought to stand, and to secure for her all needful freedom of action. In view of the present unmistakable symptoms of internal vacillation both in society and in the masses of the people, it would be dangerous to wait any longer.

Will the Tsar have the courage to say to this Lazarus of a Church, laid in swaddling clothes for two centuries in the tomb of the State, "Loose her and let her go free!" It may be that the fate of Russia and of his dynasty hangs upon the answer to that question.

WHY NOT A PHOTOGRAPHIC EXCHANGE? AN OFFER TO OUR READERS.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY has a very sensible article on Photograph Collecting in the *Grand Magazine*. He says :

The output of photographers at the present day is enormous, and for the most part the prints made in any one year have become scattered and, as a rule, destroyed in the course of the following decade. The result is that records of priceless value are being lost almost as rapidly as they are made.

The nation officially collects the national portraits; possibly there may be some people who make a hobby of the collection of photographs of the prominent people of their day, but if anyone were to start now and attempt to make a complete collection of the prominent people of the Victorian age, he would find the problem an exceedingly difficult one.

I do not ever remember to have seen a collection of photographs chronologically illustrative of a man's life. And yet how interesting such a collection would be! The first thing it should contain would be a series of photographs of the collector himself from his earliest years, each dated, and each in its proper place amongst such contemporary photographs of his friends, the places he lived in, the places he visited, as naturally come into the possession of every one of us. But the last thing that an individual keeps is a photograph of himself.

But the most merciless waste is in the collection of photographs of Art. The field is one of boundless dimensions :

There is no doubt whatever but that the annual destruction of photographs, of real importance to the future historian and student of art, is very great indeed. This destruction is entirely due to the fact that, though multitudes of people buy photographs, very few as yet buy and arrange them systematically, and therefore numerical organisation for photograph collectors does not exist.

What is wanted is that photograph collecting should become an organised trade like postage stamp collecting.

If once these two steps could be taken in England—a proper system of publication on the one hand and an organisation of the second-hand trade on the other—the number of photograph collectors would rapidly increase, and the preservation of records of existing objects of beauty and interest would be efficiently carried out.

This seems to be a capital idea. The question is whether the public is ripe for it. I wish to test it. Next month I shall set apart a page of this REVIEW for the purpose of allowing my readers, who may have photographs they want to exchange or to sell,

to announce their requirements. Those who wish to take advantage of this are requested to state the size and condition of their photographs. Those who wish to see the photographs before they part with them can send them to this office for inspection if they do not wish to deal direct.

"THE DECAY OF THE PARTY MAN."

A LOUD growl over the inefficiency of Parliament is emitted by a business man calling himself "Independent" in the May *Magazine of Commerce*. He says :—

Nothing is more significant than the decay of the party man. He is a shadow of his former self, and bids fair to become as one crying in the wilderness. There is a feeling abroad, for the existence of which we cannot be too thankful. The present generation of voters—and especially of commercial voters—possesses an enquiring disposition. Much superior in intellectual calibre to the average lower middle-class and working-man section of the electorate, it is not so easy (as politicians must realise if they do not wish to invite defeat) to woo the business man of to-day with the ingenious shibboleth or polished phrase. He wants to know ; and he is becoming daily more inclined to approach the various nostrums submitted to him by the leaders of either side with the impartial air of a very disinterested buyer. The voter is, in effect, beginning to find himself—to realise his value—and he is less and less liable to be influenced by considerations of that somewhat dubious quality, party loyalty. . . . In effect, we have experienced a political earthquake, and we have not yet sorted ourselves out.

He asks with much indignation :—

How much longer is legislation that is non-contentious to wait upon Fiscal policy, Home Rule for Ireland, and Church questions? How much longer is the House of Commons to remain an ineffective debating society? Why should the time of the country be wasted in order that politicians may make reputations for repartee?

He makes the ironical suggestion that M.P.'s should label themselves, irrespective of party, as "workers" or "talkers," and that the workers should meet apart to do the real business of the country, while the talkers are left to exercise their talking powers. He concludes :—

The feeling is growing amongst men who are prominent in business circles that politics are rapidly becoming disreputable. This is a bad thing, but if an endeavour is not made to remove the acerbities which have been recently displayed in ineffective debate, the sentiment will spread.

"MY FIRST TIME IN PRINT."

IN the *Grand Magazine* for May the following authors state where and when they first saw themselves in print :—

Author.	Year.	Age.	Subject.	Publication.
Miss Braddon	1857	23	Poem, "Rest"	Beverley Recorder
Marie Corelli	1883	—	Poem, "Rosalind"	The Theatre
Anthony Hope	1890	27	Novel, "A Man of Mark"	—
Thomas Hardy	1865	25	How I Built Myself a House	Chambers' Ill.
Stanley Weyman	1876	21	Paper on University Scouts	Chambers' Ill.
Rudyard Kipling	1881	15	Poem, "A Legend of Devon"	Un. Ser. College Chronicle
Israel Zangwill	—	12	Versified Riddle	Young Folks Budget
W. W. Jacobs	—	14	Anecdote of a Monkey	Young Folks Budget
Jerome K. Jerome	1881	—	Story, "Jack's Wife"	The Lamp
Mrs. H. Ward	1869	18	A Westmoreland Story	Churchman's Magazine
Hall Caine	—	17	Blank verse poem	Privately printed Magazine

SOME QUESTIONS FOR THE NEXT HAGUE CONFERENCE.

BY PROFESSOR T. E. HOLLAND.

PROFESSOR HOLLAND sends to the *Fortnightly Review* the text of the paper which he read before the British Academy on April 12th, on "Neutral Duties in a Maritime War as Illustrated by Recent Events":—

Among the pious wishes (*vœux*) recorded in the final act of the Hague Conference of 1889, was one to the following effect:—"The Conference desires that the question of the rights and the duties of neutrals may be entered on the programme of a Conference to be called at an early date."

On the programme of that Conference Professor Holland would inscribe the following questions:—

ABSTENTION.

- Are subsidised liners within the prohibition of the sale to a belligerent by a Neutral Government of ships of war?

PREVENTION.

- Is a Neutral Government bound to interfere with the use of its territory for the maintenance of belligerent communications by wireless telegraphy?

- To prevent the exit of even partially equipped war-ships?

- To prevent, with more care than has hitherto been customary, the exportation of supplies, especially of coal, to belligerent fleets at sea?

5. By what specific precautions must a neutral prevent abuse of the "Asylum" afforded by its ports to belligerent ships of war?—with especial reference to the bringing in of prizes, duration of stay, consequences of over-prolonged stay, the simultaneous presence of vessels of mutually hostile nationalities, repairs and approvisionment during stay, and, in particular, renewal of stocks of coal.

ACQUIESCE.

How is this duty to be construed with reference to:—

6. Interruption of safe navigation over territorial waters and the High Seas respectively?

7. The distance from the scene of operations at which the right of visit may be properly exercised?

8. The protection from the exercise of this right afforded by the presence of neutral convoy?

9. The time and place at which so-called "volunteer" fleets and subsidised liners may exchange the mercantile for a naval character?

10. Immunity for mail ships, or their mail bags?

11. The requirement of actual warning to blockade-runners, and the application to blockade of the doctrine of "Continuous Voyages"?

12. The distinction between "absolute" and "conditional" contraband, with especial reference to food and coal?

13. The doctrine of "Continuous Voyages" with reference to contraband?

14. The cases, if any, in which a neutral prize may lawfully be sunk at sea, instead of being brought in for adjudication?

15. The due constitution of Prize Courts?

16. The legitimacy of a rule condemning the ship herself when more than a certain proportion of her cargo is of a contraband character?

DRUNKENNESS AND ALCOHOLISM.—Dr. W. C. Sullivan, in the *Economic Review*, calls attention to the fact that excessive drunkenness is comparatively innocent compared with alcoholism. Convivial drunkenness prevails most among miners, who are comparatively free from alcoholism, and alcohol-engendered diseases. It is the constant habit of nip, nip, nipping that poisons the drinker. Heavy drinking after work is done, however regrettable as a proof of a low standard of manners, is not of very great account in the causation of the worst evils of intemperance.

THE ONE CAPABLE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

PRINCE KHILKOFF, THE AMERICAN.

MR. JULIUS PRICE, war correspondent, contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a very interesting account of the way in which the Siberian railway is worked, and the man who has achieved such unexpected results by the single line of rail:—

One could not help being deeply impressed by the unflagging zeal, and one might almost add enthusiasm, were not such a word so foreign to the Russian temperament, of the railway officials all along the line. It was a remarkable antithesis to the indifference and conceit of the military authorities. No description of all this wonderful organisation would be complete without some reference, however brief, to the remarkable career of the man who engineered the entire formation of the Trans-Siberian railway. Under the high-sounding cognomen of Prince Khilkoff, which is his title by right of heritage, and "Imperial Minister of Railways and Transportation," one would hardly recognise the whilom "John Mikale" who many years ago under this assumed name emigrated from Russia to the United States without a penny in the world, and started earning his living in Philadelphia as attendant of a bolt-making machine at a dollar a day. After a few years in the machine-shop, where his remarkable talents soon attracted attention, and learning much of the practical side of engineering, a knowledge which was to stand him in such good stead later on, he worked his way up by dint of indomitable energy successively from brakeman on a freight train to the position of locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania railway. Shortly afterwards a breakdown on the line gave him the opportunity of his life. His remarkable skill in averting what might have been a very serious accident attracted the attention of one of the passengers, who happened to be no less a personage than the Minister of Railways of one of the South American Republics, the result being that the young engineer went off to South America as superintendent of a new railway in Venezuela, and ended eventually by becoming the manager of the line. This almost continuous run of luck would have probably turned the brain of many men, but John Mikale was not of that sort. To return to his native land and make a position for himself amongst his own countrymen had always been his ambition, so he decided at last to throw up his fine position in South America and returned to Russia still under his assumed name—though by this time he was probably more American than Russian. By good fortune, as it again turned out, he managed to get an insignificant berth in a small country station, and here he might have vegetated indefinitely had not his wonderful luck again helped him. This unimportant little place on the line had always been the centre of a serious dislocation of the traffic—no one could exactly explain why. He asked for and obtained permission to try and remedy it, succeeded instantly, and from that moment became not only a marked but also a made man in Russia, where such initiative genius is rare. From this moment there was no looking back for John Mikale. Having once attracted the attention of his superiors, that of the Emperor followed as a matter of course; he was promoted to the headquarters at St. Petersburg, from thence to the staff. The general management of the line followed, and was succeeded by honours and appointments sufficient to satisfy the most ambitious of men, not the least being the restoration to him by the Emperor of the title and estates which he had voluntarily renounced when as a mere youth he had emigrated to America.

A PICTORIAL sixpenny magazine devoted to the green isle is *Ireland*, published at 94, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin. The April number contains an article on the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Donnybrook, a topographical account of Wexford and its Vicinity, by Mr. J. B. Cullen; a paper on Technical Instruction in Belfast, by Mr. F. C. Forth; and other articles relating to Ireland.

TRADES UNIONS AND THEIR STATUS.

AN ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL

MR. W. H. BEVERIDGE, in the April number of the *Economic Review*, writing on Trade Union Law, puts forward an alternative proposal as adequate for the legal protection of Trades Union action. He says :—

The proposal now made goes to the heart of the difficulty, and meets the judicial failure to recognise trade unionism with open reversal. It simply creates a new statutory justification for interference with the liberty of individual trading, the justification being that the defendant is a registered trade union acting in furtherance of a trade dispute.

Without any desire to anticipate the skill of the draughtsman, the following clauses may be suggested as adequate to protect all desirable Trade Union action :—

1. It shall be lawful for any person or persons acting on behalf of a registered trade union in direct furtherance of a trade dispute to attend in parties of not more than two together at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on his business or happens to be—(i.) for the purpose of peacefully communicating or obtaining information ; (ii.) for the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working.

2. No act done by or on behalf of a registered trade union in direct furtherance of a trade dispute shall be actionable by reason only of the same involving (i.) the procuring or the attempt to procure any member of such union to commit a breach of any contract of service or employment, unless such breach be a crime within s. 3 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875 ; or (ii.) the interfering or the attempt to interfere with any person whomsoever in the free disposal of his custom, capital, or labour, or otherwise, in the conduct of his business ; or (iii.) the doing of any of these things by combined action or in pursuance of a combination.

These proposals, though giving trade unionists much that they have not, though withholding a good deal that they demand, are not put forward as a compromise. This is no irreducible minimum which trade unions might grudgingly accept from a lukewarm Government ; it is suggested as all they need ask for from a friendly one. Anything beyond amounts to claiming irresponsibility for admitted wrongs, such as would open the door to persecution and organised violence. Anything less will hardly preserve to trade unions their essential functions. The reform suggested simply allows trade unionists to employ, defensively or offensively, that powerful but entirely peaceable force of concerted action which is part of the accepted order in our great industries.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE *Quarterly* reviewer who treats of this subject is alarmed that permanent legislation is now contemplated upon the basis of an experiment (Mr. Long's scheme) which has had only some three months' trial. The whole article is against Mr. Alden's suggestions, and inclines to the view that relief-works and other means for finding work are apt to do more harm than good, especially by getting men into the habit of having work found for them instead of hunting about to find it themselves. The *Quarterly* reviewer's methods of grappling with the unemployed problem would be (1) a renewed recognition of the importance of family life, because it is in the family that the unemployable is chiefly manufactured ; (2) better State education ; (3) apprenticing boys leaving school to trades ; (4) improving the conditions of a soldier's training, the soldier, the reviewer says, at present frequently becoming an "unemployable" ; (5) emigration,

co-operative small holdings, co-operation and profit-sharing, and other measures to prevent excessive immigration into towns, and reduce dependent classes ; (6) the reduction of municipal expenditure, "which is fettering the expansion of trade, and permanently impairing the prosperity of the country. Employment is reduced by it, and the cost of living greatly increased."

The problem is how to counteract the tendency to a pauper class :—

The conclusion is that it can be done by "preventive and prophylactic" methods only. If we recognise the existence of social science, the problem of the future is how best to spread it among the people. "The education of the benevolent public will be one of the most important factors." The millionaire who would found a chair of social science at one of the universities might do more to cure poverty than by giving all his property for the relief of the poor.

We constantly talk of "labour colonies," and point to Germany, while Germany points to us, and speaks of our workhouses and the desirability of restricting public relief to such institutions. The German colony has produced a new kind of tramp, the Koloniebummler, a class to which 75 per cent. of the colonists belong ; and, as the *Quarterly* reviewer says, "we do not want to add the 'Koloniebummler' to our tramps and vagrants."

WHAT IT IS TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE L.C.C.

A WRITER in the May *World's Work* describes what he calls "the greatest municipal post in the world," that occupied by Mr. Edwin A. Cornwall, the honorary post of Chairman of the L.C.C. Around Spring Gardens no one is hanging about ; no one is superfluous or ornamental. Mr. Cornwall, it is not surprising to find, almost lives at the L.C.C. Hall in Spring Gardens :—

He has to watch the general proceedings of the Council and its committees, and he is *ex officio* a member of every committee and sub-committee of the Council. On an average there are fifty meetings a week of committees and sub-committees. Besides his purely official duties, the Chairman is obliged to devote much time to ceremonial functions. By virtue of his office he receives a very large number of invitations, and he is also required to take the chair at all the big public ceremonies with which the Council is concerned. Then, too, the number of foreign visitors who come to study the Council's work is considerable, and the Chairman receives them and arranges for their wants being satisfied. Much of his time every day is occupied in attending to correspondence, and in granting interviews to members of the Council and others who require to see him on important matters, particularly the chief officials, who find it desirable to consult the Chairman.

Five thousand acres of parks, gardens and open spaces ; 40 acres of slums cleared to be rebuilt ; new buildings being erected or actually erected for 43,000 persons ; a death-rate in the Council's buildings of only 11·8 per 1,000, as against 15·2 for all London (1903) ; 100 miles of tramway, carrying south of the Thames alone, 133,000,000 passengers in 1903, mostly at halfpenny fares and in electric cars ; a fire brigade unequalled in the world—these are only a few of the matters after which the L.C.C. and Mr. Cornwall, as its Chairman, have to see.

A PRACTICAL PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL REFORM.

By SIR JOHN GORST, M.P.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for May Sir John Gorst sets forth with downright plain speaking his utter disgust with both parties, and his disappointment with the Labour Party. Years ago I suggested that the true solution of the present crisis would be to make John Redmond Prime Minister, and let him make Sir John Gorst his right-hand man. Sir John Gorst is evidently in more sympathy with the Irish Nationalists than any other party. They have got a leader and a cause.

GO TO THE IRISH, THOU LABOUR M.P.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard, says the old Book. Go to the Irish Party, thou sluggard Labour Party, says Sir John Gorst; learn their ways and be wise. When the question of underfed school children came before the House, few of the Labour members took the trouble to attend, and the debate was a fiasco. Immediately afterwards the question came up of Irish fisheries, and instantly the scene changed. The enthusiasm, the discipline, the leadership of the Nationalists

produced upon the House of Commons the impression that the whole Irish people took a much greater interest in Irish fish than the mass of the workers of the United Kingdom in the condition of their children.

As for the regular parties, both sides readily make the most extravagant promises, and neither side makes any effort to perform them.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

The House is the House of the rich; they care more about motor-cars than about the starving poor:—

But one thing is certain. The condition of the people can be speedily and effectively improved by measures well within the power of the people themselves, and the rulers and Parliament which they create. Other nations have entered upon the path of progress, and are already far in advance of us. It is high time for us to follow an example which we ought to have set, and do something to remove the reproach of letting preventable misery and injustice exist amongst a third of our people.

But for them a leader is necessary. Why should not an awakened democracy rally round Sir John Gorst? The idea is not set forth by Sir John. It is latent, and left to be inferred. It is not a bad idea either. For Sir John Gorst is a man of experience and of courage. He knows his own mind, and he can explain what he wants.

GO TO THE GERMANS, THOU JOHN BULL!

As Sir John would have the Labour party go to the Irish Nationalists to learn a much-needed lesson, so he would have slow-witted John Bull go to the Germans. The first article in his programme would be to make public provision for insurance against sickness, accident, and old age. In our country the first is entirely voluntary; the insurance societies are under no public control, nor is their solvency guaranteed. The prudent insure; the unthrifty do not, but rely on charity or the Poor Law. It is clearly to the interest of the State that the sick should be cured as speedily and as efficiently as possible.

Even without putting any additional burden on the tax-payer, a great deal could be done to remedy this chaos, which produces extravagance and inefficiency. If hospitals and workhouse

infirmarys were co-ordinated, and thus placed on some logical basis of relationship, more satisfactory results would be achieved. Accidents are partially provided against by the Employers Liability Act, of which the imperfection is admitted by everybody, but for the amendment of which no Parliamentary time can be spared. Old-age pensions are a monument of the pledges and broken promises of political parties.

THE FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Sir John Gorst would go to France and Belgium for suggestions as to feeding scholars:—

In one most important section of the population, the children of the poor, Governments could, with great ease, and at little cost, put an entire stop to destitution and suffering. The right to relief of a destitute starving child, forced by society to go to school and learn lessons, has never received proper attention. If a starving horse or ass were treated in the same way as hundreds of starving children are daily treated by public authority in our public elementary schools, the offender would be taken up and punished by the Criminal Law.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

He would act upon the recommendation of the Berlin Conference, and legislate against allowing women to earn their living a month before and a considerable time after childbirth. He does not say, although he might have borrowed a hint from Denmark, how he would insure the mother against starvation during that period. He would facilitate the supply of milk, and train girls in the art and science of motherhood.

THE UNEMPLOYED—LABOUR COLONIES.

In dealing with the unemployed, he would again go to the foreigner for hints:—

In Germany there are colonies for the physically or mentally deficient and for the unemployed, besides experimental farms under the designation *Heimatkolonien*, where unskilled labourers are taught agricultural work, fruit farming, building, and other useful occupations. They have not all of them proved an unqualified success, owing to the percentage of criminals and vagrants who find their way into these refuges. But perfection cannot be attained all at once, and when a better system of classification has been introduced, it may be anticipated that a great advance will be made in Germany towards a solution of the unemployed difficulty. In France, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium there are many institutions of a similar character.

LABOUR REGISTRIES.

He would add to his Labour Colony, his Labour Registry. Such Registries, he says, secure that such labour as is being offered shall be made to go as far as possible, and they put an end to the anachronism of good workmen having to tramp in search of work in these days of telegraphs and telephones. In different parts of Germany there are public labour bureaux managed jointly by employers and workmen, besides numerous relief stations and other institutions. These are in telephonic or telegraphic communication with each other, thus enabling a man in search of work to ascertain without delay the locality where there is a prospect of his finding it. Some labour registries have been instituted here by private effort and latterly by municipal bodies. But the Central Government has established no clearing house to bring local effort into co-ordination.

All this may be true, but it is in vain to look to Parliament. It is a rich man's Club. The Labour Party is weak, disorganised, and without a leader. Here is Sir John Gorst's chance. I commend the idea to Mr. J. R. Macdonald, Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. John Burns.

GUILTY CRIMINALS.

MR. THOMAS HOLMES, the police court missionary, treats in the *Ethological Journal* of Obscure Causes of Crime. He refers to the so-called "criminal tendencies," or, as he would style them, strange impulses which appear at an early age, and result in the conviction of children of ten or eleven years of age. Sometimes parents' recognisances are taken; sometimes the birch is tried; sometimes the boy is sent to an industrial school. But the latter requires a certificate of mental fitness and physical soundness. Where these are lacking the children are left to gravitate into crime and prison life. The doctors frequently send a list of persons not insane, but not fit for prison discipline:—

Their number is by no means small, and a piteous problem they present. Not fit for prison, yet always doing something against the law; not mad enough for the asylum, yet not sane; no homes of their own, yet not caring for the workhouse; what a horrible case is theirs. They are bewildered themselves, and are a puzzle to the community, which has to pay for the cruel neglect of years gone by. Such persons tend to steal food, and to commit offences against decency, for they feel the pangs of hunger, and the temptations of sexual desire, the same, if not more so, as normal persons.

IRRESISTIBLE IMPULSES.

Typical instances of uncontrollable impulse are given:—

One young man of fair position and education, whose father is sufficiently prosperous to enable him to engage a solicitor for the defence, steals false teeth and nothing else. A gentleman's son, with an allowance of £2 weekly, has been charged nine times with stealing watches. A civil servant of good prospects, and in fair position, was detected three times in three weeks in picking pockets of poor women. His character and position were so good that he was remanded for a week on bail; while on remand he repeated his offence. A decent woman of my acquaintance has been charged thirty times with stealing boots. I have pleaded with all of these and found the story of one to be the story of all, namely, that an uncontrollable impulse comes upon them which they cannot resist, and, though aware of the consequences, they yield to these impulses with a feeling of gratification and joy.

THE THREE CRISES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE.

Mr. Holmes next refers many crimes to sexual causes, in themselves quite innocent—puberty, pregnancy, and the change of life. Many girls, from twelve to twenty, "are not thieves, though they have stolen, but owing to physical reasons a state of mind exists which makes them incapable of sound judgment and self-control for a time." To herd them with the vicious and criminal is to ruin them. Mr. Holmes wisely says:—

A fatherly doctor, a wise, motherly matron, plenty of fresh air, good food, healthy physical exercise, will do a great deal, but cast-iron discipline, too much religion, and too much of the "wash tub," coupled with locks, bolts, and bars, will but send them back to ordinary life unfitted to fulfil its duties and to resist its temptations.

HABITUAL INEBRIATES.

Mr. Holmes speaks plain words about the women known as habitual inebriates:—

Sexual causes make the bulk of these women what they are, not drunk. Drink is but an incident. Vicious beyond conception, driven by abnormal passions into the wilderness of sin, they

seek their prey by night. The public-house is their hunting ground, their prey the half-drunk men.

In olden times such were said to be "possessed of unclean spirits." I think the ancients were nearer the truth than we are. All these women do not hail from the slums. Some have received good education, others have been well to do, others have husbands in good positions. But as far as my experience shows, in all of them the spirit of lust has been made incarnate. This kind of possession leads to crime, as well as vice and disorder. Given this abnormal passion, the individual is dominated by instincts, and is to a large extent an irresponsible being.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVED METHODS.

An article on this subject in the *Quarterly Review* recalls the fact that in England and Wales the care of the insane belongs to the Sovereign, just as it did nearly six hundred years ago, and suggests that it is time this Plantagenet regulation was altered, the nominal care of the insane taken from the Lord Chancellor and united under one responsible Minister all the work of the departments dealing with public health and lunacy:—

The management of inebriates, now under the Home Office, the general hygiene of the country, with the investigation and arrest of epidemics, and the supervising control of the Medical Officers of Health, now under the Local Government Board, might well be joined to the supervision of the insane. All these have closer mutual relations than any one of them has with the department with which it is now connected. Combined, they would furnish an adequate basis for a separate department and a special minister. Many improvements in asylum work would then be possible, at which we have been unable to glance. The time for such a rearrangement is not yet, but may be less distant than it appears.

Several other reforms are suggested, especially one of which there is some prospect—that patients "verging towards insanity but not yet over the line" should be treated on the Scotch lines—by which a person with incipient insanity, if fraught with no danger to himself or others, can be received for treatment for six months on a simple medical certificate that there is a prospect of recovery.

The fact should be realised that in England there are many cases of early and slight insanity in which the law must be broken, not to save pain to the friends, but, on the highest medical advice, to save the patient's mind from becoming permanently deranged. This course necessarily involves some risk.

The reviewer also suggests that—

The arrangements for the care of the insane need improvement in other ways, of which there is little present prospect. Every medical superintendent of an asylum is also its general manager; and this work, involving a vast amount of writing, keeping accounts, and the like, largely diminishes the time that he is able to give to the patients. It would be well if the two branches of work were separated, so that the most experienced medical officer could give his undivided attention to his patients.

PORTRAIT-PAINTING seems a never-failing topic of interest in women's magazines. In the *Lady's Realm* for May Mr. Hugh Stokes devotes an article to the art of Mr. Hugh de T. Glazebrook, and says that "beauty, birth and brains" are represented by his sitters. In the May number of the *Woman at Home* Ignota writes on Modern French Portrait-Painters. Both articles are illustrated by portraits of beautiful women and others belonging to the great world.

EARTHQUAKES AND THE SCIENCE OF THEIR VIBRATIONS.

In the *Edinburgh Review* there is a paper on "Earthquakes and the New Seismology," the science of earth vibrations, or, as it is sometimes explained, the science of wave-transmission through the earth. Seismology is thus closely allied to acoustics, the science of air vibrations, and to optics, the science of other vibrations :—

For the ground under our feet, the rocky crust of our planet, is an elastic solid capable of propagating wave-motion at measurable rates, and according to determinate laws. Its manner of doing so is, nevertheless, of baffling intricacy.

Sound-waves are longitudinal, light-waves transversal, but both kinds of undulation can be generated in the earth. There is no wonder, then, that "seismograms present to the eye mere coils and folds of enwreathed lines, baffling uninitiated attempts at decipherment." In Japan, by the bye, there are 968 stations for registering all kinds of "quakes," and Professor John Milne, a first-class seismic expert, was employed for twenty years by the Japanese Government.

The first intelligence of an underground shock reaches the surface by means of elastic waves of compression, analogous to the undulations of sound ; waves of distortion, similar to those of light, start in their company, but arrive a little later. To this initial diversity are superadded complexities, indefinable in number and amount, due to irregularities in the transmitting strata. The heterogeneity of their composition is apparent on the most casual inspection. The waves of an earthquake are not then recorded by our instruments just in their original shapes. At every breach in the continuity of the rocks they traverse they are variously shattered and transformed. Their periods of vibration, no less than their rates of travel, undergo changes recognised as actual, while admitted to be incalculable ; some, turned aside by total reflection, must be lost to observation ; others, Professor Milne finds reason to suspect, reach us as echoes, which succeed and prolong the primary effects of a concussion.

Seismograms are now widely obtained, although in the reading of them there is still much to learn. On two subjects they throw special light—the primary cause of earthquakes and the condition of the earth's interior. Apparently they do not extend below thirty miles, though this is difficult to verify ; and it seems impossible to deny a certain connection between earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The whole article is best summed up in the following highly interesting paragraph :—

Earthquakes are a sign of planetary vitality. They would seem to be characteristic of the terrestrial phase of development. Effete globes like the moon can scarcely be subject to the stresses to which they are due ; nor can they be very suitably constituted for the propagation of elastic waves. Inchoate worlds, such as Jupiter and Saturn, are still less likely to be the scenes of reverberating concussions. Their materials have not yet acquired the necessary cohesion. They are pasty, or fluid, if not partially vaporous. On the earth the seismic epoch presumably opened when, exterior solidification having commenced, the geological ages began to run. It will last so long as peaks crumble and rivers carry sediment ; so long as the areal distribution of loads fluctuates, and strains evoke forces adequate for their catastrophic relief. Our globe is, by its elasticity, kept habitable. The separation of sea from dry land is thus and no otherwise maintained ; the alternations of elevation and subsidence manifest the continual activity of

this reserve of energy. The dimensions of the globe we inhabit depend upon the balance of pressure and expansiveness. Relaxation or enhancement of either instantly occasions a bending inward or an arching outward of the crust. Just by these sensitive reactions the planet shows itself to be alive, and seismic thrillings are the breaths it draws.

INFANT SCHOOL OR NURSERY?

MISS KATE BATHURST, late Inspector under the Board of Education, makes an urgent plea in the *Nineteenth Century* for national nurseries. She calculates that last year some half-million children under five years of age were attending school regularly, and she draws a pitiful picture of the baby's plight who is condemned to be drilled in the rudiments at an age when he is still unfit for it. Miss Bathurst's opinion is that little children require nurses rather than teachers, and lady doctors rather than inspectors. By placing the infant schools entirely in the hands of men inspectors, she complains that the whole atmosphere has been made into a forcing house for the schools for older scholars. She would revolutionise the infant schools. She says :—

The centre of my "nursery" should be the play-room. The floor should be of blocked wood capable of being cleaned by some dry process. The space in the centre should be left clear. Round the walls Kindergarten desks could be placed, and above these, in tiers, should be a series of hammock beds, hammocks being less likely to harbour vermin than any other type of bed. These could be arranged like the berths of a steamer or the luggage-racks in a train, and, by allowing the iron framework to fold back, they might be laid flat against the wall when not in use. A flap of netting should be attached to each hammock to fold over the child and fasten against the wall, thus preventing all danger of falling out. One corner of the room could have a zinc floor and a miniature sea-shore with sand, etc.

All books (except picture-books) should be banished, and blackboards should only be used for purposes of amusement. All children should remain in the nursery, where they would enjoy play, occupations, and sleep, in an atmosphere of freedom, till six years old. At six I would admit each child for an hour per day into the neighbouring school (I assume that my nursery and school are under one roof).

At seven, two hours' instruction ; at eight, three hours might be given. At nine the child should join the regular school for full time. "In each case these children would return to the playroom and be occupied under supervision during the remainder of the day." For the nursery she would require women who had a knowledge of infants. She suggests that ladies of leisure should place their services at the disposal of the head teacher of a local infant school and help her by giving lessons or playing games. Might not, she asks, the helpers of the Happy Evenings Association go and amuse the little ones during the day ?

THE STORED-UP ENERGY OF ELECTRONS.—A writer in the *Theosophical Review* says :—"An ounce of matter contains the energy of four million tons. If a man consumes 3lbs. of food and drink per day the energy contained within it, if it could all be utilised, would be equal to that given out by the explosion of 200 millions of tons of gunpowder. This would form a hill of gunpowder 2,000 feet in height and two miles around the base."

PREFERENCE: THE CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN VIEWS.

THE *Quarterly Review* contains one of the best and most moderate articles that have appeared on this question. The part dealing with Canada is by a Canadian; that dealing with Australia by an Australian resident.

I.—THE CANADIAN VIEW.

After remarking that the fate of resolutions in favour of a general scheme of preference in the Canadian Parliament argues no great zeal for Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, the writer thus sums up his conclusions:—

(1) That all the resolutions in favour of general preferential trade, save that of 1892, have been rejected by Parliament; (2) that all the men who proposed them lost their seats in Parliament; (3) that the party which gave them its support has been defeated at three general elections, in 1896, 1900, and 1904; (4) that at the recent general election (November 3rd, 1904) the question of preferential trade occupied a very inconspicuous place in platform discussions; (5) that the ministers who concede that they are, like their opponents, theoretically in favour of the policy, have yet decided to take no further steps till the general election in Great Britain is over, and the British Government is in a position to make advances of a practical kind.

The writer does not for a moment believe "that a new conference—all the others having failed—is the way to arrive at finality."

A new conference, to which all the members will come fettered by local jealousy, local interests, and local political exigencies, will end as the others have ended, in Blue-books and bathos.

Canada is a country committed since 1858 to a policy of increasing Protection:—

As regards the present scheme we have before us the declarations of ministers—(1) that they are in a general way favourable to it as an idea; (2) that they do not hope for its speedy acceptance in Great Britain; (3) that they will take no further steps till after the general election in Great Britain; (4) that the scheme, when propounded, must not limit their fiscal freedom or lessen the protection accorded to local industries; (5) that the policy of Canada is purely Canadian in purpose as in origin.

II.—THE AUSTRALIAN VIEW.

Coming to Australia, the writer in the *Quarterly* asserts that "the great mass of the people of the Commonwealth are utterly apathetic."

No public meetings have been held for or against Preferentialism, except in Melbourne. Though the Chamber of Manufacturers has assured Mr. Chamberlain in letters and telegrams that his proposals receive the ardent support of the Australian people, it has not ventured upon any attempt to obtain such an assurance from the people themselves. This is unprecedented in Australia, where every question of public interest is habitually discussed in public meetings.

He thus sums up the complex state of Australian feeling:—

1. The vast majority of the people are utterly apathetic as regards Preferentialism.

2. The active friends of Preferentialism are mainly protected manufacturers, who expect that an increase in existing duties against foreign goods may give more complete protection to their own products, but will not consent to such a reduction of duties on British goods as would make it easier for these to compete with native industries.

3. Till such time as Preferentialism has been adopted in the

United Kingdom as an Imperial policy, the Commonwealth will take no steps towards preferential treatment of British goods.

4. If Preferentialism is adopted in the Mother-land, the majority of the Australian people will, in all probability, be in favour of concluding some arrangement for reciprocal preferential trade relations within the Empire.

5. Even then, it is doubtful whether a majority could be found for any practical proposal, the obstacle being the division, apparently irreconcilable, between the Protectionist and Free Trade supporters which the adoption of the principle would call forth. A union of the opponents of Preferentialism with either of these supporting wings would probably be strong enough to wreck any measure embodying reciprocal preferential proposals.

ANOTHER AFGHAN WAR?

WHAT LORD KITCHENER DESIRES.

A WRITER, concealing his identity behind the *nom de plume* of "Anglo-Indian," writes in the *North American Review* for April an article which he has headed "The Call of Lord Kitchener." The writer thinks that Lord Kitchener has come to the conclusion that we must again invade Afghanistan, and take up positions at Kandahar and Kabul:—

How is Lord Kitchener to defend the Afghan borders if he is in doubt as to the real intentions of the Amir and his people? There are only two guarantees of the good faith of Afghanistan. If she wants her friend and ally to stand side by side with her against aggression from the north-west, she must make his paths straight and easy. She must construct, or allow to be constructed, railways from Chaman to Kandahar and Peshawar to Kabul, and she must connect Herat, Kandahar, Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif with the telegraphic system of India. In the second place she must leave the tribes on our frontier severely alone; and, if she were wise and in real earnest as to co-operation, she would join hands with us in drawing the fangs of the Afridis and the Waziris.

Of course, the first thing would be an increase of military expenditure, which already amounts to one-fourth of the revenue of India. It was fourteen millions in 1900, sixteen millions in 1902, and over nineteen millions in 1904. It is impossible to campaign in Afghanistan on a large scale without railways; and with railways the independence of Afghanistan, as understood by the Afghans, would disappear. It is no place for Indian troops. At present Lord Kitchener is deterred by financial and political considerations from forcing railways into Afghanistan, but, says "Anglo-Indian":—

He will push his railways to the foot of the Peiwar-Kotal and towards the Kabul River beyond Peshawar. He will have every available soldier and gun ready for an advance—it may be for a race—to certain strategic points in Afghanistan; but he must look back anxiously to India itself, to Great Britain and to the sea.

The writer is quite clear that it would be the British taxpayer who would have to pay. He objects to partition, though that would certainly follow as the inevitable corollary from an advance on Kandahar and Kabul. But he maintains:—

There are only two alternatives. The first is to hold our present frontier, strengthened by the bastion of Tirah, and to hold the Persian Gulf as a British lake, leaving the crumbling kingdoms of Islam to their fate. The second is to defend the irreducible minimum of territory which is required for the purposes of buffer in Afghanistan and in Persia.

AN IMPERIAL ZEMSKI SOBOR.

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK'S SCHEME.

The organ of the Royal Colonial Institute for May publishes the valuable paper read by Sir Frederick Pollock on Imperial Organisation. The gist of it was to recommend the constitution of a kind of Imperial Zemski Sobor for the British Empire, the outcome of more than three years' consideration and of active discussion extending over about a year and a half, in which about fifty persons, well acquainted with the conduct of public affairs—Parliamentary, departmental, and executive—took part:—

We had to look for some plan which would avoid elaborate legislation and formal change in the Constitution. We must, it seemed, be content with a council of advice which would have only what was called "persuasive" authority. A permanent secretary's office was required, and it must not be dependent on any existing department, but immediately under the President of the Imperial Council or Committee. They suggested a standing Imperial Commission to serve as a general intelligence department for matters outside the technical function of the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Committee of Imperial Defence. Such a Committee, which might be called the Imperial Committee, would be marked from the outset as being a dignified and important body not attached to any particular department, but concerned with the affairs of the Empire as a whole. Its province would be questions involving matters of Imperial interest not confined to one Colony or dependency, and not capable of being disposed of by the action of the Colonial Office or any other single department of State. For dealing with such questions by way of information and advice a revival of the ancient functions of the King's Council in a form appropriate to modern requirements appeared preferable to any violent innovation. It must be clearly understood that no proposal was now made either to bind any Colonial Government beforehand to the acceptance of any decision which it had not specially approved, or to interfere with the power and duty of the King's Ministers here to take prompt and decisive action, at need, on their own responsibility. As to the constitution of the Imperial Committee, the nucleus of it existed already in the Conference of Premiers which met in 1902, and was expected to meet again next year. The Premiers of the Dominion, of the Commonwealth, and of New Zealand were already Privy Councillors, and no good reason appeared why their successors the future Premiers of a confederated South Africa should not have the same rank as a matter of course. The Colonial Secretary would be a necessary member, and all the heads of the great departments would also be members of the Committee, though they would not all be summoned to every meeting. As in the case of the Judicial Committee, the selection of the persons to be convened out of the whole number would depend upon the nature of the business on each occasion. The President of the Imperial Committee would naturally be the Prime Minister, or some prominent member of the Government acting for the whole. How was the Committee to exist to any practical purpose when the Premiers were not here? In the first place, every member of an Imperial Committee would be entitled to communicate directly with the Prime Minister, as well as with his colleagues, and much useful communication could take place by letter or cable without any formal meeting at all.

As to the second part of the scheme, an Imperial Secretariat and Intelligence Department, it was evident that if an Imperial Committee was to have a continuous existence, and the means of profiting by its own experience, it must have some one to keep its records. These records would be confidential for the most part, and for this reason alone the secretary must be a person of considerable standing and well acquainted with public business. Under the ultimate direction of the Imperial Committee, it would be the secretary's province to organise inquiry and receive and arrange information for its use. The permanent secretary would perhaps not find himself so idle as might be thought at

first sight, even if he confined himself to salvaging and digesting useful knowledge out of overlooked and forgotten publications. The best living information ought to be at the service of the Imperial Committee through its secretariat; and this could be most effectively done, without ostentation and with very little expense, by the constitution of a permanent Imperial Commission whose members would represent all branches of knowledge and research, outside the art of war, most likely to be profitable in Imperial affairs. The honorary title of Imperial Commissioner would be conferred on those selected persons on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. When the Commission was once in existence it might be well for it to hold occasional meetings to make its existence visible, and those meetings might usefully recommend other qualified persons. Every Imperial Commissioner would have access to the secretariat, and would be able to impart any special knowledge of his own, with the assurance that it was in safe hands and would not be neglected. He conceived that the business of an Imperial Commission would in ordinary course be mostly done by expert committees dealing with special subjects.

In conclusion, Sir Frederick Pollock mentioned various examples of work upon which the Committee might be at once engaged—viz., the question of a single final Court of Appeal for the Empire, copyright law, and "inter-State" commerce.

In the discussion of the paper which followed, the chairman, Sir George Clarke, the Hon. B. R. Wise, K.C., Dr. Parkin, Sir Hartley Williams, Mr. Geoffrey Drage, and Dr. Hillier took part.

THE STOOL AS PROPRIETOR.

SIR W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH contributes to the *Journal of the African Society* a very interesting and illustrated paper on native stools on the Gold Coast. He says:—

A distinctive feature in land cases on the Gold Coast is the frequent reference to the stool to which the land is attached, and in cases where the rival parties are chiefs the question is not whether the land belongs to this or that chief, but whether it is attached to this or that stool.

The stool can only be procured from the Chief or sub-Chief. Having been procured, the elders of the family place on it the person who represents the head of the family:—

In past times, not so many decades ago, the stool would have been consecrated by a human sacrifice, the blood of the victim being used to darken the stool, but now a sheep has to suffice. The stool is not formally endowed with anything, but when once accepted as the family stool it is regarded as the actual owner of all family lands and of all personality and slaves. Some years ago in the Volta River District a stool worth intrinsically a few shillings was sold in execution for about £50 by reason of there being sundry lands attached to it, and the purchaser of the stool entered into possession of the stool lands without hindrance.

One wonders if Africans are similarly impressed by our similar use of the words "throne" and "crown." That property should belong to the stool is, after all, not less intrinsically absurd than that lands should lapse to the Crown.

In the *World To-day* is a paper, which will interest some readers very much, on the expenses of American college students. There is also a paper, prettily illustrated, on "Off the Tourist Route"—not very much off, be it said—in Eastern France, and over the German frontier in the Black Forest and other parts.

SALVATION BY REFERENDUM.**A SHORT CUT TO THE PROMISED LAND.**

THIS might almost have been the heading of O. K. Hewes' paper in the April *Arena* on "Direct Legislation in Switzerland." For if the magic of the referendum can accomplish such blissful changes in the life of a State, then surely all democracies will begin to clamour for this simple, social "plan of salvation." Says the writer :—

What are the results of the referendum? Professor Parsons, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Ruskin University, says : "Fifty years ago Switzerland was more under the heels of class-rule than we are to-day. Political turmoil, rioting, civil war, monopoly, aristocracy and oppression—that was the history of a large portion of the Swiss until within a few decades. To-day the country is the freest and most peaceful in the world. What has wrought the change? Simply union and the referendum—union for strength, the referendum for justice."

The Press has been elevated ; the provision for public education has been maintained so well that now Switzerland pays more per capita for education than any other country of Europe. Through the referendum, monopoly has been overthrown and the railways have become public property, the telegraph, the telephone, the postal business and the express service under public ownership have become the best in existence. The mail is delivered everywhere. If you receive money by postal order, the carrier puts the cash in your hand.

Sir F. O. Adams, English Minister to Berne, says : "Apparently there is no conflict in the testimony." Experience has completely silenced the objection that the system is cumbersome or too expensive in time and money. There has been no flood of hasty legislation.

ECONOMY OF USE.

Rarity of use is another recommendation of this political panacea :—

The referendum has seldom been used. The mere possession of the right to veto or approve legislation is generally enough to protect public interests. In the twenty years the people of the whole nation voted on twenty-nine questions only, ten of which were constitutional amendments. Sixteen of the laws and amendments were rejected and thirteen were approved. Every one of the questions received remarkably lengthy consideration and calm discussion, the like of which is yet unknown in the United States. In the cantons the record is similar.

ABOLITION OF PARTIZANSHIP.

A yet more beneficent result is the abolition of partizanship :—

Direct-legislation has destroyed the senseless partisanship that now curses America. In the sense in which we use the term, there are no political parties in Switzerland. . . . The three parties, so-called, are natural divisions of thinking men. . . . The members of the Federal Council, which is the national executive, enjoy practically life-tenure, being re-elected again and again, because of the lack of partisanship. The Swiss are able to distinguish between men and measures. Knowing that experience is especially valuable in public service, and not being at the mercy of their office-holders, they keep them in service year after year, though often disapproving of their work. Garfield said : "All free governments are party governments." The experience of Switzerland contradicts this popular theory.

If the introduction of the referendum into Great Britain would bring all these blessings in its train, besides overriding the House of Lords, who would not vote for it?

The Sunday Strand contains a paper on "Seventeen Hundred Years of Red Cross Work in Japan," by Jessie Ackermann, which gives a very good account of the part Japanese women have played in the present war.

FOR A WEEKLY DAY OF REST IN FRANCE?

No question has caused so much controversy in France as that of the weekly day of rest. Henri Dagan, in the first April number of the *Nouvelle Revue*, says that when we consider the extraordinary agitation which the proposal has aroused, and the obstacles and the opposition on every side, we feel stupefied by the immense difficulties to be overcome.

The agitation for Sunday rest in France began, he says, about 1889, after an International Congress founded by Jules Simon and Léon Say, but he limits his observations to what has been done to advance the movement in 1904. As the question is to come before the Senate shortly, he gives the text of a measure voted by the Chamber of Deputies in 1902. This Bill seems to satisfy no one. It is followed by another document expressing the proposals of the Conseil Supérieur du Travail after long deliberation and discussion in November, 1904. The writer thinks that any arrangement which may be come to between employers and workers without legislative sanction will remain a dead letter.

LEGAL INTERVENTION.

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu is opposed to State interference in individual and family life, except in the case of the young. The Catholics are not agreed as to the amount of legal regulation which shall be permitted. M. Albert de Mun says :—

If the day of rest is not fixed in advance, who will fix it? The employer, apparently. But who will guarantee that the choice of the employer will be agreeable to the workers? Shall it be fixed by the workers? Who will then assure the obedience of the employer to their will? Shall it be an arrangement between the employer and the workers? This method seems inadequate.

Industrial legislation has for its object the establishment of certain common laws imposed by considerations of the general social order. The weekly day of rest is surely one of these, and one is surprised to see the resolute defenders of legal intervention in the question of contracts take up a hostile attitude in so essential a question as this of the regulation of the weekly day of rest.

But another consideration makes the legal settlement of the day of rest necessary. Inspection is a necessary corollary of industrial legislation, and how can inspectors see that the weekly day of rest is respected if the day is not common to all?

Miss A. J. Home contributes to the *Quiver* a description of the Sunday Rest Movement in France, noting specially the efforts of the Ligue Populaire, the League of Buyers, and the Protestant Society for the Observance of the Lord's Day, which last aims at avoiding the danger of a mere holiday taking the place of a true holy-day.

The Journal of the Royal United Service Institution for April contains the gold medal prize essay of Lieutenant-Colonel Telfer-Smollett on the Conjoint Practice of the Navy and Army in Embarkation and Disembarkation for War. It is a very clear, lucid and succinct survey of experience up to date. He recommends that soldiers should be trained to row in time of peace, in order that the seamen may be free for their proper work. The number is enlivened with a coloured picture of the uniforms and colours of the Irish Stuart Infantry in the service of France, 1693 to 1791.

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THE LIÈGE EXHIBITION.

In the *Nouvelle Revue* of April 1st Jules Gleize has an article on France and Belgium, *à propos* of the Liège Exhibition.

The Exhibition at Liège will coincide, the writer says, with the celebration of a national festival dear to all Belgians, for it is just seventy-five years since the independence of Belgium was proclaimed, and the Belgians have certainly not forgotten that their emancipation was provoked by the French July Revolution, and that, so far from being content with proclaiming with enthusiasm the principle of nationalities, France came to their aid and ran the serious risk of offending the Powers of the Holy Alliance. Never during the last three-quarters of a century have the relations between France and Belgium been other than most cordial.

Liège is a powerful and magnificent industrial city, with a population of 180,000. Nowhere is it possible for the observer to discern so easily as at Liège how great has been the struggle between the feudal ages and the modern spirit.

The Exhibition covers an enormous area on the banks of the Meuse and the Ourthe. It is surrounded by green park. Old Liège will occupy the spot between the Ourthe and the Meuse, and will form a citadel, giving access to the industrial section. The Fine Arts are in the Jardin d'Acclimatation, and adjoin the pavilions of the French Colonies. The French Section occupies as much space as all the other foreign sections together.

Since the first International Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, in 1851, railways and the telegraph have transformed the world, and have overcome the obstacles of distance. Electricity has followed, and has revolutionised industry. Lastly, there has been a moral transformation in international relations, and

the nations are gradually learning the wisdom of the principle of arbitration. But as war begins to cease the industrial struggle becomes more and more keen. Thus foreign exhibitions are to the industries of France as so many battlefields where victories must be won and the French *clémèt* be retained.

THE GENTLE ART OF BRIBING LEGISLATORS.

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG pursues in the April *Arena* his exposure of the "Masters and Rulers of the Free-men of Pennsylvania." He writes on "law-makers who shame the republic." He photographs the free passes given by railroad companies to legislators in flat contravention of express enactment. The following paragraph shows how railways are developing that fine art of pecuniary persuasion which the unlearned call by a shorter and grosser name:—

The morals of but few States, in their law-making bodies, have been as much debased as those of our own, through the baneful influence and corrupt practices of our transportation companies. In former years it was an almost open barter and sale, and purchasable legislators at Harrisburg, when laws affecting railroads were under scrutiny, would ask each other whether the "yellow envelope" had been distributed. This envelope contained the valuation of the recipient's conscience "in cash," and was the argument used to obtain his vote for or against the measure. To-day, with advancing civilisation, more refined methods are in vogue.

Heavy campaign contributions (sometimes to both political parties), the placing of friends or relatives in office, the release of an inconvenient mortgage, letting men of influence in on "the ground floor," the present of a course of study at the University for the aspiring son of an impecunious legislator, a game of poker—in which the agent or promotor deliberately loses to the crooked law-maker enough money to secure his vote; betting against a certainty with the same end in view; the purchase of a fifty-cent vase, "as a rare specimen," for hundreds of dollars from an impressionable legislator, are a few of the methods used at this time.



The Liège Exhibition: Palace of Fine Arts and other buildings facing the Meuse.

On the south side of the Meuse several handsome buildings have been erected. The Palace of Fine Arts, seen in the centre, is to be a permanent building.

GUILDS OF PLAY FOR LONDON'S CHILDREN.

AN APPEAL NOT TO BE IGNORED.

IT is now just seven years since an appeal was made in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to set going a Guild of Play for the West Ham Slum children. The result was £30, with which white frocks, shoes, stockings, and "petal" caps were bought for 300 children, who were thus transformed into happy May-Day Revellers, and went through the old English games and May-pole plaiting and singing for which they had prepared once a week all through the winter. Happy hours these, snatched from lives grey and cheerless—too often sordid, sometimes tragic. Thus started, the West Ham Guild has continued its work—or its play—for all these years, and has become the proud mother of three more flourishing Guilds in the neighbouring districts. No bad interest this, I venture to think, for £30.

Surely, then, for one day in the year the slum children shall hold high revel—the hard, dry rod shall blossom forth. They shall change their grimy rags and the old shoes that let the water in with a squelch for clean white frocks, good shoes and stockings and bonny blue and white "petal" caps. And so the little Cinderellas of an hour dance and sing in the joy of their hearts before the astonished eyes of their fathers and mothers, who come in numbers to the revels. The parents look on this picture and on that—so often that, so seldom this. Might it perhaps be oftener this if—if the public-house at the corner were not quite so handy? To their eyes the children take on a new dignity. Who knows what springs of feeling and humanity stir and move as they watch the children for once freely, sweetly, innocently amusing themselves with a joy which is their birthright?

Perhaps next Saturday night, after his revels, when, according to his kind and state, he greatly desires to offer sacrifices, father's hand will not be quite so heavy as usual, as a dim recollection of her late innocent joy crosses his muddled mind as she shrinks from him there in the corner. "I allus gits into the corner when father's drunk," explained one of the mites, "and then I only gits hit on the legs." "And what does he hit you with?" I enquired, examining heavy bruises on the little thin legs as I dressed the tiny Cinderella. "Oh, the poker," she replied simply.

One night I awoke some half hour after midnight hearing the steady, low whimpering of a little child—a child evidently tired out and weary. I could hear the pattering of the little feet as they strove to keep up with the shuffling walk of a half-drunk man who poured out a continuous flow of scolding abuse, while the child cried softly to itself. It had probably been singing in public houses for pennies and pints of beer until midnight, when the houses would close. It was pitch dark, and these two were the only wayfarers in the street. I can never forget the soft crying of that child—the crying of utter fatigue and hopelessness. I supposed there was no mother to

shield it at the place it would call home. Months passed, and again, in the depth of a dark winter's night, I awoke to hear the same drunken shuffling step, the scolding voice, the pattering of the little feet, and the low, helpless crying. I flew out of bed and opened the window, but it was too late. They had passed out of reach. The darkness had swallowed them up.

It is to gather these, and such as these, together, to find them out, help them, befriend them, and show them another side of life that Guilds of Play are instituted. Those for whom I appeal now are the children of the Catholic schools of Johnson Street, Shadwell, and Great Peter Street, Westminster, drawn from the poorest and most wretched districts, and some of the slummiest of slums. The ragged crowd are ready for the transformation scene. I appeal to kindly hearts to make the rod blossom.

The children's revels, consisting of old English games, plaiting the Maypole, the crowning of the May Queen, national songs and dances will take place at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, at 8 p.m., on June 7th.

I shall gladly receive subscriptions for this object, as well as gifts of old white petticoats (to be cut down to size), black stockings, and white rubber shoes.

Alice Abadam,

97, Central Hill, Upper Norwood.

The Question of Questions.

In the *American Historical Review* Professor Goldwin Smith closes his Presidential address at the American Historical Association by saying :—

Let us treat the subject as we may, scientifically, philosophically, or in any other method, what can we make of the history of man? Is the race the creation of a directing Providence, or a production of blind Nature on this planet, fortuitous in its course and in its end? We have, preceding the birth of man, eons, it may be almost said, of abortion; eons of animal races which destroyed each other or perished on the primeval globe; a glacial era; man at length brought into existence, but remaining, perhaps for countless generations, a savage, and afterward a barbarian; wild tribal conflicts and cataclysms of barbarian conquest. Then comes the dawn of civilisation, which even now has spread only a portion of the race, and even for that portion has been retarded and marred by wars, revolutions, persecutions, crimes and aberrations of every kind, besides plagues, earthquakes, and other calamities of nature. Through all this mankind, or, at least, the leading members of the race, have been struggling onward to social, moral, perhaps spiritual life. Are things tending to a result answerable to the long preparation, the immense effort, and the boundless suffering which the preparation and the effort have involved? Or will the end of all be the physical catastrophe which science tells us must close the existence of the material scene?

In the *Magazine of Commerce* Mr. Owen Thomas gives a glowing account of the development of Rhodesia, "the enormous progress" made within recent years, the "wonderful resources" of the Colony in gold and other mines and in agriculture. There are now 2,000 miles of railway open. The line to the Victoria Falls is expected to bring a large number of tourists to see this wonder of the world and so to advertise the marvellous potencies of the region.

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IN DEFENCE OF FRENCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

BY A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

THAT "A Roman Catholic Contributor" should publish in the Anglican *Church Quarterly* a plea for the policy of the French Government in separating Church and State, and support it by a heavy indictment of the Papal policy, is an unexpected combination of circumstances which demands general attention. French Republicans, says the writer, are far from desiring to denounce the Concordat. Until a few months ago the majority of Republicans favoured its continuance.

WHO KILLED THE CONCORDAT?

The change is due to the action of the Pope. Says the writer :—

If, therefore, Republicans are now practically unanimous in supporting the separation of Church and State, it is because they see that no other course is possible. It is idle to discuss the desirability or undesirability of maintaining the Concordat, when the Concordat has for all practical purposes ceased to exist. It is difficult to maintain an agreement when one party to it has not only broken it but explicitly declared his intention of refusing to be bound by its provisions. The relations of Church and State in France have come to a complete deadlock. For instance, the Pope has arbitrarily refused to confirm any Government nominations to vacant bishoprics. It is not a question of objection to particular individuals ; although the Concordat gives the Government the right to appoint the bishops, the present Pope has demanded through Cardinal Merry del Val that he shall be consulted before any nomination is made, and shall have at least an equal voice with the Government in the appointment. Indeed, one Papal utterance seemed to allow the Government no more than a right of proposing names for the Pope to accept or reject at will. This is a distinct breach of the Concordat, which gives the Pope at most the power to refuse confirmation on definite canonical grounds ; it is, moreover, a policy which, if persisted in, would in time leave France without any bishops ; there are already twelve vacant sees. Again, the incident of the Bishops of Laval and Dijon, which was the immediate cause of the final rupture, was a clear breach of the agreement between France and the Pope. The contention that the Pope is not bound by the Organic Articles is quite untenable.

"CATHOLIC ANTI-CLERICALISM."

The only alternative to separation is to revise the Concordat according to the wishes of the Vatican ; and the writer declares that the French electors would never consent to such a surrender. Anti-clericalism is not antagonism to Catholicism ; rather has it been the traditional spirit of French Catholicism. The Gallican Articles of 1682 denied that the Pope had any authority in civil and temporal affairs. But this authority the Pope now claims. "The government of the Church has been converted from a constitutional monarchy ruling according to the canons into an absolute theocratic despotism." The writer quotes a saying that "if the Church of England is a headless trunk, the Roman Catholic Church is a trunkless head."

And it appears, according to this unsparing writer, that the trunkless head refuses to allow the brain to act :—

At the present moment there are among French Catholics an unusually large proportion of men of ability and of more than ordinary intellectual capacity ; such men as Duchesne, Loisy,

Laberthonnière, Blondel, Morin, Lagrange, Houtin, Fonsegrive —to mention only some of them—are known outside their own country, and some of them have world-wide reputations ; but, whatever services they may have rendered to philosophy, learning, and criticism, they can now render none to Catholicism, for Rome has forbidden them every new apologetic, every method by which the Catholic faith might be justified to the modern mind, even the recognition of facts as regards the history of the Church and the Bible.

IN PRAISE OF THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

The writer goes on to pronounce the Government Bill as "on the whole fair and reasonable under the circumstances." Its vital constructive principle is thus described :—

The Government Bill, as Rome sees quite clearly, gives great powers to the laity if the laity only know how to use them. The Bill does not recognise the clergy as such at all ; it recognises only local associations of Roman Catholics, Protestants, or Jews as the case may be, of which the clergy will be individual members, but no more. Each association may of course elect the parish priest as its president, but it is with the association itself as a corporate body that the State or the Commune will treat ; it is to the association that the Church will be leased ; the association will be civilly responsible if the priest delivers inflammatory political speeches from the pulpit, with the result that the association will probably take good care that he does nothing of the sort. Herein is the wisdom of the measure. This system of organisation is the only possible check on the autocratic power of Rome.

The writer declares that "there is only one hope for the French Church—a revival of the old traditional spirit of French Catholicism, and the assertion of a true Catholic anti-Clericalism."

What "the First Six Centuries" Believed.

The Rev. John Freeland, writing in the *Dublin Review*, evidently enjoys himself in pushing the current Anglican appeal to the first six Christian centuries as the common standard of faith very much further than ordinary Anglicans wish to go. By all means appeal to that standard, rejoins the Romanist, and you will find accepted and practised in that ancient period many things which you Anglicans have for three centuries combined to reject—namely, the worship of saints and belief in their intercessory power : the veneration of relics and a belief in their miraculous power ; use of the sign of the cross and veneration of it ; special honour to Mary as the Mother of God, altars, masses, vestments, holy water, and the Real Presence of the Body and the Blood in the Eucharist. The writer pictures the alarm which would ensue were Anglican Bishops to-day to use the language on these subjects employed by doctors of the Church in the first six centuries.

THE feature of *C. B. Fry's Magazine* for May is an article by Mr. C. B. Fry on "The Knack of Jumping," or rather the very interesting photographs accompanying it, of athletes in all sorts of positions in the act of making twenty-two feet and even over twenty-three feet jumps. High jumping Mr. Fry regards as a "matter of pure spring, combined with a kind of gymnastic adroitness in managing the limbs and body in the air so that every part of them, as it successively tops the bar, tops it clear." Much apparently depends on careful body leverage in the air. The "Outdoor Man" this month is Mr. Balfour.

HOW I REALISE OUR LIFE IN CHRIST.

BY MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

In the *Theosophical Review* for April Mrs. Annie Besant publishes a very remarkable sermon upon the "Perfect Man." It is an expression of her latest conception of the Christ life in man.

CHRIST THE PERFECT MAN.

Mrs. Besant opens her discourse by declaring that :

The name of Christ, used for the Perfect Man, throughout Christendom is the name of a state, more than the name of a man ; "Christ in you, the hope of glory," is the Christian teacher's thought. Men, in the long course of evolution, reach the Christ-state, for all accomplish in time the centuried pilgrimage, and He with whom the name is specially connected in western lands is one of the "Sons of God" who have reached the final goal of humanity. The world has ever carried the connotation of a state ; it is "the anointed." Each must reach the state : "Look within thee ; thou art Buddha." "Till the Christ be formed in you."

The great religions bestow on this Perfect Man different names, but, whatever the name, the same idea is beneath it ; He is Mithra, Osiris, Krishna, Buddha, Christ—but He ever symbolises the Man made perfect. He does not belong to a single religion, a single nation, a single human family ; He is not stifled in the wrappings of a single creed ; everywhere He is the most noble, the most perfect ideal. Every religion proclaims Him ; all creeds have in Him their justification ; He is the ideal towards which every belief strives, and each religion fulfils effectively its mission according to the clearness with which it illumines, and the precision with which it teaches the road whereby He may be reached.

THE FOUR STAGES OF THE CHRIST LIFE.

There are, she declares, "as is well known to all students," four degrees of development between the thoroughly good man and the triumphant Master. Each has its own initiation :—

The first of the great initiations is the birth of the Christ, of the Buddha, in the human consciousness, the transcending of the I-consciousness, the falling away of limitations. The change experienced is the awakening of consciousness in the spiritual world, in the world where consciousness identifies itself with the life, and ceases to identify itself with the forms in which the life may at the moment be imprisoned.

When it is experienced, "the initiate knows the full meaning of the oft-spoken phrase the 'unity of humanity,' and feels what it is to live in all that lives and moves, and this consciousness is accompanied with an immense joy."

THE BAPTISM OF THE CHRIST.

The second stage is one in which—

he has to expand his consciousness by daily practice, until its normal state is that which he temporarily experienced at his first Initiation. To this end he will endeavour in his every-day life to identify his consciousness with the consciousness of those with whom he comes into contact day by day ; he will strive to feel as they feel, to think as they think, to rejoice as they rejoice, to suffer as they suffer.

The second Portal of Initiation is symbolised in the Christian Scriptures at the Baptism of the Christ. Every saviour of men must be baptised in the waters of the world's sorrows. Then a new flood of divine life is poured out upon him.

TRANSFIGURATION.

The third Portal is before him, which admits him to another stage of his progress, and he has a brief moment of peace, of glory, of illumination, symbolised in Christian writings by the Transfiguration. It is a pause in his life, a brief cessation of his active service, a journey to the Mountain whereon broods the peace of heaven, and there—side by side with some who have recognised his evolving divinity—that divinity shines forth for a moment in its transcendent beauty. During this lull in the combat, he sees his future ; a series of pictures unrolls before his eyes ; he beholds the sufferings which lie before him, the solitude of Gethsemane, the agony of Calvary.

GETHSEMANE AND CALVARY.

The last stage is that in which in solitude of heart he must be cut off from all external support from man or God in order that within our spirit he may find what is needed. Human sympathies fail him :—

And when, in the critical moment of his need, he looks around for comfort and sees his friends wrapt in indifferent slumber, it seems to him that all human ties are broken, that all human love is a mockery, all human faith a betrayal.

When this darkness of human desertion is overpast, then, despite the shrinking of the human nature from the cup, comes the deeper darkness of the hour when a gulf seems to open between the Father and the Son, between the life embodied and the life infinite. The Father, who was yet realised in Gethsemane when all human friends were slumbering, is veiled in the passion of the Cross. It is the bitterest of all the ordeals of the Initiate, when even the consciousness of the life of sonship is lost, and the hour of the hoped-for triumph becomes that of the deepest ignominy.

Then from the heart that feels itself deserted even by the Father rings out the cry : "My God ! my God ! why hast Thou forsaken me ?"

SALVATION BY THE CROSS.

Why this last proof, this last ordeal, this most cruel of all illusions ? Illusion, for the dying Christ is nearest of all to the divine Heart.

Because the Son must know himself to be one with the Father he seeks, must find God not only within him but as his innermost Self ; only when he knows that the eternal is himself and he the eternal, is he beyond the possibility of the sense of separation. Then, and then only, can he perfectly help his race, and become a conscious part of the uplifting energy.

The thought that inspired him in the violence of the combat, that sustained his strength, that softened the pangs of loss, was the knowledge that not one being, however feeble, however degraded, however ignorant, however sinful, who is not a little nearer to the light when a Son of the Highest has finished his course. How the speed of evolution will be quickened as more and more of these sons rise triumphant and enter into conscious life eternal. How swiftly will turn the wheel which lifts man into divinity as more and more men become consciously divine. Herein lies the stimulus for each of us who, in our noblest moments, have felt the attraction of the life poured out for the love of men.

Mrs. Besant is accused of being a Hindu in London. It is not surprising that she is suspected of being a Christian in Benares. In reality she is, as she always was, the woman with the open mind.

IN the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* Mr. D. W. Freshfield objects to the popular notion that Tibet is remote and inaccessible, and to its being considered a desert. In 1792, he says, the Chinese marched through Tibet into Nepal, subduing the Nepalese. The frontier may be repellent, but the valley of the Brahmaputra is the real Tibet, a region well inhabited and well cultivated.

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THE ORIGIN OF THE WELSH BIBLE.

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THE world-wide attention which is now directed to the Welsh Revival, and consequently to Welsh religion in general, invests with special interest an article in the *Church Quarterly* on the Translators of the Welsh Bible. The "three illustrious scholars and patriots" whose combined labours gave the Welsh their Bible were Richard Davies, Bishop of St. David's, William Salesbury, the scholar-squire of Llanrwst, and William Morgan, Bishop of St. Asaph. Davies was born in 1501, the son of the rector of Gyffin, who, though a Catholic priest, was married; studied at Oxford; married in 1550, and settled down as parish priest at Burnham; fled to Geneva when Mary came to the throne; returned on Elizabeth's accession, and was by her made Bishop, in 1560, of St. Asaph's, and next year of St. David's. In 1563 an Act was passed commanding the five Welsh Bishops to arrange for the translation into Welsh of the Scriptures and Liturgy in four years. Bishop Davies undertook the task, and called to his aid Salesbury, an Oxford friend, who had formed the idea of reviving the Welsh language, had published "the first book ever issued in the vernacular," a work entitled "The Welshman's Common-sense," and had also published "Litha Ban," a book which comprised translations of the Epistles and Gospel. This last was "the first recorded appearance in print of any considerable portion of the Holy Scriptures in the Welsh tongue." Salesbury took in hand the version of the New Testament, Davies of the Prayer Book. Before the close of 1567 both these tasks were complete, and were given to the world. This achievement saved the Welsh language from sinking into disuse, and established for future generations the highest standard of the language. Services in Welsh were introduced in all the parishes. Salesbury's work has been charged by some critics with being pedantic, rugged, and surfeited with English words and expressions. But it is remarkable for the wealth of its vocabulary, and the translator had often to coin for himself his theological terms. The two scholars were proceeding with a joint translation of the Old Testament, when they quarrelled hopelessly over the etymology of one word (the word is not recorded) and parted company. Much progress had, however, been made, and the manuscripts were, the reviewer thinks, open to the use of Morgan, who, in 1588, seven years after Davies' death, published a complete and revised translation of the whole Bible and Apocrypha. "The final version of 1620" was the work of Bishop Richard Parry and his brother-in-law, Dr. John Davies, of Mallwyd. The reviewer awards the chief glory of the work to Bishop Davies and Salesbury, and by implication to Salesbury, who, sole and unaided, performed the decisive and difficult task of the first translation. It is interesting that the family whence this first translator sprung was "made in Germany," deducing name and origin from Salzburg.

ARE MUSIC AND RELIGION RIVALS?

MR. J. W. SLAUGHTER, of Clark University, contends, in the *International Journal of Ethics*, that they are. The reversion of the Papal mind from modern to mediæval music is taken as a confirmation of the popular verdict that modern music has for religious uses too much individuality and concrete self-sufficiency. The frequent confusion and intermixture, as well as the essential differences of music and religion, are traced by the writer to their close kinship, "as both find their psychological origin in that part of human nature which we denominate the mystical." The need or inclination for a state of mind which becomes a source of satisfaction, and therefore an object of realisation in itself, is probably the common source of both artistic and religious mysticism. Music is "that form of art in which the conditions are so arranged as to place the emotional attitude at its best, with a minimum of the thinking process." It is then "the most mystical of all the arts because its limitations are the least." Religious mysticism goes farther than this and requires assent to a body of doctrine: is not content with the mere ideal: insists that the ideal is also actual. It is this extra claim which, the writer considers, handicaps religion in its rivalry with music. Both appeal to the same mystical craving. But religion demands in addition something which the modern mind does not so readily concede.

THE PROSPECT OF A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

The writer's account of the present-day paradox is suggestive. He says:—

Besides trusts and rapid transit, the nineteenth century is notable for achievements in two great directions, science and music. It may not occur to us, perhaps on account of our lack of perspective, that this is a paradox of the most pronounced kind. It presents a double ideal, of extreme rationalism in the case of its thinking, of extreme mysticism in the case of its art. . . .

Our rationalism and our dissatisfaction with it furnish the prime condition for a revival in religion, as the past well shows, and the question arises why history does not repeat itself in our day.

But the writer thinks there is little probability of a religious revival:—

Rationalistic investigation makes belief at the best a difficult matter, and the necessary element of faith is lacking. Why? Because music, the great modern art, can satisfy the mystical need, and indulge the cosmic emotion without asking assent to anything or putting the slightest strain upon purely thinking processes.

Music and religion are rivals for the same claim in human nature, and so long as music occupies its present place in the general consciousness, we can look for no widespread revival in religion.

Meantime, despite the writer's theories, "a widespread revival in religion," looked for, or not looked for, is actually in process.

THE *Sunday Magazine* contains a paper by Emily Baker on Oliver Cromwell, very sympathetically written, more from the personal than the historical point of view. Miss Sarah Tytler's Recollections of a Literary Life are continued.

THE FIRST QUAKER DESCENT ON AMERICA. A MIRACULOUS VOYAGE.

In all the romance of religious pioneers there has rarely been a more wonderful story than that told by Dr. C. F. Holder, in the April *Athenaeum*, of "The Quaker and the Puritan" in colonial history. The two first Quaker missionaries to set foot on American soil were Mary Fisher and Anne Austin, who returned from Barbados by way of Boston in 1655. In Boston they were imprisoned for five weeks, and then shipped back to England. Eight men and women arriving by the *Speedwell* a little later, and being found to be Quakers, were kept nearly two months in jail, and then sent back to England. These returned missionaries at once began planning how to gain a landing in America. But no shipmaster could be found courageous enough to take so dangerous a cargo. Then help came unexpectedly. A small shipbuilder near Holderness, Robert Fowler by name, became a Friend, and was impressed with the conviction that a half-finished craft of his was to accomplish some great spiritual work. He finished it, launched it—"little more than a smack"—came up with it to London, and there "happened" to come across the Friends who were on the look-out for a vessel to carry the missionaries oversea.

SHIP AND SKIPPER UNFIT.

The coincidence was taken to be providential, though the vessel was entirely inadequate for the purpose, and to add to their difficulties, Robert Fowler was but a coastwise sailor, knowing nothing about navigation.

The drawbacks in ship and skipper were daunting enough. But worse was to follow:—

At the last moment the crew selected was impressed and carried off to the British Fleet, then ready to sail against the King of Sweden.

Nevertheless, the *Woodhouse*, as the wee craft was called, set sail, with eleven Quakers on board, on April 1st, 1657. A cynic might have declared All-fool's Day, the right time for such a voyage to begin; for "the crew consisted of two men and three boys, none of whom had any knowledge of the ocean."

NAVIGATION BY PRAYER MEETING!

Yet with this equipment the *Woodhouse*—in its way more memorable than the *Mayflower*, which sailed thirty-seven years before—set out with the first contingent of Friends destined to effect a permanent landing on American soil. So came the invaluable contribution of Quaker life to the composite history of the future United States. This is Dr. Holder's account of the miraculous voyage:—

Knowing nothing of navigation, the captain looked to his spiritual-minded passengers for guidance, and we have the singular spectacle of a vessel being sailed across the Atlantic, the helmsman each day taking his orders from the ministers, who daily held a silent Quaker meeting for this purpose. During this period one or more of the Friends would invariably receive an impression as to the course to pursue, which at the close of the meeting was conveyed to the captain, who laid the course until the following day. Early in the voyage they were threatened by a foreign fleet, which attempted their capture, Humphrey Norton announcing in advance that they would meet with this danger; but he calmed the alarm of the captain

by saying, "Thus saith the Lord, ye shall be carried away as in a mist." This was literally true; a fleet soon appeared and chased them, but the wind suddenly changed, and in a fog the *Woodhouse* escaped.

One of the ministers then received word: "Cut through and steer your straightest course and mind nothing but me." This they did, holding a meeting each day and having such good fortune that but three meetings were omitted during the long voyage on account of storms. Every day the course was laid according to the results of the meeting of that day, and never did absolute faith find a greater reward, as on May 29th one of the ministers at the meeting of that day felt a conviction that "there was a lion in the way," and on the following day they sighted land, and at the meeting word came to Christopher Holder that they were on the road to Rhode Island. A short time later a boat came off and verified the communication.

The *Woodhouse*, despite this remarkable method of navigating without knowledge of latitude or longitude, had sailed into Long Island Sound, and a few days after, two months from England, landed all the ministers at New Amsterdam, with the exception of Christopher Holder and John Copeland, who, notwithstanding the decree of banishment, determined to go to Boston.

The record of the persecutions they underwent at the hands of the intolerant Puritan is graphically presented, until the day when Shattuck, a one-time victim, arrived as King Charles II.'s messenger before the persecuting Governor Endicott, and brought the royal edict of religious liberty.

The reading of this sketch suggests how little of the real making of history is generally known. How many of our readers knew that the important share of the Society of Friends in the making of America was thus marvellously inaugurated?

BRER TERRAPIN IN HIS NATIVE LAND.

It has long been recognised that the stories of Brer Rabbit and his fellow-fauna represent folk-lore native to the African soil, which has undergone the requisite modifications in the American environment. An illustration of this is afforded in the *Journal of the African Society*. It contains animal stories from Calabar, contributed by Mr. Henry Cobham, a native Assistant-Inspector of the South Nigerian Police. The first we reproduce, which appears with the local alterations in Uncle Remus as "Mr. Terrapin shows his Strength":—

Once upon a time Tortoise, Elephant and Hippopotamus were great friends. One day, as the Tortoise was walking with the Elephant, he told him that although he himself was so small compared with the Elephant, yet he could pull the latter right into a river. When the Elephant heard this, he laughed him to scorn and told him that was impossible. The Tortoise, having obtained his permission, tied a rope around the Elephant's body, and told him to stand where he was. He himself then walked to a river with the other end of the rope in his hand. When he got to the river he greeted his friend the Hippopotamus, saying he could pull him out of the river. The Hippopotamus also laughed at him most sarcastically, and at once told him to try it. Tortoise, therefore, passed the rope round the body of the Hippopotamus, and told him to plunge into the river, and to start pulling at once. The Hippopotamus jumped into the water accordingly, and began to pull in earnest. At the same time the Elephant began to pull very furiously until both were quite tired. Tired and exceedingly surprised, they walked slowly towards each other to see whether it really was the Tortoise that was pulling them. When they found that it was they themselves pulling one another they were very angry, and swore that they would kill the Tortoise wherever they saw him.

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AUGUSTE RODIN.

FROM an article by Mr. W. B. Northrop, in the *May World's Work*, I take the following extract :—

Few artists have lived so much in their work as Rodin. He rises early—about six A.M.—and, after a light breakfast, immediately starts work. It might be said that even before this his labours begin ; for at the breakfast table he usually has some statue or other on which he is working. Placed on the table before him he often has some piece of antique sculpture which, even while eating, he contemplates. The verandah of his house has been covered in with glass in the form of a species of conservatory, and in the place ordinarily occupied by flowers are pieces of ancient sculpture.

One of Rodin's most treasured pieces of ancient art is a small wooden pigeon. This he admires immensely ; and he has even been known to take it to bed with him.



Photograph by

M. Auguste Rodin.

[E. H. Mills.

Always in Rodin's pocket one will find a piece of modelling of some kind : a small head : a small hand : a leg : an arm : part of a trunk. He studies these things on the train, in the restaurants. Even at dinner parties, when conversation has tired him, he has been seen to take out one of his "little pieces" as he calls them, and study it secretly.

Rodin's studio at Meudon is truly remarkable. Besides containing many pieces of great sculpture, there are hundreds of tiny little figures and fragments of human and animal anatomy. They are ranged in glass cases, and seem to be numberless. Every form of muscular contraction has been shown. It is true that many of Rodin's figures have been criticised as obscene and lewd in design—but he excuses all on the ground of "Nature."

"You see all these things in nature," says Rodin by way of answer, not apology, to his critics, "and whatever is shown by nature is justified by art." On these lines he works.

AFTER-DINNER STORIES.

THE after-dinner oratory of America as described by Mr. Daniel Crilly in the *Nineteenth Century* will be gratefully remembered by many readers. The writer describes the American after-dinner speech as a phase of intellectual effort that has no counterpart elsewhere. It must have all the choice qualities of Sheridan's dialogue, it must be a gem in prose, it must sparkle and effervesce like champagne, it must appear to be as spontaneous as the waters of a mountain spring. By way of illustrating the unexpected juxtaposition of incongruous ideas, the writer selects several stories from a *Mayflower* celebration. Quite apart from the context, some of the stories may be quoted. A lady was distributing tracts in the streets of London :—

She handed one to a cabman ; he glanced at it, handed it back, touched his hat, and politely said : "Thank you, lady, I am a married man" (laughter). She looked nervously at the title, which was, "Abide with me" (laughter) and hurriedly departed. Under this inspiration we agree with the proverb of the Eastern sage : "To be constant in love to one is good ; to be constant to many is great" (laughter).

Here is another of a school where the Eton system of flogging prevailed :—

On a Saturday morning the delinquents were called up to be flogged. One of the boys inquired, "What am I to be punished for, sir?" "I don't know, but your name is down on the list, and I shall have to go through with it;" and the flogging was administered. The boy made such a fuss that the master looked over the list on his return to his rooms, to see whether he had made a mistake, and found that he had whipped the confirmation class (laughter).

Another story is of a Liberal meeting in Scotland where the proceedings were being opened by prayer :—

The reverend gentleman prayed fervently that "the Liberals might hang a' thegither." He was interrupted by a loud and irreverent "Amen" from the back of the hall. "Not, O Lord," went on the clergyman, "in the sense in which that profane scoffer would have you to understand, but that they may hang thegither in accord and concord." "I dinna care so much what kind of a cord it is," struck in a voice, "sae lang as it is a strong cord" (laughter).

Here is an aphorism with an unexpected illustration :—

Fortunately for them, and perhaps for the world, opinions differed enough to give them a chance. "You can't always tell," said a man, at the end of a discussion, "what one's neighbours think of him." "I came mighty near knowing once," said a citizen, with a reminiscent look, "but the jury disagreed."

Here is a New Englander's gibe at New York. He said :—

If a hard fate had not compelled the New Yorkers to be stock-dealers and millionaires at the same time, they might, amongst other things, have been "manipulating their shares, with the aid of plough-handles, watering their stock at the nearest brook, and might have been in speaking terms with the Ten Commandments, and have indulged a hope of some day going to heaven, and—possibly to Boston."

Will not Mr. Crilly's readers be grateful?

Macmillan's Magazine contains an article-sketch on the kauri-gum diggers of the extreme north of New Zealand ; also a paper on "The Coming of Spring," and one on "Western Influence on Japanese Character."

THE PREPOSTEROUS EXTRAVAGANCES OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THIS is really the theme of, at any rate, the first part of the third of Mr. Cleveland Moffett's series of papers in *Success* on "The Shameful Misuse of Wealth." His estimate, in the March number of *Success*, of what some New York women spend on dress having called forth some indignant protests, Mr. Moffett went over and re-verified his facts, only to find that if he had erred at all he had done so on the side of under-statement. Throughout this article dollars are translated into pounds, on the basis of five to a pound sterling.

For instance, he said that New York women spent up to £1,200 on a sable coat, fondly imagining that this was a high price. Now, however, he finds that it is only a very moderate one—very low indeed for a coat of fine sable. At a leading New York furrier's "a short coat of rather light skins, moderate quality," was priced at £2,000. On Mr. Moffett humbly inquiring what a good coat would cost, this magnate of fashion replied that the real Imperial sable, "very dark, with silver lights playing through the soft fur," came to £110 a skin, or £2 a square inch. A moderately long sable coat, say 30 inches, would thus come to £6,600, and a coat reaching to the ankles to £8,800!

"And you sell coats at such prices?" was the amazed question.

"We sell this kind of sable as fast as we can get it."

And the writer, who had been attacked for stating £6,000 "as the maximum yearly sum that a few New York women spend on dress, *including everything*," felt himself more than justified when he found that merely a fur coat, boa and muff may come to nearly £10,000!

Again, he had said that a New York woman would spend up to £160 or £200 on a special ball or dinner dress:

Well, I have from an expert the details of a certain wedding dress on which the lace alone, Devonshire Honiton, cost £300. And a friend of mine saw at Madame Rouff's, in Cannes, a "robe" of embroidered linen handspun and hand woven with threads so fine that they had to be handled in a damp cellar lest they snap in dry sunlight; over this was a solid mass of hand embroidery patterned by a *prix de Rome* artist with insets of *point d'aiguille* lace, and this "robe" alone sold for forty thousand francs (£1,600) before the dressmaker began her work!

This same arbitress of fashion, Madame Rouff, considered £660 delivered in New York for an American bride's trousseau lingerie (no household linen, of course) was mean to a degree—a trousseau only fit for a schoolgirl. "You should see what we sell the great ladies of Russia! Why, there wasn't a single monogram designed to order for that bride, not one embroidered letter that cost over five francs!"

As regards extravagance, the writer does not know whether or not Russian women outvie Americans; but, as will be admitted, the latter do exceedingly well. Witness the following summary of items of expenditure, submitted to and confabulated over by

several New York dressmakers and milliners on Fifth Avenue, who all, moreover, consider this summary considerably too low:

ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT SPENT ON DRESS PER YEAR BY MANY RICH AMERICAN WOMEN.

Furs and fur accessories	£1,000
Dinner gowns	1,000
Ball and opera gowns	1,000
Opera cloaks, evening and carriage wraps	500
Afternoon visiting and luncheon <i>toilettes</i>	600
Morning gowns, shirt-waists, and informal frocks	600
Automobile furs and costumes	400
Negligees	160
<i>Lingerie</i>	300
Hats and veils	240
Riding habits, boots, gloves, etc.	150
Shoes and slippers, £160; hosiery, £100	260
Fans, laces, small jewels, etc.	500
Gloves, £90; cleaners' bills, £200; handkerchiefs, £120	410
Annual total	£7,720

On the whole, Mr. Moffett sees no reason to modify his estimate that six thousand New York women spend a total of over £8,000,000 a year on dress! —

And that leaves Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and the rest of the country out of consideration. There are certainly ten thousand rich women in America who could save for the poor at least £6,000,000 a year by simply reducing their annual dress allowance to £600. And after all a woman *could manage* to dress on £600 a year!

Against this, the average amount spent on clothes by an ordinary tenement family of six or seven persons is not quite £10 a year.

The writer takes the sensible view that women dress not so much to please men as to please themselves and for general admiration. If it were simply to attract men, as a method of husband-hunting, why should the most lavish dressing be done by married women?

I stopped once at a quiet New York hotel, and in the dining-room happened to sit near a married couple who nearly always ate alone. And I noticed that every evening the lady wore a new gown. After about a week I began to watch for the reappearance of gowns I had already seen, but she still appeared in new ones, each more elaborate, one would say, than the others. This actually continued for about six weeks, when I left the hotel. I am sure I saw that lady in at least thirty gowns—costly gowns, imported gowns, velvet gowns, embroidered gowns, lace gowns, and all for hum-drum dinners with a commonplace husband.

His practical suggestion is as follows:—

Why might not American women adopt some such simple and effective plan in connection with their dress allowance, so much for a ball gown, so much for miserable mothers, this for an opera cloak and this for shivering children? Why not? Fashion can regulate benevolence as well as the width of sleeves. It is merely for women to get it into their system exactly as they give ten cents to a waiter or twenty-five cents to a Pullman porter. Nothing compels them to do it, *but they do it*. And ten per cent. on dress would mean £800,000 a year from rich New York women alone, £800,000 a year for the poor. And the rich women would scarcely feel it.

Charity that costs nothing, in fact. Whereas for the charity that costs something one has to go to the tenements. The following story is too good to be missed:—An American teacher had a class of seven

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slum children, from the poorest tenements, and on the day before Christmas they came forward shyly, one by one, and gave her the following articles :—

- A faded carnation (picked from a garbage can).
- A picture cut from a Quaker Oats box.
- A stick of dirty candy.
- A broken cigarette box.
- A small round pebble from the sea-shore.
- A silver ticket that comes on muslin.
- A little pink pill-box.

Another point of Mr. Moffett is that the excessive extravagance and ostentatious display, not only in dress but in entertainments, such as the Bradley-Martin and the Hyde balls, contrasting with the terrible poverty of the tenements, embitter public feeling to a dangerous extent. At the Bradley-Martin ball Thirty-third Street was barred to all but invited guests—to the justifiable indignation of the public :—

One indignant individual who insisted on his right to pass the lines was arrested and brought before a magistrate. The magistrate promptly released him, with this comment : "Such things lead to class distinctions that have ever been abhorrent to the American people, and that argue no good for the future of the nation."

Of the immense amount of money spent most goes to people already rich—big dressmakers, decorators, and trusts of various kinds ; and in a few hours of all these thousands of pounds nothing remained but some faded flowers, scraps of food and rumpled costumes. These rich people's follies reported in the papers are exaggerated and made more foolish still. But, Mr. Moffett contends, people would pardon Mrs. F—— G—— for taking her fluffy poodle into supper and feeding him on truffles, champagne and ices ; they would overlook the Louis XVI. buttons of Mr. Bradley-Martin's coat, and Mrs. Bradley-Martin's jewels, if only these *richissimes* remembered at the same time out of their superabundance to give something to or to do something for the poor. Certain it is, he thinks, that America is waking up more and more to the problem of wasted wealth and poverty, and that the day of vulgar ostentation has reached its meridian.

OUR NEGLECTED MONUMENTS.

WORK FOR THE NEW MINISTRY.

THERE is an admirable article on the subject of the preservation of historical monuments in the *Quarterly Review*. In this matter we, in Britain, are scandalously behind our neighbours on the Continent. The Reviewer describes the legislation on the subject in France, Italy and Austria.

AN ANCIENT MONUMENTS COMMISSION.

The suggestion is made that the Government ought to take immediate action.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission has done invaluable work in examining and describing the contents of British muniment chests, both public and private. Here is a precedent that might well be followed in regard to monuments in general. The appointment of a royal commission, with a view to the preparation of an inventory of all monuments of artistic or historical importance throughout the British Isles, is probably

the most effective practical step which Government could take, while, at the same time, it is the easiest.

FAILING GOVERNMENT ACTION ?

The new Cabinet will, it is to be hoped, act upon this hint. In the meantime—

Apart, however, from the question of any general Monument Act of a sweeping kind, much may be done by permissive legislation, opening the way to local action in favour of preservation. What is evidently required is some permanent agency representing the popular mind at its best and always kept in working order. In every place there must be at least one man who will make it an affair of conscience to interest his fellow citizens in the past history of their district, to open their eyes that they may read this history in stones, and realise the importance of the preservation of the record. Care should, above all, be taken to bring up the young to take delight in the memorials of old time.

SOME RECENT VANDALISM.

The article opens with a description of the destruction, actual or proposed, of interesting historical monuments at Berwick, Penrith, Newcastle and Croydon. In each of these cases—

the very first articles of the French Historical Monuments Act of 1887 would have rendered the proposed and partly accomplished acts of destruction illegal. In Germany, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Holland, and almost every other European country they would have figured on inventories kept by state-appointed commissions, and enjoyed the supervision of a general or provincial inspector of monuments.

AN EXAMPLE FROM AUSTRIA.

The action of Austria affords an example which we might follow with advantage :—

The Austrian Commission has for its function "to excite the interest of the public in the study and maintenance of monuments, and to assist the efforts in this direction of learned societies and of experts, so that the different races of the Empire may take pride in preserving the memorials of their past." There are twenty members, chosen for five years from among known experts in art, archaeology, or history ; and the service is an honorary one. The Commissioners are supplied with eyes and hands by the ubiquity and watchfulness of their "conservators," a hundred and forty-six in number, distributed through a hundred and sixty-seven districts, into which the Empire has, for this purpose, been divided. Three hundred and forty-eight "correspondents" complete the network of agencies, through the meshes of which few monuments should be able to slip. It is the duty of these conservators to keep in touch with local societies and individuals, and to influence public opinion everywhere in favour of safeguarding the memorials of the past. They draw up inventories of the treasures of their districts, and report in all questions of restoration and upkeep ; and one of their functions is to study all projects for new railways, roads, and other public works, in view of any injury that these may threaten to public monuments.

A CHANCE FOR LORD AVEBURY.

Why cannot this kind of thing be done in Great Britain ?

When we compare this ample machinery with what is done in our own country, we find here only certain shy and tentative efforts at arrangements which on the Continent are in full working order.

At present there are now in all only forty-one monuments in Great Britain under the protection of the law. So far as any expenditure is concerned, those Acts have in Britain become almost a dead letter ; and, since the death in 1900 of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, General Pitt-Rivers, no successor has been appointed to the post.

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF WOMEN.

The Fortnightly Review this month is largely a woman's number.

THE CURSE OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Lucas Malet, in a paper on the Threatened Re-subjection of Women, discourses at large upon President Roosevelt's summons to the modern woman to return to her ancient rôle of the breeder of babes and the maker of beds. She does not say much that has any particular edge or point, excepting her diatribe against the pernicious influence of American women upon English Society. The American woman, Lucas Malet admits, may be tolerable in the United States—it is a new country, but in the old world the American woman is a moral pestilence. One of the features of our Society nowadays is—

a certain foolish contingent, whose aspirations are exclusively worldly, who ape the clothes and pastimes of their betters on insufficient incomes, regard marriage as the gateway to cheap intrigue, and waste their time at ladies' clubs with much the same detrimental consequences to family and household as is the case with women of the people who waste theirs in the public-house. They are given over to that most deadly of all delusions—the Worship of Appearances—with the result that nothing is really genuine about them from their enthusiasms to the material of their underskirts. They are infected by a greed of notoriety, of publicity, of gadding. They must catch the eye and be talked of. But all this is expensive, especially in the case of persons of no intrinsic importance. Somebody has to pay the bill. It is idle to pretend it is always the husband who pays it. These are hard sayings. I can only regret that they are not unmerited. In respect of this contingent there is, uncontestedly, great need of reform; and one could wish President Roosevelt's utterances might not only be read, but be very thoroughly digested, by them. And in all seriousness, I would submit that for the worship of the false God of Appearances, not to mention other delinquencies of the foolish contingent aforesaid, our American invaders—themselves mostly women—must be held responsible. Is it not they, to begin with, who in their republican simplicity have reduced our many and complex needs to two only—possession of wealth and opportunity of amusement? The American woman is a somewhat glittering creature. Usually she is wholesome, intelligent, and—to decline upon the vernacular—"perfectly straight," as well. Invariably she is very alert, very articulate, very self-confident. Her commercial instinct is strong, and in all her dealings she has a remarkable eye to the main chance. These may be qualities of eminent value in the evolution of the social system of a young country. In her natural environment and under the stimulus of the American climate—a climate which makes for the development of nervous energy rather than that of sex—she doubtless is, as she rather loudly claims to be, the very blossom and crown of things feminine. But here, in the old world, not only are surrounding conditions very different, but we women are made of slower, heavier, yet more passionate and dangerously inflammable stuff. Light without heat appears to be common enough in her case. In ours it is practically unknown. And so it is not possible for us to go the lengths she does in certain directions—take dress and flirtation as examples—without definite and highly undesirable results. It follows that, notwithstanding her brightness and, as a rule, her virtue, the influence of the American woman, not only in England but on the Continent, has been extremely harmful. It has made for frivolity, for extravagance, for selfishness. It has tended towards the decay of fine manners, towards lack of reverence and reticence, and an increasing impatience of restraint. It has brought us the interviewer—that enemy of the dignities of private life. It has taught us to spell Society with a capital letter. It has also taught us the art of self-advertisement in all its branches. It has gone far to indoctrinate us with the

hardly grace-begetting belief that everything in life really worth having can be bought for hard cash; and that it is the primary duty of a self-respecting woman owes herself to be in a position to buy it.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE JAPANESE WOMAN.

Ethel McKenna writes charmingly upon "The True Chrysanthemum," sketching the process of evolution through which the Japanese woman is being subected:—

Some thousand and more years ago her position was almost on an equality with that of man, and she played an important rôle in the making of Japanese history. Around the person of Jingo Kogo, the great Empress-conqueror of Korea, hang many legends.

Her husband disbelieved in her, but after his death she achieved great conquests:—

It is curious to note that the glory of Jingo's achievements have not been allowed to remain a glory to her sex. Legend, the vehicle of Buddhist priests, ascribes her wonderful career to the influence of her unborn son, who so distinguished himself in life as to be accorded the position of the War Spirit in the Wallalla of the Japanese Gods.

As the penalty of conquering Korea Chinese ideas about women invaded Japan, and a period of subjection set in:—

"The only qualities that befit a woman," says the great Japanese moralist, Kaibara, in the oft-quoted *Onna Daigaku*, "are gentle obedience, chastity, mercy and quietness."

To-day Kaibara stands on the eve of supersession. Another prophet has arisen, and the "New Great Learning of Woman," by Fukuzawa, strikes at the root of the ancient sage's theories. The new woman of Japan is to be her husband's equal.

To-day the woman question in Japan is going through the same phases as we have witnessed during the past fifty years in Europe and America, modified to some extent by the traditions of the race. Women, well taught and trained, are finding independence.

Before the new laws did so much to improve the condition of woman a wife could be divorced on the flimsiest of pretexts. And she never quite recovered from the stigma. Too much freedom in conversation was, however, sufficient; she could be dismissed for "loquacity," or for jealousy. No wonder Kaibara gave her recommendations on this point. Disobedience to father-in-law or mother-in-law was a well-established reason. Bad disease or larceny, like adultery or failure to produce an heir, were also accepted as grounds for a husband obtaining a divorce. But to-day the divorce laws of Japan are very similar to those of many European countries.

"The five worst maladies that afflict the female mind," to return to the words of the old moralist, "are indolency, discontent, slander, jealousy and silliness. Without any doubt these five maladies infest seven or eight out of every ten women, and it is from these that arises the inferiority of women to men. . . . The worst of them all, and the parent of the other four, is silliness." And he recommends as a cure "self-inspection and self-reproach." Those who are intent on the re-making of Japan are finding another treatment. They are discarding the old national proverb, "Never trust a woman, even if she has borne you seven children," and are putting the sharpest of weapons into her hand. She is being emancipated and she is being educated.

THE SPORTSWOMAN.

Mr. F. G. Aflalo writes, on the whole, sympathetically, but not uncritically, upon women in the field of sport. He would bar them altogether from shooting. Shooting entails cruelty, especially when the shooter is a bad shot, which most women are. He objects to women even as spectators. They waste time, develop picnics, and are a general nuisance. He does not

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think they should take to football, wrestling, or boxing. Everything else he would leave them free to adopt, although he has grave fears as to their achievements as yachtswomen.

Shooting excepted—and the exception is adventured without the faintest hope of its meeting with the acquiescence of the ladies themselves—woman should be made free of every sport and game. Save for some little regrettable results of physical overstrain, the golfing, cycling, athletic mothers of the coming race are more robust in body, yet not less vigorous in mind, than their grandmothers, who, with downcast eyes and abiding simper, shook crispy ringlets over eternal fancy work, studied the globes, and, like the almond-eyed, henna-stained women of the Orient, hid from the stranger and spoke only when they were spoken to.

With a very little tuition, however, in the rules of the game, a woman may be a far more desirable angling comrade than a man, for she comes out to catch fish, and her face is not concealed behind a whisky flask whenever you want a hand with the landing-net.

Sports open to women must be held to include hunting, hawking, fishing, hockey, golf, croquet, lawn tennis, horse-riding and driving, swimming, skating, cycling, boating, fencing, and archery.

The tendency to debase sport to the level of a picnic, which was noticed in the case of shooting, and which is noticeable even in modern otter-hunting, has no place in fox-hunting. Nor is there any foundation for the charge so freely brought against hunting women by those of their sex whose tastes or lack of means prevent them from following their lead. The easy golf links formerly laid out for women are nowadays for the most part obsolete, and their championship meetings are played under the hardest conditions.

In lawn tennis, badminton and croquet they are to all intents and purposes the equals of the men. Rowing, sculling and punting, if not overdone, are physically ideal exercise, and a jaunt up the Thames any fine Sunday in summer will show how prominent a part the sisters take in the lock-to-lock progress, while the brothers as often as not recline splendidly in the bottom of the boat as ballast.

AMBASSADORIAL PRIVILEGES.

THESE are recalled by Mr. Harold Macfarlane in the *World's Work* for May. The American ambassador, when he enters No. 1, Carlton House Terrace, is on American, not British, soil:—

The privileges that an ambassador enjoys when on duty are manifold; at home he may be untitled and a comparative nobody, but in the capital he is accredited to he enjoys all the prerogatives of an Emperor or a President.

That an ambassador is exempt from taxes goes without saying, for he is exempt from all cash payments in the sense that the same cannot be enforced by law. That he pays his bills and his rates which, unlike taxes, are applied for, is simply an act of grace on the part of an ambassador and his suite.

But so punctilious are ambassadors nowadays about paying their bills that this immunity is sometimes forgotten:—

An ambassador may engage with impunity in treasonable plots against the ruling monarch or government of the country to which he is accredited, a privilege that was indulged in more than once in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He can, moreover, smuggle as many things as he likes into the country without the Customs authorities being able to stop him. But he must not keep a monarch waiting either on his doorstep or elsewhere.

He may, however, turn his back on a King when leaving the royal presence, and when bidding adieu to a Queen he may retire sideways, like a crab, and need not back out, like inferior mortals.

BURIED TREASURES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

TURNERS IN TIN BOXES.

THE May number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* opens with an article by Mr. E. T. Cook, on the Buried Turners at the National Gallery.

THE OIL PAINTINGS.

In no particular do the conditions of Turner's will appear to have been respected. They were, says Mr. Cook, that the pictures should be kept together in a room or rooms to be added to the National Gallery and called "Turner's Gallery." This was to be built within ten years, otherwise the pictures were to go elsewhere.

It is fifty years since Turner's oil paintings came into the possession of the nation, but no attempt has ever been made to display them adequately. In the first place, the collection has been broken up and dispersed through the three kingdoms, and groups or series of pictures which ought to have been kept together have been scattered promiscuously in various galleries, while those which have been hung in the National Gallery are overcrowded or skied.

THE WATER-COLOURS.

But this is not all. The treatment meted out to Turner's water-colours is even more deplorable. Mr. Cook thus states the broad facts of the case:—

The total number of drawings, studies, and sketches by Turner's hand which came into possession of the nation was over 19,000. The total number of pieces, exhibited in any way, at the National Gallery is, however, only 1,156. In addition to these, there are seven collections in provincial galleries, and a few pieces are on "permanent loan" at the South Kensington Museum. The total number of pieces anywhere exhibited is about 1,700.

And what of the bulk of this vast collection of delicate drawings? Why, it lies buried in eleven tin boxes, not only inaccessible to the public, but taking serious harm from dirt and mildew! Mr. Cook pleads eloquently for the proper recognition and utilisation of these buried treasures, and concludes with a few suggestions which it is hoped the Trustees will take to heart.

In the first place, the present tin boxes should be abolished. All the more valuable sketches and drawings should be framed, and then enclosed in cabinets with sliding grooves. . .

Large numbers of the pencil drawings should be distributed among art schools, for use as drawing-copies and lessons in composition.

The remainder of the sketches and the drawings would remain at the National Gallery, arranged decently and in order, and made accessible to students. From time to time there might be temporary exhibitions, such as the authorities of the British Museum arrange out of their drawings and engravings.

A TURNER MUSEUM.

If it be finally decided that no more room is by the nation worth providing, then I suggest that a Turner House, or a Turner Museum, should elsewhere be established by private zeal, and that the Trustees of the National Gallery should be authorised to transfer thereto any pictures, drawings, sketches, or memorials of the artist for which the nation is unwilling to find proper accommodation.

BACK TO THE GOTHS.

A PLEA FOR A GOTHIc RELIGION.

MR. H. W. GARROD, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, amuses himself in the April number of the *Hibbert Journal* in expounding to his readers the reasons why he thinks we should all boldly declare ourselves no longer Christians, but Goths. He maintains that the faith by which we live at present is neither Christian nor Hellenic, but something as different and distinct as Gothic architecture is distinct from that of the ancient Greek. He says :—

What is wanted to-day is that we should frankly accept this moral conquest of the Northern races, live openly under the government of their ideals, identify ourselves with these ideals, and develop them. As it is, we dissimulate. I would say, then : "Let us not be ashamed to acknowledge that by which we really live. Let us have done with pretence. Let us cease to call ourselves Christians when we do not follow Christ."

The best and most effective lives that are lived by men to-day are dominated by certain moral principles which come neither from Greece nor Palestine, but are a product of the ideals of the people of Northern Europe. The ideals of the Goths are our ideals, and these ideals are not the ideals of Christianity :—

The ideal of Christianity is what we may call holiness. The ideal of Hellenism may be said to be understanding or intelligence, under which word I would include a delighted co-operative energy of both senses and intellect.

The ideals of the Goths, he maintains, are the ideals of chivalry and honour, which recognise only one unpardonable sin, which is that of not being a gentleman, by which he means a man dominated by the spirit of chivalry and honour. Chivalry and honour, he says, are the cardinal virtues of Gothic morality, the peculiar property and creation of the Northern races. Mr. Garrod frankly avows that it is to the motions in the blood of old Adam that European society owes, and has always owed, its salvation. The great unarmed irresistible body of healthy human instinct ever cries, "Give us the world and the flesh, or we will smash every window in your palace of painted superstition." Mr. Garrod says :—

For I am convinced that the ideal which all healthy nations and all healthy individual men (if they could impartially analyse their ideals) set before themselves, is not the spiritual man, but what I may call the best kind of natural man. The morality of the North accepted with its lips the spiritual man, but in its life it soon began to make, in all directions, a return upon the natural man. Chivalry and honour I take to be the two main directions in which it essayed, at first perhaps unconsciously, this regress upon the natural man.

He is such a devotee of these two principles, and also of the world and the flesh, that he is willing to raise the devil to secure them. His exact words are as follows :—

Chivalry and honour are two great principles which it is to the interest of mankind to keep always alive at whatever cost. Though I should see these two principles, employing as their instruments lust and bloodshed, destroy a whole nation of men, I could none the less say, "Let us go forward; that is the price we must expect to pay for these two precious things."

He says that if we take away chivalry and honour from religion we have nothing left, nothing at least

excepting the love of woman which he says is the source of the deepest thoughts about God and the universe which the ordinary man ever comes to entertain. He asserts that there is at the present day a widespread dissatisfaction with the moral ideals of Christianity, and the human race will find no satisfaction for its deepest aspirations, either in Christianity or in Hellenism, but only in the ideals of the Goths.

The following passage, in which he denounces the ideal of duty, affords a good sample of the ideas of Mr. Garrod :—

I will maintain that there have been more crimes done in this world in the name of duty than good deeds. It resembles, in this respect, liberty. "O duty, how they have played with thy name!" The more we make the sense of honour take the place of the sense of duty, the truer and braver men do we become. As far as my own feeling goes, the very word "duty" sends a chill to the heart. The word "honour," on the other hand, seems to quicken the pulse every time it is spoken. It belongs to the world of romance, desire, enterprise, and limitless possibility.

The wonder is not that Mr. Garrod should have aired his pretty conceits, but that so grave an editor as the editor of the *Hibbert Journal* should have given his ideas a place in his magazine.

THE LIMITS OF NON-RESISTANCE.

AYLMER MAUDE, whose record adds significance to his words, contributes to the *Humane Review* a paper on the right and wrong of non-resistance. He objects to the non-resistant anarchists, that they impute malice and revenge as the primary motives of all who make, uphold, or invoke the law, one Chicago lawyer declaring that "all prosecutions are malicious, and all judgments are meted out in anger and hatred." He also objects that they confuse "violence" and "force." He distinguishes :—

I have known mental force used malevolently and harmfully, and I have known physical force used benevolently and beneficially. The real essential contrast lies between action which is helpful and action which is harmful, or between intention that is benevolent and intention that is malevolent. The pretence that all force that is physical is bad, is, one would have thought, an absurdity too gross to impose on any intelligent being.

Indefiniteness or absence of law does not, he argues, conduce to peace :—

We know from the results of the so-called "Tolstoy Colonies" attempted in Russia, in England, and in America, that by abandoning the *definiteness* of ordinary social, business, and legal life, people—even good people—create more friction and discord than is common in ordinary life. . . . Anarchy (which is indefiniteness) is not an ideal. Definiteness in human relations renders peaceful co-operation possible. Indefiniteness renders strife and contention possible. Yet there are men among us to-day to whom the past seems one prolonged, gigantic, and meaningless blunder.

What we have to do is not to reverse but to continue the progress which has gone on since the dawn of human history. The writer shrewdly concludes :—

Every thinker finds it necessary to add *some* words to explain or define the injunction, "Resist not evil." Tolstoy makes it mean resist not evil by *physical force used to restrain any human being*; I would say, resist not evil by *evil*. Our guide in life cannot be a rigid, external rule, but must be a vital principle, leaving scope for man's reason and conscience to be constantly exercised on the complex problems life sets before us.

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THE UGLY DUCKLING OF DENMARK.

—BY PROFESSOR GEORGE BRANDES.

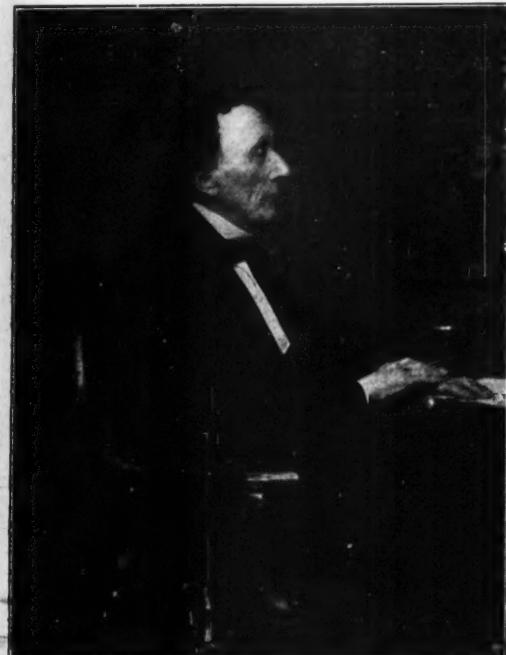
THERE is a charming paper on Hans Christian Andersen by Professor George Brandes in the May *Contemporary Review*. In the "Ugly Duckling" Andersen wrote his own life story. Dr. Brandes says:—

The supreme work of art among Andersen's fairy tales is and remains the "Ugly Duckling," the little story, only a few pages long, which he wrote when nearly forty years old, and in which everything that can justly be called his "Life's Story" is explained in transfigured, imperishable form.

Andersen was from the first (and until his death) the poor, long-suffering, and ever and anon humiliated lad who had only been able to make his way with the help of people's good will, and who, all through his youth and early manhood, was obliged to rely on benefactors and patrons and to toil on painfully under protection. His whole behaviour bore the impress of it, even after he had become world renowned and world experienced, and, especially abroad, where he was worshipped, had learnt how to assert himself as "the great man."

"The Ugly Duckling" is certainly one of those pearls of the world's literature that will never depreciate in value, because in it is the quintessence of all its author's being, even of the ambition which was the fundamental trait of his character, of the melancholy that determined his temperament, of the martyrdom which, in his own eyes, his poetic career became, even of the triumph which, in the humility of his heart, he saw in recognition and admiration, but above all of his gift of observation, his playful wit, the frolicsome, triumphant humour with which he revenged himself on sluggish stupidity and malice, for their want of due appreciation and understanding.

Andersen was singularly, almost absurdly, sensitive—in this resembling Lord Rosebery—to the opinions expressed about him by other people.



Hans Christian Andersen.



The Monument to Hans Christian Andersen.

But here is a delightful story of how the Ugly Duckling, after he had become a Swan, avenged his wrongs:—

It had been one of the mortifications of his younger days that the Dean of the Diocese, who, in his day, had confirmed him and had treated him badly, had put the affront upon him of placing him, as a poor boy, down in the bottom of the church, among the curate's poor candidates, although he properly belonged up above, among the Dean's own. He chanced to hear that this man now held a post in the island of Föhr. "So I asked the King," said Andersen, "if I might for once have one of the royal carriages, with coachman and footman in red livery, the same as the royal family themselves used, placed at my disposal to pay a visit. The King smiled and said, 'With pleasure,' so I drove out in the royal carriage, with panached horses, and coachman and footman, to pay a visit to my old diocesan Dean; the carriage waited outside while I was in the house. That was my revenge." It seems to me that we have Andersen's whole self, his romantic bent, his old humiliations, and his vehement, half-childish greed of honour, in this little story.

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

FROM an article by Leon Monete, in the *Engineering Magazine*, the following facts are taken relating to the world's greatest tunnel and the immense labour of constructing it. Napoleon's road over the Simplon, nearly a hundred years ago, cost £700,000; the seven years' work (nearly) of making the Simplon Tunnel will cost about £3,200,000. "The construction of such a tunnel offered special difficulties which could not have been overcome twenty-five years ago."

The mountain is 1·2 miles high above the tunnel in some places, and at such a great depth the heat becomes excessive. The workmen had to support a temperature of 95 to 104 deg. F., while it was only 84 deg. at Mt. Cenis and 86 at St. Gothard. Special powerful air fans had to be used, and water sprays were employed to cool the inside of the tunnel.

The drilling of the tunnel began on August 1st, 1898, and should have been finished about May 1st, 1904; but delay was caused by the springs of hot water, unexpectedly met with, which flooded the tunnel. The two gangs of workmen did not meet in the middle of the tunnel because on the Swiss side the

THE LONDON OF THE FUTURE.

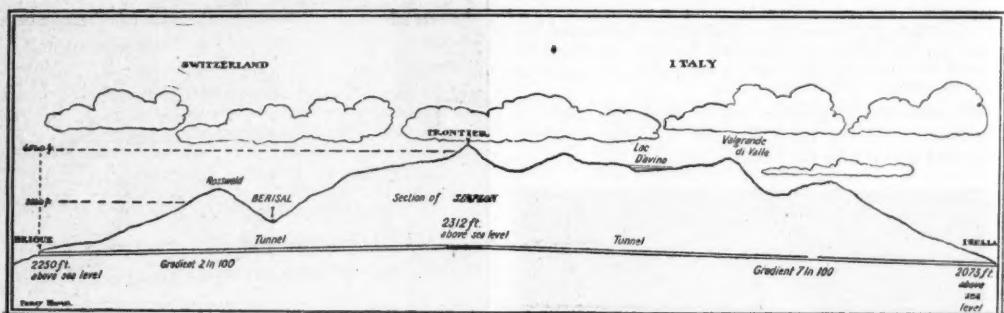
MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE, in the *Grand Magazine*, describes "London as It Will be."

1. Streets are being widened. The Strand will be 80 feet wide at its narrowest part. Piccadilly is to be widened to 80 feet. So will other great thoroughfares.

2. The Embankment is to be pushed westward from Parliament House to Chelsea; the Albert Embankment eastward—till London becomes a city of spacious quays, like Paris.

3. The permanent buildings to be erected presently in Aldwych and Kingsway are worthy of the dignity of this great improvement. There will be theatres among them—theatres somewhat like the new Gaiety; and there will be a fitting memorial to Gladstone, which Mr. Hamo Thornycroft is now designing. It will be a boulevard site too, with trees, arrangements having already been made that planes and acacias shall be planted and cared for by the County Council.

4. The Council contemplates providing house-room



Sectional view showing how the 12½-mile tunnel pierces the Simplon Range.

work advanced more quickly, since the flow of the water was less than on the Italian side, only ten gallons per second instead of two hundred. The rock temperature sometimes reached 132deg. F., and to lower this temperature and ventilate the tunnel powerful fans sent from fifty to sixty million cubic feet of cold air per twenty-four hours along the tunnel. It is not generally realised that during the five years of work in the tunnel there was no stopping, except to verify the alignment, the gangs of men working in eight-hour or, sometimes, in six-hour shifts. Sometimes half a ton of dynamite a day was used for blasting the rock, which was often so hard that while the tunnel was passing through the granite the shops had to reforge and retemper up to 13,000 mine chisels every twenty-four hours. Progress was also delayed by some very soft rock being reached, by cold springs being encountered, and by various other causes. With one thing and another the cost works out at £1,000 per yard. The next longest tunnel, the St. Gothard, is 9·25 miles as compared with the 11·9 of the Simplon, and its construction took nine years. Its cost per yard, however, was only £140.

for nearly one hundred thousand persons; and it provides proper accommodation at low rents. At Millbank there is already a complete colony of artisan dwellings. There will be numbers of such blocks in the London of the future; and there will also be numbers of cottage estates—estates for 6,000 persons at Norbury, for 8,000 at Tooting, for 9,000 at Hammersmith, and for 42,000 at Tottenham.

5. Trams electrified, with motor-omnibus connections, will run faster, oftener, and further than now; they will cross the bridges and run along the Embankment.

6. The Underground will be electrified, there will be an immense extension of the service of the Two-penny Tube. From Hampstead, from Highgate, from Finsbury—from quite a number of places.

7. The steamboats will make the river a public highway.

8. Shallow tramways will run at thirty miles an hour under the most crowded streets. An experimental line is now under construction from Theobald's Road to the Strand.

THE SCHILLER CENTENARY.

THE NATIONAL POET.

SCHILLER died on May 9th, 1805. Dr. Wolf von Schierbrand, in the *North American Review* for April, takes this fact as a peg on which to hang an interesting and sympathetic appreciation of Schiller, whom he regards as pre-eminently the national German poet, the favourite poet of German youth and German women. The popular notion that Goethe holds the first place among German poets is, he maintains, disproved by the fact that millions more of Schiller's works have been sold than of those of any other German writer. Schiller's dramas are always on the stage, and quotations from Schiller are found on every German tongue. Dr. von Schierbrand maintains that :—

Goethe has never been "popular" in Germany, though a few of his works have been. He has always been, and he remains to-day, the poet of the select few; and not only Heine, but such second-rate stars as Uhland, Theodore Körner, Kleist, Hauff, have been, during nearly all this time, successfully vying with him for the prize of popularity. If ever a poet could be termed "national," in the broadest sense of that word, it is Schiller.

Schiller was the poet who, until the German Empire was unified, inspirited the whole of the German nation :—

The Schiller conception of the world; his notion of country, home and family, of love, honour and duty; his belief in the brotherhood of man, the oneness of the universe, and the inherent goodness of the human heart; his idea of Divine government—these things, within a decade of the poet's death, became part and parcel of the German soul.

After the war Schiller was dethroned, and nearly every young German deemed himself a Bismarck, a disciple of Nietzsche. During the last fifteen years this false god has been dethroned :—

Once more the German people, high and low, recognise in him the poet who most admirably expresses the German soul at its best, the national consciousness at its truest.

ABJECT PENURY HIS PORTION.

It is somewhat sad to remember that although the German nation has almost deified Schiller since his death, he spent his life in extreme poverty :—

When the Körners offered him an asylum in Dresden for a time, in 1785, he was almost at starvation-point; this was the time when he wrote his magnificent "Song to Joy," as well as his "Don Carlos." When Goethe secured for him a professor's chair of history in Jena, the salary was 200 thalers (about \$45 dollars) a year. In those days, and until his death, apples and strong coffee had become his inexpensive passion. The apples he usually kept in a drawer of his writing-desk, and their odour, he claimed, furnished him inspiration. When he wrote his last, and perhaps most finished, drama, "William Tell," a year before the end came, he was so overworked and badly nourished that at night he kept himself from falling asleep at his work by munching apples and steeping his bare feet in cold water. When he wrote his "Fiesco," while a fugitive at Mannheim, he lived joyously on a diet of potatoes—potatoes baked, boiled, fried; potatoes, of which he had bought a cart-load from a peasant, and which with their bulk took up about half the floor space in his garret. No wonder his health broke down! Even Chatterton affords no more pathetic spectacle. Abject penury was Schiller's portion through life.

Nevertheless, as Dr. von Schierbrand exultantly declares :—

The year 1905 sees, then, Schiller among the few generally recognised great poets of the world. His message in the main still rings true to our ears and to our hearts.

A FRENCH APPRECIATION.

On the occasion of the centenary commemoration of the death of Schiller, C. A. S. de Gleichen, a descendant of the poet, contributes an article on Schiller to *La Revue* of April 15th.

Madame de Staél's judgment of Schiller, says the writer, has never been equalled or surpassed by any biographer of the poet. She wrote :—

Schiller was a man of rare genius and perfect good faith. No career is more beautiful than the literary career when it is followed as Schiller followed it. He was admirable for his virtues as well as his talents. His conscience was his muse. His writings were himself; they expressed his soul, and he did not conceive it possible to change a single expression if the inner thought which inspired it had not changed. He lived, he spoke, he acted, as if the wicked did not exist, and when he depicted them in his works it was with more exaggeration than if he had really known them.

A CITIZEN OF FRANCE.

The writer recalls the interesting mark of sympathy accorded to Schiller by the revolutionary government at Paris in nominating him a French citizen. The document was wrongly addressed, and did not reach the author of "The Robbers" till October, 1793! He acknowledged it as a document from the dead, for Danton and Clavière signed it, a letter accompanying it bore the signature of Roland, and Custine had charge of it during his first German campaign; and all were dead before the document reached its destination.

"DON CARLOS."

A second article on Schiller appears in the April *Deutsche Rundschau*. Here Alfred Gercke gives a history of "Don Carlos"; the origin of the drama, its problems, changes, criticisms, etc. It is a very long and difficult drama, but it seems to have suffered alteration and cutting down. The plan of a play on "Don Carlos" was conceived in 1782, and during the first half of the following year Schiller devoted himself to the writing of it at Bauerbach; after an interval of nearly a year, the work was resumed at Mannheim and gradually completed in Saxony, so that it was the summer of 1787 when the play was quite finished. The writer says Schiller's "Don Carlos" was never really finished, and he ought to have re-written it. But the first three acts being in the hands of the public, Schiller attempted to adapt the second half of the play to what he had already published, and in the interval Schiller himself seems to have undergone considerable change in his ideas. It was the critical moment of his life when he had to decide whether he was born to be a poet or not. The first scenes of "Don Carlos" are described as having been written with his heart's blood; in no other drama have the heroes so much soul, pulse, and nerve from the poet himself, and to them he imparted his own views and feelings.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

A WHISTLER OF THE STAGE.

We shall soon have to hire a slave to whisper in the ear of Mr. Shaw "Remember thou, too, art mortal!" A few weeks since Sloane Square was almost blocked up with carriages when the King was pleased to go to see "John Bull's Other Island," and now we have both the great quarterlies treating him quite seriously as a dramatist of genius and a serious reformer. The apotheosis of our Dramatic Whistler is bewilderingly sudden. The *Edinburgh Review* considers him

as a reformer—a voice crying in the wilderness of trivial work and mean ambition, a voice still hoarse with exhortation, still a little forced from having had to carry over the heads of a crowd.

His supreme gift as a dramatist is to produce an impression of life which seems and which is more real than reality. His plays seem to write themselves:—

Mr. Shaw contrives to make even his most serious work simmer with laughter, but the humour is evolved, not added; epigrams are not stuck on the outside of the talk like sugared almonds, and even his wit suffers, as it should suffer, when removed from the setting.

Considering the difficulty of seeing Mr. Shaw's plays on the stage, one must be grateful to his ingenuity in making them acceptable in the study.

REFORMER.

He regards romance "as the great heresy to be swept off from art and life—as the food of modern pessimism and the bane of modern self-respect," and declares that "idealism, which is only a flattering name for romance in politics and morals," is as obnoxious to him as romance in ethics or religion.

Now, perverse as such views may seem to those who never have taken the road beside a reformer, they will be recognised as inevitable by those who have.

PROBLEM POSER.

Problem has ever been at the root of his work. No drama without conflict; no conflict without something to decide. All life worthy the name is a problem; and every play that would reproduce life must be either a problem or a platitude. A people that is unconscious of having problems to solve, that has outlived its interest in the interpretation of life, is beginning to be at the end of its intellectual resources. Senile decay is as surely indicated in a nation as in a man by a dull acquiescence in the immutability of things; and the literature of a waning race is almost always diverted from the great questions of conduct before it expires in aesthetic trivialities. Hence Mr. Shaw's determination "to accept problem as the normal material of the drama," and his understanding of drama as "the presentation in parable of the conflict between man's will and his environment," are a pledge at least of vitality in his ideas, and vitality working itself out as creative philosophy is the supreme necessity to the art of the stage.

PHILOSOPHER.

Of Mr. Shaw's philosophy a good deal has been said. It is, indeed, a little too novel for the creation of popular drama. But years have already modified its novelty to himself, and, as he shortens sail, the years will bring the van of the public within more certain hail of him. The defiant assertiveness of the earlier plays has given place to tolerance.

Greater work than he has done he may yet do; but it must be conceived by a less contentious spirit and wrought in a serener air. He has done for us a deal of much needed preaching; but while it needs but the understanding of what men should not be to equip the Preacher, to the Pardoner must be discovered the deeper mystery of what they are.

A NEW WAY TO PLAY SHAKESPEARE.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

The April number of the *Deutsche Rundschau* is an unusually interesting number. Herr A. Brandl, who contributes an article on the Playing of Shakespeare's Plays, thinks the long pauses between many of the acts and scenes spoil the illusion and are extremely inartistic. This is notably the case in the tragedies of "King Lear" and "Hamlet," and in the King-Dramas, where the numerous pauses tend to break up the pieces into a series of tableaux. If "Hamlet" could be presented in two hours, how different would be the effect!

An interesting experiment is to be made at Weimar this month, when "Richard II." will be played with practically no intervals between the scenes. Weimar does not possess a revolving stage, but to get over the difficulty a middle curtain is to be used. Played in this way the most important scenes will come more into the light, and the minor ones can take their proper place. The writer takes each act in turn and shows how the curtain will be used between the scenes to avoid the usual pauses, while the attention of the spectator will be better concentrated on the leading action, and the scenes merely intended to arouse sympathy will fall more into the shade.

WATTS AND WHISTLER.

An article on these two artists in the *Quarterly Review* says that while Whistler, "the pamphleteer, the journalist, the dandy, the pugnacious litigant," was always in evidence, Whistler the artist always shrank from life. He quarrelled with life, and "the root of all his quarrel with life lay in the one really deep emotion he possessed—the love of pure beauty." Watts, says the writer, "presents at almost every point the completest contrast to Whistler"—

He clung always with a genial pertinacity to what was hopeful and elevating. He was positive and generous where Whistler was negative and cynical. His easily kindled enthusiasm for what was noble silenced the critical and discriminating faculties of the intellect.

We are not, then, to look to Watts for perfection; each picture of his was a struggle to express some idea which stirred his emotions. He was bound to be experimental and tentative in his efforts to find for this the expressive symbol. And the very importance of the ideas to him, the high duty which he believed lay upon him to utter them to the world, prevented him from a curious preoccupation with the mode of their embodiment.

As to Watts's future position among the world's great artists, the reviewer finds it far more difficult to prophesy than in the case of Whistler. His verdict is not altogether favourable to Watts.

Whistler accomplished something which had never been done before, accomplished it finally and definitively. It is something palpable and evident, but it scarcely claims the very highest rank. But Watts calls up perpetually the memory of the greatest creators, of Michelangelo, of Titian, of Rubens; and, if we are perfectly frank, his work will not quite stand the test thus inevitably applied. To the present writer it seems that Watts belongs to the race of the great improvisers, the race to which Tintoretto, Blake, and El Greco belong, rather than to the race of the supreme creators, the kindred of Titian or Rubens whom he emulated.

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MR. H. G. WELLS ON SOCIOLOGY.

The distinction of the *Independent Review* for May is a very valuable paper by Mr. H. G. Wells on "The So-called Science of Sociology." He takes his start from the first year's record of the Sociological Society. He points out the unsatisfactory diversity of opinion with regard to sociology. It "is evidently one of those large vague words to which everybody attaches a meaning no one can express." But, he avers,

I believe that to go back into metaphysics, into that field Comte and Herbert Spencer so scornfully refused to enter, is the way to get round the tangle which at present condemns sociology in its totality to futility.

With this bold start, Mr. Wells goes on to run full tilt at the modern deification of science, the so-called knowledge that yields to "the illusion of exactitude." Of that illusion he pillories Comte and Herbert Spencer as eminent apostles.

"THE UNIQUENESS OF INDIVIDUALS."

Then he proceeds:—

Yet it is quite possible to hold, and there is a growing body of people who are beginning to hold, the converse view—that counting, classification, measurement, the whole fabric of mathematics, is subjective and deceitful, and that the uniqueness of individuals is the objective truth. As the number of units taken diminishes, the amount of variability increases, because individuality tells more and more. Chemistry and physics give results more in harmony with mathematical assumption than, for example, bacteriology, bacteriology than mineralogy, mineralogy than Mr. Bateson's horticultural experiments, these than the generalisations of zoology, and these than anthropology, simply because, in each case, the science is dealing with a larger, more complex unit, and with a smaller number of units; and individuality is creeping in. Could you take men by the thousand billion, you could generalise about them as you do about atoms; could you take atoms singly, you would find them as individual as your aunts and cousins. That concisely is the minority belief, the belief on which this present paper is based.

DARWIN'S NOT THE "SCIENTIFIC METHOD."

He goes on to say that the so-called scientific method really only comes up in the science of which the individuality of the units can be pretty completely ignored. Then, with characteristic boldness, Mr. Wells proceeds to state that:—

The great advances made by Darwin and his school in biology were not made, it must be remembered, by the scientific method, as it is generally conceived, at all. There was no essential difference between the establishment of his generalisations and any intelligently conducted historical research. He conducted a research into pre-documentary history. He collected information along the lines indicated by certain interrogations; and the bulk of his work was the digesting and critical analysis of that. For documents and monuments, he had fossils and anatomical structures, and germinating eggs too innocent to lie, and, so far, he was nearer simplicity. But, on the other hand, he had to correspond with breeders and travellers of various sorts, classes entirely analogous, from the point of view of evidence, to the writers of history and memoirs.

"COCKSURE SCIENCE."

He remarks that to most people the word science conveys the quality of certitude. He adds:—

So far as the movements of comets and electric trams go, there is no doubt practically coksure science; and indisputably Comte (who saw nothing very much in Plato) and Herbert Spencer (who couldn't read Kant) believed that coksure could be extended to every conceivable thing. The fact that Herbert

Spencer called a certain doctrine Individualism reflects nothing on the non-individualising quality of his primary assumptions, and of his mental texture. He believed that everything was finally measurable; he believed that individuality (heterogeneity) was and is an evolutionary product from an original homogeneity; and the thought that it might be inextricably in the nature of things probably never entered his head. He thought that identically similar units build up and built up atoms, molecules, inorganic compounds, protoplasm, conscious protoplasm, and so on, until at last the brain reeled at the aggregation. This piling up from simplicity to incalculable confusion was really all the individuality he envisaged, and it is all the individuality science ever does seem to envisage.

WHAT SOCIOLOGY IS NOT.

Mr. Wells insists that we must all boldly face the fact that hard, positive methods are less and less successful just in proportion as we deal with larger and less numerous individuals. And consequently:—

We shall realise that all this talk of the organisation of sociology, as though presently the sociologists would be going about the world with the authority of a sanitary engineer, is and will remain nonsense. We shall regard with a less credulous charity sociology imitating zoology, and parodying physiology, and emulating the viler obscurities of the theorising biologist.

WHAT SOCIOLOGY IS.

He agrees with the Positivist that sociology stands at the extreme end of the scale from the molecular sciences. "In these latter there is an infinitude of units; in sociology, as Comte perceived, there is only one unit."

In humanity we encounter consciousness, we encounter self-will, and he reaches the conclusion:—

Sociology must be neither art simply nor science in the narrow meaning of the word at all, but knowledge rendered through personality, that is to say, in the highest sense of the term, literature.

THE SCIENCE OF UTOPIAS!

On this basis he proceeds to insist that we shall have to substitute for the classification of the social sciences an inquiry into the chief literary forms that subserve sociological purposes. One of these is history, such as Buckle's, Lecky's, Atkinson's, Gibbon's. He thus leads up to his second source:—

The history of civilisation is really the history of the appearance and reappearance, the tentatives and hesitations and alterations, the manifestations and reflections in this mind and that, of a very complex, imperfect, elusive idea, the Social Idea. It is that idea struggling to exist and realise itself in a world of egotisms, animalisms, and brute matter. I think, in fact, that the creation of Utopias—and their exhaustive criticism—is the proper and distinctive method of sociology.

THE TRUE METHOD.

Mr. Wells has now reached his constructive principle, and asks, if sociology is the description of the ideal society and its relation to existing societies, would not this give the synthetic framework required? All the sociological literature beyond the province of history that has stood the test of time and established itself in the esteem of men is frankly Utopian. The method that he suggests is therefore as follows:—

The institutions of existing states would come into comparison with the institutions of the Ideal State, their failures and defects could be criticised most effectually in that relation, and the whole science of collective psychology, the psychology of human association, would be brought to bear upon the question of the practicability of this proposed ideal.

INCITING TO ASSASSINATION.

A SCANDALOUS ARTICLE ON THE TSARINA.

I HAVE repeatedly drawn attention to the extraordinary malignity of the attacks upon the Tsar which have appeared from time to time in the *Quarterly* and *National Review*. I pointed out that the natural and inevitable deduction that would be drawn by the readers of such articles was that the sooner the Tsar was murdered the better. How absolutely just was this criticism is shown by the publication of a leading article in the *Daily Express* of May 1st, based upon the latest effusion of this pseudonymous writer, which appears in the current number of the *National Review*. The worst of it is that the moral of this latest outpouring is that its readers can hardly fail to come to the conclusion that the Tsarina should also be assassinated, for she is declared to be the chief culprit. Now, much has been said that ought not to have been said about the Dowager Empress, our Queen's sister; but hitherto not all the anonymous advocates of murder have ventured to assail the Empress, who, as Princess Alice's favourite daughter, was the granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

"The Tsar," says this anonymous reviewer, "is become the one hindrance to the well-being of the people." The Tsar is weak, but he is influenced for evil by his wife:

The writer maintains that the Tsar's weakness has been aggravated by injudicious but well-meant efforts on the part of the Tsaritsa to cure it. "A soft feminine voice uttering loving words and bracing exhortations in the language of Shakespeare stimulated him to endeavours which took a wrong direction. . . . Nicholas having dismissed his ambitious Minister, the half of the Tsardom departed from him, and he thenceforward submissively hearkened to the soft sweet voice in the boudoir, 'Show them that you are a real Monarch, whose word is law,'"

Dealing with the issue of the Tsar's famous manifesto, the article proceeds:—"The critic will doubtless read the manifesto with indulgent eyes when he learns that it was the handiwork of a devoted wife, whose wish-born thoughts were shaped by a loyal seaman. Prince Putyatin, with the help of Shirinsky Shikmatoff, actually wrote the manifesto by which the destinies of 140,000,000 human beings were to be decided. Prince Putyatin and Shirinsky Shikmatoff! Who, the English reader may inquire, are they? Who, almost every Russian would ask, are these wire-pullers behind the scenes?

The *Daily Express*, summarising the article under the suggestive title "Killing no Murder," says:—

Everyone has left him; his one strong Minister has been dismissed; the Council which dragged him from the receipt—of the genesis of which the article tells an amazing story—has not been again convoked. Grand Dukes are being converted to constitutionalism by dozens. Everyone is anxious to clear himself of the odium of having supported the autocratic principle which was once the breath of his nostrils, and even the voice of the Dowager Empress is lifted, as we have already heard, in favour of the representative principle which, according to M. de Witte, carries with it automatically the downfall of the autocracy. The Tsar, in fact, is left absolutely alone, save for that boudoir council, consisting of a devoted but imprudent wife, which the writer of this article holds chiefly responsible for the mad policy at present pursued, and for the terrible end to which that policy is surely leading. A weak neurotic, continually urged to show himself the strong man in defence of rights divine and indefeasible, Nicholas II. is squandering his last few moments of grace.

The author of the article who, in his bitterness, even revives the old story of the medium Philippe, proclaims the end of the autocracy in the following terms:—

"The Boudoir Council may no longer play havoc with the nation. . . . Autocracy has heated its palace with sparks, and must now do penance in the ashes." The Tsar's kindred and friends may still happily shape his fate. "But they have no time to lose."

The writer of the "killing no murder" article in the *Express* thus moralises over the delay of the "event"—a nice euphemism for murder. He says:—

This Caesar's Ides of March are not yet past. With only intelligent guesswork to guide us, it is useless to speculate on the probable manner of a desolate country's emergence from her trouble. The dramatic act which we have so long expected has been so long delayed that the edge of morbid curiosity has been blunted. But something decisive must surely happen soon. And already, when we read such an article as this in the *National Review*, we can "see what a rent the envious Casca made."

It only remains to be added that the same number of the paper which contained this disgraceful article announced, on the authority of its St. Petersburg correspondent:—

An epoch-making Imperial decree conceding liberty of conscience to all Russian subjects was promulgated to-day. It constitutes the greatest social reform accomplished in Russia since the emancipation of the serfs.

Not Revolution, but Erosion.

"R. L.," writing in the *Fortnightly* from St. Petersburg, congratulates himself upon the insight which enabled him months ago to ridicule those who foretold revolutionary earthquake in Russia. What is happening is not earthquake, it is erosion:—

It is not the destruction of the autocracy, but the destruction of Russia, with which we are threatened. The erosion of general anarchy is swiftly wearing away the whole social fabric. Though there is no visible chance of oppression being torn from its throne, there is more than a chance of general chaos in which organised State and organised people will for a time cease to exist. It was from such social dissolution that the Romanoffs three centuries ago saved Russia. Its recurrence may save Russia from the Romanoffs.

The lack of dramatic, masterful personalities at the head of either of the contending forces—tyranny without a tyrant pitted against rebellion without rebels—presages an unheroic peace.

Among all the Tsar's Ministers and high officials there is believed to be only one—the Governor-General of St. Petersburg—who sincerely believes that the autocracy can be permanently maintained, and that repression can maintain it; who believes, therefore, that he is engaged in a good and necessary work. The watchword of the Throne to-day is *laissez-faire*, which in practice means that Ministers do nothing but shed tears and wait for events on the principle that nothing can be worse than the things that are to-day, and that the scales of justice and the sword of repression are handed over to underlings with full authority to do as they will and full absolution from responsibility.

The Sunday at Home opens with a paper on Osborne, the King's gift to the nation, and its fitting up as a convalescent home for officers of the army and navy. An interesting illustrated account is given of how this has been done.

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THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AUSTRALIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

In the March number of this Review just to hand Mr. Henry Stead, who for the last sixteen months has been editing the Australian *Review*, announces that he is returning to this country, leaving the *Review* in most capable hands. "Mr. W. H. Judkins, who will edit it in future, has been associated with me in producing the magazine since January, 1904. Being an Australian, who has resided in New Zealand, New South Wales, and Victoria, he was naturally more competent than I to deal with purely Australasian matters, and he has been writing the major portion of the History of the Month. Although having a thorough grasp of Australasian politics, hitherto Mr. Judkins had devoted himself chiefly to social reform."

The chief feature in the March Review is a very valuable paper on Artesian Water Supply in Australia by Mr. W. Gibbons Cox. It is curious that most of the water raised by artesian wells is allowed to waste. A bore of 1,000,000 gallons per annum will irrigate 500 acres at a cost of 8s. 6d. per acre. Only 4,500 acres are irrigated in Queensland by artesian water; 358,000,000 gallons of water are raised every day over and above the 70,000,000 needed by sheep, and this quantity rightly used would irrigate 289,000 acres every year. Some of the bores yield from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 gallons a day. The Elderlie bore produces 1,600,000 gallons of boiling water every day. It is not quite boiling, but it is only ten degrees below boiling-point.

In the History of the Month many interesting things are mentioned. The Maori shearers have been turned back from New South Wales because they could not write fifty words in English. The New South Wales Government is much abused by local Protectionists for not paying £148,000 more for some new locomotives, in order to give the order to local industries. At last the Australian Colonies seem to be waking up to the need of immigration. The Queensland Government has intimated that it would welcome Austrian settlers. West Australia employs a lecturer who tries to recruit immigrants from the other colonies. "If all the States would fall into line with progressive land laws, and make settlement as easy as possible, establish a central office in London under a High Commissioner, and send capable lecturers through Great Britain and also to the Continent, a great deal would be done towards peopling Australia with a white population."

An immense stride is being made in telephonic communication in some parts of the Commonwealth. It has been found that by applying what is termed "the condenser system" to telegraph wires, they may also be used as telephone wires. The result is that the Government has already been able to bring many country towns into telephonic communication at a nominal cost, whereas under the former necessity of employing a separate wire a heavy guarantee was demanded from the residents.

A small army of dentists visit the Sydney State schools, and subject each child to a dental examination, recording the results on a card, with the treatment necessary, for the information of parents. If parents are too poor to get the necessary work done, the State will perform the kindly offices gratis.

IN the *Young Woman* Miss I. Brooke-Alder tells what it means to be a lady doctor. Hard work and essential womanhood seem to be the pre-requisites. Miss Dora M. Jones describes an evening in the Girls' Club at the Leysian Mission. Miss Marie Hall's career is set forth as the triumph of a girl violinist.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The *American Review of Reviews* for May confirms once more the opinion frequently expressed that there is no other periodical in existence which keeps the general reader so well in touch with all the best features of American life. To keep touch with the New World the Old World needs to subscribe to the *American Review of Reviews*. The new number explains simply and lucidly the immense significance of the recent municipal elections in favour of immediate municipal acquisition of the tramways in Chicago. There is a bright and encouraging paper as to what the City of Cleveland has done in securing the harmonious grouping of public buildings, which may be commended to our County Council and First Commissioner of Public Works. A most interesting account is given as to the capital results that have followed from the conversion of vacant city lots into gardens for the instruction of school children and the relief of the unemployed:—

The railroad companies of France recognised its value and began putting it into practical operation by granting to their employees the use of vacant strips of land here and there. The Nord (Northern Railway) has already made 3,000 allotments; l'Est (the Eastern), 3,620; the Midi (Southern), 2,600 to its trainmen and trackmen and 650 to its station agents and clerks—these 3,250 allotments represent an area of 450 acres. The Orleans Railway has set apart plots for 6,000 of its employees.

There are character sketches of Judge Reagan, the last survivor of the Confederate Cabinet, and of Mr. T. P. Shonts, the Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission. A most encouraging account is given as to the beneficent revolution wrought in three years in the City of Harrisburg by the recognition by one young man of wealth of his public duties. Mr. Victor S. Yarros surveys the minor aspects of the labour question in an article which our Trade Unionists would do well to read, and Mr. C. H. Quinn tells the very instructive story of the polishers of the Kodak Union, who started a shop on their own account as the result of a strike, and no sooner got going than they repudiated the Union rules, and became as zealous for the "open shop" as the Kodak Company from whom they had seceded. Among the non-American articles are papers on the newspapers of Spain and Portugal, and the Simplon Tunnel.

THE GRAND MAGAZINE.

No. 4 is better than No. 3. The *Grand* this month contains plenty of articles with ideas in them. Mr. Warner proposes the following cricket reforms:—

The width of the stumps increased by an inch; a new ball given to the fielding side every 150 runs; the second-class counties' method of scoring points adopted by the first-class counties; and an extension of the hours of play in August.

Mr. G. Lynch proposes that airships should not be allowed to be used in war; Mrs. Lowndes contrasts French and English ideas on Love and Matrimony; Sir Alfred Turner says everything is wrong with the War Office; Mr. Howard Hensman says nothing is lacking, it only needs to be left alone.

There is now at the War Office the beginning of a system that will, as it grows and develops, give us the most efficient and capable Government Department this country has ever possessed. But it must be given a fair chance. Constant adverse criticism makes a man nervous and unwilling to accept responsibility.

There are articles on Imprisonment for Debt as it is to-day; "Money Lenders and their Victims." The articles on London as it Will Be, the collection of photographs, and My First Time in Print, are noticed elsewhere.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE strong point of *Scribner's* for May is the admirable illustrations, especially those accompanying a very interesting article by Mr. Benjamin Brooks on the Grand Canyon. The eight pictures, beautifully reproduced from photographs — telephotographs, are remarkably fine. One of the best is given here by courtesy of the publishers.

Mr. Edwin Child's description of the Marble Mountains of the Appalachians, with its toned pictures of the quarries, combines a vivid industrial interest with a weird Dantesque effect.

Other articles are on "Breaking Trail in Canada," in

moods as narrowly as a cat does a mouse." We have accordingly Thoreau's moods described with much minuteness. He indulges in a curious plea for composing while walking. He says: "The moment my legs begin to move, my thoughts begin to flow. Only while we are in action is the circulation perfect. The writing which consists with habitual sitting is mechanical, wooden, dull to read." Mr. C. J. Bullock conveys a whole armoury of ideas and facts on "the cost of the war." Mr. H. Münsterberg treats somewhat mystically of the Eternal life as a timeless moral state, an Everlasting Now, to which duration or succession is unknown. Mr. W. C. Brownell subjects Henry James, the man and



Full power Telephotograph.

View in the Grand Canyon, California.

(Nearest pyramid, three miles; distant pyramid, nine miles.)

[Reproduced from "Scribner's."]

the extreme backwoods, among Indian tribes, in the bitingest of biting cold; and on "Life on a Tuscan Farm," an article which will probably suggest this way of spending a holiday to those in doubt as to how to spend theirs.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THOREAU'S JOURNAL is the chief distinction of the *Atlantic Monthly* for April. It is an illustration at length of the principle which he expressed by saying: "The poet must be continually watching the moods of his mind, as the astronomer watches the aspects of the heavens. The poet is a man who lives at last by watching his moods. An old poet comes at last to watch his

his works, to lengthy but appreciative criticism. Mr. C. F. Dole, discussing the right and the wrong of the Monroe doctrine, objects vehemently to its later and more aggressive developments.

POSITIVIST REVIEW.—In the May number Mr. Swinney writes on Jeremy Bentham, Paul Desours of Schiller. Mrs. Fred Harrison pays a tribute to the memory of Madame Souvestre, who died at Wimbledon in March. Mr. Fred Harrison chortles in his joy over "the selling of Joseph." "It looks," he says, "as if empty phrases had beaten noisy fallacies." Professor Beesley utters a word of warning against adopting an anti-German attitude in Morocco.

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THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE May number has in it several good articles, four of which are noticed elsewhere.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR BOYS.

The defence of the Empire is discussed in five papers. The first, by Sir William White, on the cutting down of the naval list, is quoted elsewhere. Major-General Russell strongly contends the dictum of Mr. Arnold White, backed by the Council of Defence, that an invasion of Great Britain is not possible. The Earl of Erroll bewails the dearth of officers, and insists on higher pay. Lieut.-Col. Pollock pleads for common sense training for recruits, by which he means the training of recruits in a sense of responsibility to others. The Earl of Meath urges universal military training for lads. He says :—

What would be the hardship of requiring our lads to perfect themselves in another branch of knowledge, that of being able to use the rifle? It would be exceedingly popular. The lads would like it; they would not attempt to run away from it; they would look upon it as a sport. Such training could be given so as not in the least to interfere with their preparation for the business of life. On the contrary, the discipline and healthy exercise would improve their health, strengthen their moral and physical fibre, and add to their professional, industrial or labour value when they attained to manhood.

The peril of militarism would be avoided, the sense of duty and responsibility would be quickened, and in time of danger the requisite army would be forthcoming.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Comte de Castellane, Deputy of the Lower Alps, takes very strong ground against the projected separation of Church and State in France. A historical review leads him to declare :—

France is not merely a strip of land; it is also a moral personality holding the highest rank, and essentially Catholic. It is Catholic to such an extent that it is as impossible to separate the idea of Catholicity from France as it is to separate the idea of Mohammedanism from Turkey. To separate the Church from the State would be to disintegrate the nation, to give it over to anarchy, and enslave consciences. Separation, such as it has been conceived and proposed, will lead the nation to religious oppression, to revolution and civil war.

WHY DO WE PAINT PICTURES?

Mr. Heathcote Statham asks, "What is the *raison d'être* of pictures?" and after much interesting discussion of other answers, gives his own :—

The ultimate moral is, that although painting may be used to illustrate subjects in history or fiction or everyday life, although it may be used to point a moral lesson, these are secondary and incidental objects; that the main end is the intellectual pleasure of the spectator through an expression of the mood of mind or the imagination of the artist, using natural forms as a language; that imitation of nature, whether of human or inanimate nature, is not the end in itself, but only the means to an end; that a painter works on our minds through form and colour as a musician through sound.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Roderick Jones, Reuter's South African editor, states and amplifies the finding of the South African Commission on the black problem. Ameer Ali, late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, who considers collision between Russia and England for the dominance of Southern Asia to be inevitable, declares that there is not a single inhabitant of India who would like to exchange British for any foreign rule. He urges the necessity of an independent, united, well-governed Afghan kingdom. Lady Napier of Magdala draws a dramatic contrast between a patch of the wild West coast of Scotland when it belonged to the Scottish natives, and now when it is laid desolate as a deer forest for the modern plutocrat.

THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

THE May number is exceptionally good. The prominent article is that by Mr. H. G. Wells on the so-called science of sociology, which is noticed at length elsewhere. Sir Lauder Brunton's huge scheme for a League of Health also claims separate mention.

SECONDARY OR CASTE SCHOOLS?

Dr. Macnamara, M.P., subjects to trenchant criticism the Board of Education's regulations for secondary education. He contrasts them with the promise of a properly unified and graded system of education from primary through secondary to the highest schools. He says of the regulations :—

First and last they fail entirely to treat the provision of secondary education as anything but a "class" necessity. . . . Their purpose is rather to set up a complete and self-contained system of general education, elementary and advanced, for the middle and professional classes, as a thing entirely apart, than to fashion a compartment of secondary education to be fitted harmoniously into the whole scheme of national education.

The low age at which pupils can be admitted, the limiting of free places in secondary schools to 25 per cent, the fixing of the minimum annual fee at £3, show that the secondary schools are meant for the professional and middle-classes alone. This is a matter which needs to be thoroughly exposed, and Dr. Macnamara is the man to do it.

ONE POINT SETTLED BY THE WAR.

Hilaire Belloc, writing on the Manchurian campaign, says that there is one doubtful point which it has settled—the debate between the lighter and heavier field-piece. The schools were evenly balanced, but—

The Manchurian campaign has given a final argument for the light gun. The Japanese gun was less of a weapon than the Russian; and it was no better handled; but it was lighter. It could more rapidly take and change cover. It could more effectively follow up the advance of infantry in the varying movements of the field. The Russian gun was destroyed at Wa-Fang-Ku; it could not come into action at Motien-ling; it was late on the Tai-tse, and so lost the battle of the Shaho. The light gun has won.

Our "Committee of Defence," or whatever it is called, has given us the heaviest gun—by far the heaviest gun—in Europe.

PROTECTIONISTS OR SOCIAL REFORMERS.

In the monthly chronique the editor insists on the need of letting the country see that Liberals are real social reformers :—

If the Conservative attitude is adopted, the Liberal Party is lost, and, what is more, Protection is passed and Social Reform is postponed for at least a generation. Extreme activity is expected of the Liberal Party in the immediate future by the younger generation, which consists almost entirely of Social Reformers or Protectionists. There is no third alternative, as will be clear in three years, if it is not clear already. The future does not lie for those who are for leaving things as they are; it lies either with the Tariff Reform League or else with a well led party of zealous, but practical, Social Reformers.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a rather heavy manifesto on the taxation of rural land values which "is being privately circulated among Liberal Members of Parliament as an alternative Liberal policy to the renewal of the Rates Act." Sir Edmund Verney writes crisply and, his opponents will think, somewhat viciously about the solicitude that the rich are taking in the education of Hodge. Mr. A. C. Pigou contributes a suggestive, though somewhat nebulous, paper on the optimism of Browning and Meredith.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE sensation of the May number is the paper on "The End of the Autocracy," which has been noticed on a previous page. Beside its glaring colours the rest of the papers seem tame.

A COURAGEOUS TRANSVAALER.

A writer, concealing his identity under the *nom de guerre* "Transvaaler," writes an audacious paper on political parties in the Transvaal. He remarks that the Britons and the Boers have a better chance of becoming good friends to-day than they have ever had in the last century. But the racial struggle is still going on, and when it comes to voting on this issue the choice will be between a Government that is the natural heir of the policy of the last three years and a Government which will be a reproduction of the Kruger régime. A division almost coincident with the racial division is that between the agricultural and mining industries. The writer declares:—

Fortunately for South Africa the theory that the proper way to treat the country is to exploit it and then to escape from it, seems to be dying a natural death. The "mining magnates" of Johannesburg, whatever may have been their custom in the past, no longer make a bolt for Park Lane after a brief and lurid career in the goldfields. Most of them have made up their minds to settle down in South Africa, at least for a term of years, and to treat it as a home.

Outside the Afrikaner party he distinguishes the Progressives as the British, and the responsible Government party as the non-British. The Boer organisation, *Het Volk*, is, he declares, a despotic unity. The writer calmly traverses the charges made by the Boers. He declares that the British Government has kept its promise of introducing, "as soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions leading up to self-government." The British Government has also, he declares, not merely paid all that it promised to the Boers in compensation for their losses during the war, but has fulfilled its obligation three-fold! And the British Government has not refused the promised liberty to use the Dutch language.

THE TWO BUGBEARS OF HOLLAND.

A paper headed, "Will Holland be Germanised?" by P. J. Troelstra, Leader of the Social Democratic Labour Party in the Netherlands Parliament, is a reminder of the way in which our South African policy has complicated our European influence. This writer records, though he does not share, a feeling in Holland which regards Great Britain as having designs on the Dutch colonies. Dutch writers speak of "the English Peril," and describe Great Britain as their enemy. This feeling is sedulously cultivated by German writers. At the same time Mr. Troelstra quotes at length from German authors to prove the German desire practically to annex the Netherlands. Between their dread of England on one side and Germany on the other, the poor Hollanders are between the tiger and the torrent.

TO REFORM THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. D. S. McColl, after adverse criticisms of the Academy as it is, proposes, as a remedy, that the Academy should cease to exist as a competitive society, and take its place as a co-ordinating centre:—

The Academy should invite the co-operation of the other societies, assign them a reasonable amount of space in the galleries, and leave it to them to select their own pictures and hang them, the Academy doing the same for its own members and following. This plan would get rid of the jealousy and suspicion that arise when the work of members of one society is judged by those of another; it would bring up all the important

artists of the country for annual review and comparison. But it is only a step towards the real solution, by which the Academy would cease altogether to be a competing society and would become a league of the artist-societies generally.

Mr. A. C. Benson discusses the advantages and disadvantages of an Eton education. On the dark moral stain which is associated in the public mind with public schools, he says:—

It may be said that the general tone is not wholly satisfactory. On occasions, facts will come out which seem to testify to widespread corruption; on the other hand, one is comforted by finding that a large number of boys go through a public school entirely unscathed by moral evil. Yet the evil is far too tolerantly viewed by the boys.

Were such admissions made about the prevalence of diphtheria or the bubonic plague in any public school, parents would not allow their boys to remain there a day longer. Yet well-meaning reformers can speak of a much more deadly peril than either of these diseases in this mild way!

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. Dillon's description of religious persecution in Russia appears somewhat picturesquely on the very day in which the Tsar's edict of religious liberty is given to the world. Mr. Arnold White writes on new gunnery, and declares that the business of the whole ship's company is, directly or indirectly, gunnery, gunnery, gunnery. Gunnery should therefore be transferred from a specialised lieutenant to the captain of the ship. The Australian correspondent discusses the problem of White Australia, and sees no choice save the alternatives of introducing into the northern and tropical regions white labourers from the southern regions of Europe, or coloured labour.

THE CENTURY.

The Century for May opens with a well-illustrated paper on the "Prix de Rome" in Paris, and its conditions, with reproductions of some works that have won it. There are some interesting, slightly hazy portraits of a group of British authors, including Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mr. Chesterton. Mr. Richard Whiteing deals with two more of the Châteaux of Touraine—this time, Loches and Langeais. The pictures in colour are good, but the text does only bare justice to an excellent subject. Dr. Anita McGee praises the Japanese army medical organisation, and says America may well take pattern from it. There is an illustration also of a recently-discovered inland white bear in British Columbia. The number is a very good one, very well got up.

THE GIRL'S REALM.

In the *Girl's Realm* for May Mr. Richard Le Gallienne and Ethel Beaugard write on four girl poets—Julia Cooley, Enid Welsford, Antonine Coullet, and France Darget.

Julia Cooley's "Poems of a Child" were published when their author was only eleven. She is a Chicago child, and her volume is described by Mr. Le Gallienne as something more than a curiosity of literature.

Enid Welsford's book of poems was published a short time ago. Antonine Coullet and France Darget, brief sketches of whom are given by Ethel Beaugard, are French children. France Darget's first volume appeared when the girl was thirteen, and a second volume was published two years later. Antonine Coullet's collected poems were issued to the world when the child was ten. A sonnet of hers is quoted in the article.

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THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE best and far the most important article in the *Contemporary Review* is stowed away as a kind of appendix to a pseudonymous paper on Church Reform in Russia. This is M. Witte's "Plea for Church Reform," a memorial recently presented to the Tsar by M. Witte, the president of the Council of Ministers. I quote from it elsewhere. It is a miracle of bad sub-editing to bury it in this fashion while giving the first place to Mr. Lloyd Morgan's weighty but anything but popular discourse on the interpretation of nature.

MAKING GOD IN OUR IMAGE ONCE MORE.

Mr. Lloyd Morgan's paper is a very thoughtful attempt to suggest that even when the extreme hypothesis of the naturalistic school is accepted, man can still create God in his own image and assume a purpose behind phenomena 'from his own consciousness of will. This is how Mr. Lloyd Morgan states it :—

Naturalism, however, proclaims that I am just a little bit of nature, differentiated from the rest ; that I am a minute cluster of phenomena in relation with the total remainder of phenomena ; that I am a tiny, if somewhat complex, configuration under the influence of the major configuration of the universe. So be it, I accept (once more I repeat in an attitude of naturalistic belief) this oneness with nature—this postulate of the scientific reason, that I am, physically, of the same order of being as the solar system and the universe at large. But if this be so, why should I suppose that the causal agency which, as purpose, underlies my own private and peculiar configuration, is of a different order of being from that of which nature at large is a manifestation ? Just in so far as I am one with nature, and therefore in physical relationship with other manifestations in terms of matter and energy, is the purpose of my being one with the purpose which underlies the manifestations of nature, and am I in spiritual relationship with a wider and richer purpose which is thus manifested.

A somewhat similar paper by Professor Armitage is entitled "The Scientists and Common Sense."

THE DISHONESTY OF JAPANESE TRADERS.

Mr. J. H. Longford says that while the Chinese are the honestest traders in the world, the Japanese traders as a class have, according to the universal verdict of those who deal with them, to this day the unsavoury reputation of absolute unreliability in the fulfilment of any obligation, of having failed to acquire in their commercial transactions even the most elementary principles of common honesty. Neither wealth, self-interest, nor patriotism has ever modified their inherited and deeply ingrained incapacity for grasping the primary tenets of commercial integrity. Whether as buyers or sellers, they are equally distrusted by their foreign competitors. No foreign bank in Japan accepts their bills, no Japanese bank, unless it is protected by the most abundant collateral security. Not a bale of imported goods would be delivered to them without previous payment of the full price. The most formal contracts are unblushingly repudiated, or at best their execution postponed when their prompt fulfilment involves a loss of even contemptible insignificance.

Mr. Longford explains the cause of this scoundrelism, attributing it to the monopolising of foreign trade when the ports were opened by all the worst rascals in the country ; but whatever be the cause, the evil ought to be dealt with by the Japanese Government as soon as the war is over.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

The Count de Soissons describes a new school that has founded in St. Petersburg a journal called the *Novyyj Put*—the new road. It is Christian on the lines of Solovieff, the mystic who died two years ago :—

One of the articles of their creed appears to be the universal Christian Church, not as it now exists, but as the ideal of the

future, the aim and end of the whole Christian evolution. They draw a distinction between the true Christianity still to come and historical Christianity which, according to them, has never yet realised the ideal taught by Christ, but has only found the way to it. There are in the *Novyyj Put* considerable differences with regard to dogma.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

There is a short but very fine article by Baron von Wrangell entitled "Four Nations : A Sketch." The author, a true cosmopolitan, thus sums up the most conspicuous feature of the character of the four nations :—

It seems to me that practical idealism takes with the German chiefly the form of devotion to duty. In the Russian it is a readiness to sacrifice everything to his inward feeling. In the Anglo-Saxon it is the staking of the whole person for a concrete, palpable, and distinctly fixed purpose. In the Frenchman it is a general idea which carries him away to great deeds.

HOW CHINA WILL BE JAPANNED.

Mr. Thomas H. Reid is hopeful as to the influence Japan will exercise over China :—

What she owes to China, Japan will return an hundredfold, tested and refined, and improved by the acceptance from the civilisation of the West of all that may be engrrafted with advantage on to the requirements of the East. Not through the lower classes will Japan seek to aid China to work out her own regeneration. Her influence will be directed upon the literati and official classes, the Court, the Viceroys and Governors, the mandarins of all hues of "buttons" and degrees, as well as the mercantile and industrial classes, bringing about a replica of the reformation in Japan herself. She will teach the Chinese self-respect and patriotism, and with these there may come the desire to purge her territory of foreign intruders.

But beyond this there need be no fear of aggression for many generations to come—if at all. She is the energising force, moral and practical, which is to awaken China out of the lethargy that has held her spellbound for ages. Japan will bring the Eastern races into line with the Western, and it lies with the nations of the West to help and direct, instead of seeking to retard, her efforts to consummate her great task. Germany, not Japan, is the menace of the East.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Canon Cheyne airily waives Dr. Emil Reich off the scene, as if he were a shallow sciolist who has still the A B C of Biblical criticism to learn. Professor Vambéry takes up the cudgels for the Magyars, whose treatment of the Hungarians was rudely impugned last month. Mr. John Rae reminds us how badly British shipping fared under Protection.

MR. A. KINNEAR, who wrote the article in the *Contemporary Review* for March on "Parliamentary Reporting," from which we quoted on p. 279 in our March issue, asks us to correct a statement which he made (and we quoted) inadvertently. The *Glasgow Herald* is not one of the papers whose Parliamentary Staff is assisted by the reports of the Press Agencies.



Vladimir Solovieff.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE May *Fortnightly* is a capital number, especially interesting to women, and to men who take an interest in women. With this number begins the first part of the new serial—a translation of "Nostalgia," by Grazia Deledda, and "L. W." begins a *causerie* on current Continental literature, which is too condensed to be of much use.

FRANCE, GERMANY, AND MOROCCO.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett renews his familiar anti-German warnings. The Kaiser wants Mogador, he is scared by the growth of the Social Democrats. If confronted by the choice between war and a German Republic he would choose the former. Therefore let England stand shoulder to shoulder with France, even at a risk of war with Germany. M. Francis Charmes states the French point of view moderately and with the wisdom of age.

OUIDA ON THE YELLOW PERIL.

Watchman, what of the night? Ouida answers. In the East the horizon is red with war. She devotes four pages to the setting forth of the inconceivable imbecility of those who, with India under their feet, rejoice at the triumph of Japan. Ouida says:—

The applause with which Europe greets the genius of Japan for war seems to me extraordinarily short-sighted, and even amazingly blind. There are talents and qualities in the yellow people which are almost magical in their power, almost infernal in their ingenuity, almost incredible in their heroism; but there are also others which for the white peoples will be so much poison in their blood and brain. The East has always been a toxine to the West.

ON THINGS THEATRICAL.

There is nothing particularly noteworthy in the reprints of recent addresses by Mr. H. B. Irving on "The Calling of an Actor," and Sir Squire Bancroft's somewhat senile gossipings, to which the title has been affixed, "Dramatic Thoughts: Retrospective—Anticipative." Sir Squire Bancroft is against the Municipal theatres, "to which a large proportion of warped but powerful Nonconformists would object to contribute. The breeches pocket of the Puritan taxpayer would be a bad lock to pick." He looks (1) to a millionaire who would endow an English theatre for national purposes; (2) to a prosperous manager engaging leading members of his company by the year, granting them a share in the profits, and entrusting them week by week with a share in the management, and (3) to the formation of an Actors' Commonwealth, to act as a Council under an autocratic chief.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn pleads for a settlement within the four corners of the constitution of Trinity College, as against the alternative creation of a rival university:—

Suppose the Board willing to establish and endow a Catholic divinity school—the endowment being naturally proportioned to its number of students—and to establish also a duplicate chair of philosophy, what technical objection would remain from a Catholic point of view? Further, if Catholics and Protestants held Trinity jointly, as a national university, the Queen's Colleges might easily be transformed on the same principle into serviceable institutions.

Mr. Gwynn admits that his scheme "postulates desire on both sides to arrive at a compromise; and even on a sanguine estimate it cannot be said that there is on either the trace of a very on-coming disposition."

THE DREAM OF M. SANTOS-DUMONT.

Major Baden-Powell tells M. Santos-Dumont that he thinks a great deal too much of himself, that there is

nothing new in his dreams, and that, as for his promised cruise over Europe, Major Baden-Powell will believe it when he sees it. The one feature upon which the Brazilian insisted has nothing new about it. The Major says:—

The artificial heating of the gas is an old idea. I published such a design myself many years ago (*v. Journal of the Royal United Service Inst.*, June, 1883). But the system has many practical objections, chiefly owing to the difficulty of rapidly altering the temperature of the large bulk of gas, especially in cooling it, so that I now do not think it will answer in practice.

THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

Mr. Edward Dicey gossips about Journalism Old and New, admonishes the *Times* for its new methods of pushing business, and concludes with the following prophecies:—

First, that we shall never see again a new daily paper started at any price above one penny. Secondly, that the proportion of halfpenny to penny dailies will continue to increase. Thirdly, that all our daily papers, whatever their price may be, will tend to conform more to the system inaugurated by the cheap Press, that of catering for the masses instead of the classes; for the public which prefers "leaderettes" to leaders, and which likes its news given in short paragraphs made easy of comprehension by being arranged so that he who runs may read, through well-devised headings. I hold this change in the Press of England to be due to natural causes.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. A. Wodehouse writes a depreciatory valuation of Mr. Stephen Phillips. The articles on Russia, Women, and Sir John Gorst on Social Reform, and Professor Holland on "The Duties of Neutrals," are noticed elsewhere.

THE ARENA.

THE most notable papers in the April *Arena*—on the results of the Referendum, the first Quaker descent on America, and the fine art of bribing legislators—have been separately noticed. Citizens of Glasgow will be proud to read Clara B. Colby's story of their civic record, in which she speaks of "the Second City" as "a city run according to the Golden Rule." There she found "municipal ownership in full flower," and first saw a "Cabman's Rest." Mr. W. R. Brown presses for similar municipal ownership in American cities. A very interesting selection from the work of Ryan Walker, "a cartoonist of social protest," is illustrated with a sketch of the man by Mr. B. O. Flower. Dr. Maxey discusses the Alabama Arbitration Treaty. Kate O'Hale argues that facility for divorce is a forward step. The frontispiece is a portrait of Emerson. Full-page portraits of some of the writers are given.

MY attention is called to a Cingalese quarterly magazine, the *Christian Review*, published at Jaffna, Ceylon, which aims at being, in a very small way, a Ceylon *Review of Reviews* with strongly religious tendencies. Its most generally interesting article is on the Religious Census of Ceylon, held in 1901, from which it appears how strong is the hold of Buddhism, and also Hinduism and Mohammedanism, and how small is the hold, and that chiefly in Colombo, of Christianity. Christianity in Ceylon, says the Editor, "is an exotic, and still in the glass-house." It is only in Colombo town that Christianity is numerically stronger than Buddhism, and even there it is but very little ahead.

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THE COUNTRY CALENDAR.

The *Country Calendar* is the latest and most beautiful of all the illustrated monthly periodicals issued in the United States. It is of an unusual shape, which gives facilities for the most effective printing of the admirable illustrations which illuminate every page. It is published at a shilling, or three dollars per annum. It is issued by the American *Review of Reviews* Book Company, and is printed on Whitlock presses, whose makers, with pardonable pride, point to the first number of the *Country Calendar* as a piece of magazine press-work unequalled by any other publication in the world. The distinctively American art of attractive and artistic advertising has never been carried to greater perfection, and as if to mark the distinction for the first time, the pages are numbered consecutively throughout as a quiet assertion of the fact that all the pages in the magazine are interesting reading, whether they are filled with advertisements or other matter. The *Country Calendar* opens with the following announcement:—

Over America there is sweeping a great wave of interest in country living, in the wholesome work and play between the

brown earth and the blue sky. The man who must work in the city is making his home in the fields, where there is a garden and a cow, where his children breathe the fresh air and grow up in friendship with birds and trees and flowers. It is this country home that holds the strongest interest and affection of the family. The man who must work in the country is coming into his own. For him a new freedom has been won by science, with its labour-saving methods, its electric travel, its better agriculture, and the material prosperity that results. A revived consciousness of the worth and dignity of his calling is working to make the farmer's lot what it should be.

The *Country Calendar* is brought into the world to interpret the fresh achievements of science bearing usefully on the problems and enthusiasms of country-loving folk. It hopes to aid them in making and managing their homes, and to bring the message of those who, by their experience or insight, can add beauty and profit to rural pursuits.

President Cleveland has the place of honour with a paper on The Mission of Sport and Outdoor Life. Then comes a paper by Ivo Burroughs, "In May." One of the longest and most remarkable papers is Mr. W. L. Finley's description of how he photographed the young golden eaglets in their eyrie at Mission Ridge, California. Mr. R. W. Woolley describes at length the life of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the new American Ambassador, as a country gentleman. The New Style of Yacht Race deals with the Transatlantic yacht race for the Kaiser's

Cup. Among other features of the magazine are sections devoted to the following departments: Garden and Orchard. Trees and Shrubs. Stock and Poultry. The Country House. Stable and Kennel. The Country Beautiful and the Automobile.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

PERHAPS the most striking paper in the May number is a comprehensive growl by "B. B. B." under the heading of "The Major Complains." The writer takes as his definition of criticism "The Higher Grumbling," and his grumbling is very high and wide, extending over dress, sport, theatre, literature and politics.

Irish Education is discussed by "An Irishman," who thinks that Irish educational needs require the attention of a special Parliamentary Secretary, responsible to the House and to the country for maintaining the whole educational machinery in fit working order and for introducing the necessary reforms. He would reintroduce the Equivalent Grant, which would meet all the additional funds now required to improve primary and secondary schools.

The "people of Little Egypt," as the gypsies were frequently called, are the subject of a preliminary study by David MacRitchie. He shows that they were in the early days treated with great respect as pilgrims with special privileges of self-government and with special right of levying tribute on the towns they visited. How this impression as to their pilgrimage arose he defers for future investigation.

Mr. Michael MacDonagh,

under the head of "The Hunt for the Political Secret," assembles many well-known stories of the devices employed by journalists to extract State secrets. Walter Savage Landor is the subject of an exhaustive and discriminating appreciation by Walter Sichel. Taking "Free Meals for Underfed Children" as his text, Mr. F. H. Barrow preaches a suggestive sermon on the social problem in general. Mr. E. A. Greathed chats pleasantly on some aspects of the automobile. Mr. Somerville's "Music as a Factor in National Life," and M. A. R. Tuker's "Workshop of Roman Christianity" claim mention elsewhere.

THE *Westminster* for May is hardly up to the average. There is one useful paper on "The Present Legal Position of Women in the United Kingdom," by "Ignota," which is worth noting for reference. The sketch of "Turgot" is concluded.



Reproduced from the "Country Calendar."

A pair of young Golden Eagles, well fledged, sixty-two days old.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE May number of this magazine has a great deal of interesting reading. One or two articles claim separate notice.

THE COST OF KEEPING A SMALL MOTOR.

Mr. Henry Norman, in an article of great practical utility, gives the following estimate of the cost of five years' use of a small car, costing £185, and running 5,000 miles a year :—

	£ s. d.
Depreciation	20 0 0
Petrol	12 10 0
Tyres	20 0 0
Supplies and Sundries	7 0 0
Replacements and Repairs	10 0 0
Inland Revenue Licence	2 2 0
Registration	1 0 0
Driving Licence	0 10 6
Insurance	5 0 0
	<hr/> £78 2 6

Actual experience has proved that the cost of a comparatively small horse-power motor (5-12) works out at from 1½d. to 4d. a mile, generally about 2½d. Against this cost Mr. Norman sets the fact that if a motorist has formerly had to keep a horse and carriage, he must have spent on them at least £60 a year. His final conclusion is that, what with one thing and another, you can keep a small car for 24s. a week, £63 a year.

A holiday suggestion for the summer is that of motor boating by Seine, Rhône, and French canals through France to the Riviera, some 837 miles. Practical details as to draught of boat and necessary permits are given.

O RARE RARATONGA!

Miss Beatrice Grimshaw describes a colony of a colony—that is, the South Sea island of Raratonga, in the Cook Islands, some 1,600 miles from Auckland, a group recently annexed by Mr. Seddon. Raratonga is a very lovely, volcanic and coralline tropical island, inhabited by some 70 or 80 white people and about 2,000 lotos-eating natives, and served by monthly mail steamers from Auckland, which take away the chief products, copra, or dried cocoanut, and limejuice. There is a local Resident Commissioner, Colonel Gudgeon. The place, to a real traveller, would be delightful to visit :—

The profits of fruit and copra exporting have attracted a few white planters to the island, and some of the superfluous native lands are gradually being taken up. There is room for a few more active, steady Europeans in this business, which (unlike most colonial planting) does not demand any special knowledge, being extremely simple and easy. Good land can be had on ninety-nine years' leases at about 5s. an acre. The cost of clearing and planting with cocoa-nuts is about £5 an acre. The palm does not bear for about eight years, but in about nine years' time every acre brings in at least £5 net profit per annum for eighty or ninety years to come; so that a small plantation of a hundred acres would bring a steady income of £500 a year to the planter himself, his children and his grandchildren. Certainly not a bad return for the original £500 spent in clearing, and the rent of about £25. All running expenses during the years of waiting can be covered by planting bananas among the cocoa-nuts; these bear at fifteen months, and are very profitable as a rule. The Cook Islands are free from destructive hurricanes, and the climate allows any healthy European to work out of doors at any time of the year.

WELL-TO-DQ BEGGARS.

Other articles are on Agricultural Education in Canada; the work at Glastonbury Lake village, and an amusing paper on what to do with our beggars, by an ex-Mendicity Officer, who says, among other things :—

Many beggars—especially those having good pitches near a

railway station or a fashionable church—have been known to bring up their families in quite a respectable way on money given to them by the charitable. The most wealthy beggar I was ever acquainted with enjoyed—and thoroughly enjoyed—an average income of £300 a year. His was possibly an exceptional case; but many professional mendicants in London earn at least £3 a week, and are far from satisfied with that.

Many of the men and women who sell matches in the streets are really mendicants, although of course there are some who make an honest living in this way. You can distinguish the beggar from the genuine vendor by the scornful look the former bestows on the customer who has the temerity to take a box of matches in return for his penny.

THREE HISTORICAL REVIEWS.

The English Historical Review contains notes in which Mr. W. Warde Fowler discusses Gaius Gracchus's policy of reducing the price of corn to the populace of Rome. Mr. Fowler thinks this policy scarcely deserves the general condemnation it has received, and suggests reasons for supposing that Gracchus intended, by dispersing the population over several Imperial centres, to reduce the cost of living naturally rather than artificially. Students of the Unemployed Bill now before Parliament may be interested in this endeavour to feed the population of an Imperial capital out of Government resources. Professor Firth describes the battle of Santa Cruz, in which Spanish naval ascendancy was destroyed.

The Scottish Historical Review is chiefly noteworthy for Mr. R. D. Melville's sketch of the use and forms of judicial torture in England and Scotland, with twenty-eight gruesome illustrations. Judicial torture was, it appears, recognised by law in Scotland; but in England, though used, it was always illegal. Mr. A. W. Ward examines the relation of James VI. to the Papacy, and shows that that learned monarch had encouraged the Pope to anticipate his conversion. Mr. T. H. Brice infers from ancient pottery and barrows that the prehistoric inhabitants of Scotland were Iberians, short in stature and dolichocephalic, followed by Eurasians from the East, taller and brachycephalic.

The American Historical Review is distinguished by the proceedings of the American Historical Association at Chicago, including Professor Goldwin Smith's presidential address. In this he says that, hearing that American school histories were poisoning American minds against England, he examined a number of school histories, and found that while forty or fifty years ago the angry spirit was manifested, at the present day school histories contain little of which Englishmen could fairly complain. While disputing the possibility of a science of history, he welcomes a philosophy of history. Carlyle's philosophy of history cannot, he thinks, be taken seriously.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.

In the May number of *Chamber's Journal* Mr. W. C. Chisholm has an article on "Saghalien; the Isle of the Russian Banished," based on the investigations of Mr. Charles Hawes, who visited the island a few years ago. In size the island is nearly as large as Scotland; it is covered with primeval forests, and is so thinly populated that Mr. Hawes did not meet a single person for several days. In addition to the Russians, five different peoples inhabit the island—Ainus, Gilyaks, Orochons, Tungus and Yakuts. About five years ago Miss Eugenie de Mayer, the daughter of a Russian general, went out as a missionary to the Saghalien convicts, and her coming was hailed with delight by the worst criminals.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

MANY articles from the very interesting April number are noticed elsewhere. Lord Dufferin's Life and the Lives of Canon Liddon and Bishop Creighton form the subjects of two articles. There are also appreciative literary articles on Taine and Byron, the latter by Mr. J. Churton Collins.

ON THE CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

"It is important," says the writer of this article, "to dwell on the effect of the war upon the peasant's attitude towards his Government, because herein lies the chief element of danger to the existing system." . . . "The ancient spell of blind and abject loyalty once broken, forces will be let loose the direction and impetus of which no man can estimate." Forces which, in revolutionary England and France, spent themselves in open insurrection, have no such outlet in Russia; all the peaceful means of influencing the autocracy are impossible. Bombs, revolvers and daggers take the place of mass petitions, public speeches and leading articles; and this is now admitted even by such confirmed enemies of violence as the Social Democrats:—

To sow dissensions among various sections of the people had long been an expedient of the autocracy. The non-Russian or non-Orthodox elements of the community were saddled with the responsibility for national misfortunes. Jews, Finns, Armenians, Poles, Stundists, Unias, Dukhobortsy, were fiercely denounced in turn. But now, in the extremity of its distress, the autocracy has raised this method to the rank of an administrative principle. Its agents, unhampered by prejudice, pit the well-to-do burgher against the working-man, the working-man against the "intellectual," the peasant against the member of the Zemstvo, the Tartar against the Armenian, the Orthodox against the heretic, the "hooligan" against them all.

The concessions granted by the authorities before the armed tribes of the Caucasus are tantamount to and are taken as premiums on organised rebellion; "that is doubtless why the entire Russian people are making ready to put powerful pressure upon the Tsardom in the spring."

Under Prince Mirsky Polish parties have greatly altered, and an influential Progressive Democratic party has been formed, with the following minimum demands:

(1) The restoration to Poland of the political organisation it enjoyed at the time of its incorporation with Russia; (2) autonomy based on an organic statute elaborated by a Polish Assembly elected by direct and secret vote, such autonomy, however, not to exclude the kingdom of Poland from participation in the affairs of the Russian Empire as a whole; (3) equality of rights for the Poles in Lithuania and Little Russia.

Speaking of the student strike, the writer says:—

In no country in the world has the extraordinary spectacle been seen of 50,000 students of all faculties refusing to attend university lectures, thereby sacrificing a fourth of their academic career and entering upon their professions a twelvemonth later, solely in order to express their condemnation of the existing régime and their deep sympathy with the Poles and Finns. Armenians and German Jews, Stundists and Old Believers, landed proprietors and peasants, nobles and commoners, employers of labour and working-men, merchants and artists, students and professors, academicians and doctors, lawyers and men of letters, are all at one. There is hardly a class that has not joined in the insistent demand that the nation should be allowed to govern itself.

There are several other excellent articles, of which space forbids mention.

THE *Journal of the African Society* is a mine of information as to the animals, customs, laws, and religions of the native Africans. Child and sage would find it alike interesting.

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

THIS quarterly discusses many matters, but it is impossible to enter into them in our limited space. Professor Jones's paper on Mr. Balfour as Sophist does not deal with his later feats of intellectual gymnastics on the fiscal question, but deals with his foundations of belief.

THE EDUCATION OF A MINISTER.

The Bishop of Ripon thus briefly summarises the way in which he would train men for the Christian ministry:—

We should train men to know their own times; to extend their study beyond the narrow limits of a few centuries; to explore the facts of religious consciousness in all systems and in all ages; to understand that only as they bring their teaching into ethical contact with men can they expect spontaneous recognition of their authority, and to make men realise that ethical demands finally force men back into spiritual experience; for final and soul-satisfying harmony with God can only be reached in that supreme personal surrender of which love is the inspiration, and the Cross of Christ the changeless and significant symbol.

THE CRUX OF THEISM.

Mr. W. H. Mallock, in the last month's *Contemporary*, set forth what he considered to be the true method for defending the Theistic position. He now warns Theists that far more harm is done to the interests of Theistic belief by the use of bad arguments in defending than by the use of bad arguments in attacking it. He urges Theists to concentrate their attention upon proving the following propositions:—

That the individual spirit, though evolved from universal spirit and dependent on it, nevertheless possesses an autonomous moral will of its own; and that the universal spirit, though producing individual spirits under conditions seemingly incompatible with anything but the misery of most of them, is, nevertheless, consumed with an equal love for all.

THE LORD IS A MAN OF WAR.

Rev. F. W. Orde-Warde, in an article under the above heading, maintains that the love that perpetually strives with sinners could not be love unless it did strive, and was just and righteous, and even cruel. He says:—

God's attitude, to say it with reverence, is provocative, and presents an eternal challenge to the human will. We are solemnly warned to stand for ever on our guard and risk no chances in the warfare. God fights for us and with us, but He also fights *against* us by the very constitution of His own law and perhaps of His own Being as our Adversary, and yet (as such) our greatest Friend.

Rev. C. F. Nolloth, writing on the Resurrection of Christ, maintains that the vision theory fails to account for the facts of personal religion. Prof. W. R. Sorley writes on the Knowledge of Good. "Romanus" discourses on the Historical Christ, and Mr. M. E. R. Tuker discusses the Religion of Rome—Classical and Christian. Mr. H. W. Garrod's article is noticed elsewhere.

THE ART JOURNAL.

THE greater part of the May number of the *Art Journal* is devoted to an article on the Chantrey Bequest, the writer "grouping together the beginnings of a Chantrey Gallery as it should be." He concludes:—

It would be something more than a penitential sacrifice on the part of the Committee of Three, suggested by the Report, if they were not only to overcome the temptation to purchase from the walls of Burlington House, but for the next few years were to practise the opposite virtue of securing only representative British works by prominent British artists not attached to the Royal Academy.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

LORD SALISBURY AS COBDENITE.

THE Review opens with a survey of twenty-five years of recent history, written largely in order to show how Cobdenism triumphed over Palmerstonism in international policy. Lord Salisbury was a great Cobdenite :—

No British Minister in the nineteenth century used great power with greater moderation, and his career as a Foreign Minister may be quoted as a crowning example of the successful application of Cobden's famous doctrine of non-intervention and of its suitability to the needs of a country situated as Great Britain has been since the repeal of the Corn Laws.

Of the articles in the *Edinburgh Review* not noticed separately, perhaps the most generally interesting is the excellent literary paper on Sainte-Beuve and the Romantics. Sainte-Beuve does not cut a very glorious figure in the pages of the *Edinburgh*, any more than he does elsewhere.

The writer on the work of James McNeill Whistler concludes that :—

It is safest to dwell on the landscape side of Whistler's art, for here he has no rival. His portraits have a something which no other portraits have. But yet, if they had all disappeared and Velasquez had remained, one cannot say that the loss would have been enormous. But landscape is a modern art. And all those nocturnes (for example) are a gain not alone to art, not so much to that as to human vision. There are so few who really have the faculty of seeing !

There are also good articles on Tibet, the writer of which thinks Mr. Landor's book likely long to remain by far the most important work on Tibet, though he admits that probably no man with the Mission was quite equal to the opportunity. Carlyle or Stevenson might have been able to have done what Mr. Landor has attempted—no other modern writers.

THE FORUM.

The Forum for April-June contains three special articles, and the usual number of reviews of the various departments of public life.

The first special article is by Baron Kaneko, and deals with America's Economic Future in the Far East. The gist of this article is to suggest something like an American-Japanese commercial co-operative alliance in China :—

Therefore, let the Japanese, with their advantages of racial and linguistic similarity, clear the way for the American people in their Chinese enterprise ; and, on the other hand, let the Americans, with their business experience and ample capital, reinforce the Japanese in their Chinese business. It is most important—I should say necessary—for the Japanese company and the United States Corporation to form an economic alliance in their Oriental commerce, because the Americans are most anxious to extend their market in China, and they also know that they cannot do so if they disregard the importance of Japan in Chinese affairs. As the Americans are actuated by such an idea, it is equally important for the Japanese to take a similar step in order to co-operate with the Americans, thereby benefiting in their Chinese commerce through the support of America.

Mr. W. Peabody's article on "The Government of a Great City" is a discussion of municipal problems in the city of Boston, and deals chiefly with the difficulty of reconciling the strong local feeling in favour of local administration and the weighty reasons which lead to a greater extension of the real government.

Professor W. P. Trent, writing on a new edition of Defoe, maintains that he is convinced, after a consider-

able amount of study spent upon Defoe as a man and a writer, that however crooked his conduct, he was essentially a just and, in his own opinion, an honest man. He admits that some of Defoe's actions were execrable, and must have appeared more than questionable to his own conscience ; but he says he grew slowly to be a consummate casuist.

Mr. H. W. Horwill's literary article deals with the biographies of Bishop Creighton, Sir Edward Burne-Jones and Mr. Moncure D. Conway. The article on Applied Science is, as usual, one of the most interesting of these surveys. The writer says that the works now projected and partially under way in and about New York at the present time will involve an expenditure of nearly ninety millions sterling. In Chicago the railway improvements and the freight subway involves an expenditure of forty millions. Another item of interest is the writer's remark :—

That a much greater proportion of combustible is found in the refuse from the poorer localities, while in the wealthier districts adjacent a much lower heating value is found. This may be a matter of relative wastefulness or care ; but, be this as it may, the fact is fairly well established.

It would be interesting to know whether the same curious fact has been noted in English cities.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The May number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* opens with an article, by Mr. Hugh Blaker, on the financial history of some of our pictures in the National Gallery. The actual prices paid for a number of Old Masters is contrasted with their probable value to-day. The portrait of Andrea del Sarto, by himself, for instance, was purchased for £270, and £6,000 is considered a moderate valuation for it to-day. This is comforting when one remembers the enormous prices which have been paid for other masterpieces in the Gallery.

An antiquarian article is devoted to the subject of the Brank or Scolds' Bridle. Mr. B. H. Cunnington describes the different types of bridles. As late as 1824 there is a record of the use of the bridle at Congleton, but it seems to have been used in Scotland before its introduction into England.

Mr. Laurence Morton gives a history of Chaldon Church, which is about six miles south of Croydon. Of special interest is the painting on the west wall discovered only in 1870. It is divided into four portions. In the upper centre of the fresco is the ladder of salvation, while the lower depicts the punishment of sin.

THE STRAND MAGAZINE.

MR. E. S. VALENTINE, writing in the May number of the *Strand Magazine*, sketches out a dream of an ideal sea-city, which he thinks England might possess as Italy has her Venice.

An engineering contractor estimates the expense of preparing the ground—making the islands, building the sea-wall, constructing the locks, and a system of drainage and water supply—to be not less than six or seven hundred thousand pounds. The strand-city is named Silverstrand.

The Art Symposium this month is a discussion of the question—which is the Best Painting of a Child ? the pictures having been selected by lady artists. Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures of children seem to occupy the first place.

Mr. Basil Tozer contributes an interesting interview with Madame Albani on the Art of Singing ; it contains much sensible advice to students.

ANGLICAN AND ROMAN QUARTERLIES.

The *Church Quarterly Review* is distinguished this April by a Roman Catholic's defence of the French Government against the Pope in the current separation of Church and State, and by a readable narrative of the translators of the Welsh Bible. These articles are noticed elsewhere. There is a vigorous demand for the increase of the Episcopate, that every large town may be the see of a bishop. The writer suggests new bishoprics in Lancaster, Burnley, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Hull, Brecon, Ipswich, Colchester, Derby, Leicester, Reading, Surrey and Middlesex. He reckons that it requires £100,000 to constitute a new bishopric. He supports Mr. Balfour's suggestion that bishoprics should be created, not by a special Act, but by a Provisional Order. There is a survey of the latest criticism of the Fourth Gospel, and of the latest theories of matter.

The *Dublin Review* for April is chiefly notable for Mr. Herbert M. Vaughan's account of the Tunisian Kairouan, and the Rev. John Freeland's appeal to the first six centuries as against the Church of England. Dr. Francis Aveling, in writing on Philosophy, remarks on the curious convergence from many points of view of modern—and especially modern English—philosophical works upon the Catholic system of Thomas Aquinas. A paper by the Rev. W. H. Kent on "The Tercentenary of Don Quixote" declares that Cervantes was not laughing chivalry out of fashion, but merely gibbeting the absurd romances of chivalry. The Rev. H. N. Birt, reviewing Mr. Charles Booth's book, says that the religious influences of London are too often not really the raising of mankind to the service of God, but are very largely merely materialism, social amelioration, and philanthropy.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

The *Pall Mall Magazine* for May contains a number of interesting articles. In one of them, Dr. Nordenskjöld writes an account of his disappearance in the Antarctic Regions, and describes his remarkable rescue by the Argentine relief expedition. The Swedish Antarctic Expedition lasted over two years, and during a long winter, after the wreck of the *Antarctic*, the company was broken up into three parties in one and the same bay, yet each was ignorant of the whereabouts of the others, and inter-communication was therefore impossible. Most extraordinary of all is the wonderful story of their rescue on the same day.

Another fascinating travel article takes us to the Victoria Falls in Rhodesia. Mr. C. B. Fox, one of the engineers, describes the bridge which is being built over the Zambesi. He says the site of the bridge is a quarter of a mile away from the Falls, and is in such a position that it is almost impossible to view the Falls and the bridge at one and the same moment. The bridge consists of one main arch, 500 feet span, the parabola, with two short end-spans, bringing the total length to 650 feet, and the whole structure will be below the top of the gorge. The height of the bridge above water-level is 400 feet—higher than St. Paul's. Every effort is being made to preserve the beautiful spectacle.

The Real Conversation, by Mr. William Archer, is with Mr. J. Churton Collins, and the topics discussed are, oddly enough, murder cases and education problems.

Mr. Frederic Lees contributes a brief interview with Dr. Doyen on Cancer and Its Cure, in which we hear from the doctor himself the experiments which he has made, and the successes and failures he has met with.

"QUARTERLY" MORALS AND PHILOSOPHY.

In the *International Journal of Ethics* Mr. J. W. Slaughter pits music against religion as psychological rivals. Mr. S. H. Mellone finds, in the decision of the House of Lords concerning the Scottish Free Church, a powerful blow struck on behalf of progress and enlightenment, because reducing fixed creeds to an absurdity. Mr. T. B. Macdonald gives an interesting account of the moral education of the young Mohammedan. Mr. A. K. Rogers finds the strength of the moral argument for immortality in the demand of love for the continued existence, not of itself but of the person loved, and in the corresponding character of God. Mr. G. Bunzel draws much-needed attention to the importance of ethical education of the merchant.

Capital punishment is discussed in this review and also in the *Humane Review*, and in both condemned. In the *Humane Review* Lady Florence Dixie, as a converted sportswoman, denounces the horrors of sport. Mrs. Arthur Bell recalls the humanitarian reforms introduced by Asoka, Buddhist Emperor of India. Mr. Ernest Bell re-insists on the inhumanity of the bearing-rein. Mr. Aylmer Maude repudiates the Tolstoian extreme of non-resistance.

The *Ethological Journal* is noteworthy for Mr. Thomas Holmes' "Obscure Causes of Crime," which claims separate notice. It has an important utterance by Dr. Percy W. Ames on physical factors in human character, notably those connected with adolescence.

In the *Monist* Mr. C. S. Peirce defines "pragmatism" as the theory that a conception lies exclusively in its conceivable bearing upon the conduct of life, and that there is absolutely nothing more in it. Mr. Irving King applies the "pragmatic" interpretation to Christian dogma. He asserts that there is no better proof of the validity of thinking than that it does solve the crises which arise within experience. The belief that meets the need of any crisis is "functionally real." When the specific need is past, then the functional reality ceases and the dogma takes its place. This conception of "functional reality" may be found useful to theologians sloughing their ancient metaphysics. Mr. Godbey discusses the place of the Code of Hammurabi, which he contrasts favourably with Hebrew and Moslem laws.

Mind is chiefly occupied with controversial rejoinders. Mr. C. A. Strong denies that Mr. Moore has refuted Idealism. Mr. William James defends himself against Mr. Joseph's criticism of his Humanism. Mr. H. V. Knox traverses Mr. Bradley's contention that the absence of self-contradiction is an absolute criterion of ultimate reality. Mr. Norman Smith sets forth the naturalism of Hume, and defends it from misconceptions by Green and Kant.

The Occult Review.

THE May number contains two good ghost stories—both authentic. Miss Goodrich Freer promises to write in July on Occultism in the Nearer East. The Editor has a good word to say for astrology :—

Those interested in seismology will do well to note the exact fulfilment of a prediction based on the eclipse of the moon on February 19th aent the recent earthquake at Lahore. The prediction occurs in "Zadkiel's Almanack," p. 68, and runs as follows : "About the 74th degree of east longitude where Saturn is on the fourth angle, a sharp shock of earthquake will soon be felt, most probably at the latter end of March and beginning of April." The 74th degree of east longitude passes through Lahore, and the recent earthquake, as will be recollectcd by all, occurred during the first week of April.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The North American for April opens with the first article of a series in which Mr. Henry James describes his impressions of New England on returning to his native country after an absence of a quarter of a century. Karl Blind prophesies after his wont concerning the Coming Crash in Russia.

Mr. Willard French, writing on the Public School System in the Philippines, tells a rather good story of an answer made by a Filipino boy of twelve, when under examination, concerning an early chapter of American history. The boy asked how the first Virginian settlers obtained the seed from the Indians. The teacher said he did not know, he only knew that they did get it :—

"I myself do not know," the boy said, most politely. "But I saw a picture in which Captain Smith held an Indian by the throat, with a pistol at his head, saying, 'Your money or your life!' I myself do not know that it was true. I was only thinking of—the Philippines."

MR. ARNOLD WHITE ON GERMANY.

Mr. Arnold White, who is one of the most fervent of Germanophobists, writes an article on Germany's Aim in Foreign Politics, the gist of which is the assertion that as all roads lead to Rome, so all the schemes that the busy brains of German statesmen concoct are directed, sooner or later, and in some form or another, against the existence of Great Britain.

By way of reconciling us to so dismal a truth, Mr. White tells us :—

Germany is ceasing to be the land of advanced thought. Recently a book was published entitled "Is Woman a Human Being?" The question was answered in the negative, and this book was seriously and generally discussed everywhere. At a congress of scientific men held at Frankfurt, it was proposed to erect outside all the big towns large barracks for the unfortunate. The proposal was adopted. The tendency to militarise everything is universal. Even children suffer from it. Children's suicides are frequent owing to ill-treatment and overwork. The great bulk of the German population is increasingly dissatisfied with the existing régime.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND DIVORCE.

Dr. Doane, the Bishop of Albany, in an article entitled "Re-marriage after Divorce," says that it is a great delusion to think the Roman Catholic Church is a stout upholder of the indissolubility of marriage. He maintains that Rome justifies and practically sanctions what amounts to divorce, although it is not called so, in the freest possible way unless both parties to the previous marriage are Roman Catholics. Rome regards—as dissoluble the marriages of all unbaptised persons, marriages between an unbaptised person and a baptised Christian who is not a Roman Catholic, marriages between a Roman Catholic and a non-Romanist, baptised or unbaptised, which have been contracted without dispensation. If this is true, and I believe it cannot be denied, it certainly follows that Rome cannot proclaim herself as the special guardian of the institution of marriage.

THE FUTURE OF RAILWAYS.

Senator F. G. Newlands, in a paper entitled "Common Sense of the Railroad Question," says that three-fourths of the transport business of the country is inter-state. He thinks that :—

In the United States there are 200,000 miles of railroad, owned by about 2,000 corporations, and controlled by about 600 operating companies. But these operating companies have gradually come under the management of six great groups of ownership, each group dominated by a single individual, or by a few individuals. These groups are popularly known as "The

Morgan," "The Gould-Rockefeller," "The Harriman," "The Vanderbilt," "The Pennsylvania," and "The Moore" groups. With two or three exceptions, these 2,000 corporations are organised under State laws.

There should be unity of ownership recognised by the law that would compel railroads engaged in inter-state commerce to incorporate under a national law. He would exempt all railroad property, including bonds and stocks, from all taxation except a tax on gross receipts to be collected by the national authorities and distributed among the States. He thinks that such national incorporation is the only alternative to Government ownership.

THE NEW MONROE DOCTRINE.

Two Venezuelans write upon President Roosevelt's recent pronouncement on the Monroe Doctrine. One of them, formerly Under-Secretary of State in Venezuela, says :—

By virtue of the new meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, the United States intends to unite the whole New World under the Stars and Stripes. Will the European Powers stand by and regard this new state of affairs with equanimity? If not, the complications resulting from unwillingness on the part of Europe to connive at the wholesale swallowing up of the American continent by the Eagle must involve a universal war, which can only have one issue—i.e., the entire dismemberment of South America at the hands of Great Britain, Germany, and France; and, furthermore, the safety and independence of the United States itself may be threatened. In the event of this most undesirable result occurring, the blame will lie solely at the door of this distorted view of the Monroe Doctrine, which has already been violated by the appropriation of the Philippines.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

The Cosmopolitan for April has no article of great importance. A series of papers is begun dealing with the great sieges of history, those of Acre and Constantinople beginning. There is a short and powerful allegorical sketch by Maxim Gorky called "Confronting Life," and a criticism—on the whole, favourable—of the French mother.

Much the most interesting paper for English readers, and one with good illustrations, is Mr. Poulney Bigelow's on German Army Manœuvres. The German conception of an army is essentially that it must be coached in its work like a football team or rowing crew, and that this coaching must be constantly going on. The following story seems new, and throws an interesting sidelight on the Emperor William :—

The German Emperor venerated his illustrious grandfather just as we venerate the heroes of our great civil war, but he knew that justice to the living demanded that his generals be sound men physically no less than mentally. So in September of 1888 he mounted these old generals and started them on a gentle trot across broken country. It was hard on those who had internal troubles, but the trot became a canter, and the canter drifted into a gallop. There were ditches on the way, and many drifted into the ditches.

When the Emperor was satisfied that he had applied his test long enough, he drew rein and gazed back over a field strewn with rotund and bald-headed warriors vainly trying to climb once more into their slippery seats. That was a magnificent field-day for Imperial Germany. None but a commander with immense moral courage would have been so cruel to his political intimates in order thereby to show his kindness to the nation at large. The German Emperor acted upon what he saw. Those who fell off, stayed off. At once ensued promotion of young blood, and the principle has since then been adhered to, that the man who is entrusted with the lives of his fellow-men must be a man in all senses.

LA REVUE.

IN *La Revue* of April 1st a "Friend of the Alliance" has a second article on the French Millions and the Japanese Finances. He describes the Japanese finances as very flourishing at the end of the first year of war, and repeats that it would be a mistake to grant any more sums to Russia to enable her to continue her unpopular war.

Two articles on French Home Policy have little interest outside France. G. Roussacq discusses the question of Ecclesiastical Pensions in connection with the separation of Church and State, and another writer heads his article "436 Deputies Instead of 575." The subject of the latter is the dispute between the *scrutin de liste* and the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. Figures are given showing that in some Departments France is over-represented. The *scrutin d'arrondissement* is condemned because of the inequalities it permits. The writer concludes:—"The number of deputies ought to be in proportion to the number of electors, and not in proportion to the number of inhabitants; and the proportion of deputies in each Department ought to correspond more closely to the number of inhabitants. Thus the parliamentary representation would be more equally distributed, and instead of 575 deputies the number could with advantage be reduced to 436."

In the second April number J. Novicow discusses some of the paradoxes of the friends of war. The sentiments of honour in private life consist in respecting the rights of one's neighbour, he says. The sentiments of national honour are not conceived in the same sense; indeed, they are often diametrically opposed to it. If the Germans had desired to respect the rights of Alsace-Lorraine, for instance, they would not have annexed the provinces without consulting the population. The writer combats the ideas of René Millet, who seems to think that all great emotions proceed from suffering and not from joy.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the first April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu has an article on the Economic Condition of China. He examines the economic work already accomplished by the Western world in China, and discusses the task still before the Westerns, with the means to be adopted and the results to be expected.

The value of the exports from China, he says, rose from 143 millions of taëls in 1893, to 214 millions of taëls in 1902, while the value of the imports rose from 171 to 326 million taëls. But European commerce with China has become much less profitable than it was at the beginning, and with the number of competitors the margin between the purchase price in Europe and the sale price in China is now exceedingly small. Another drawback is the absolute ignorance of the Chinese language among the merchants and the representatives of the great European firms. This puts the merchant at the mercy of the *comprador* or buyer, who advises the Chinese firms he represents. Even when he is honest he is dear, for he has to be paid a commission.

The principal tasks yet to be achieved are—(1) to create or to perfect the means of transport; (2) to modify or to ameliorate the methods of production; (3) to exploit the wealth which the natives neglect, and (4) to maintain order and security so that everyone may be enabled to enjoy in peace the fruits of his own industry.

There is really no article of special interest in the second April number.

THE CORRESPONDANT.

THE French reviews are much occupied with the French Colonies. In the *Correspondant* of April 10th Francis Mury discusses the Congo Mission of M. de Brazza. Twenty-five years ago M. de Brazza founded the French Colony on the Congo, and now he returns to it to see what his successors have done with the beautiful domain which France owes to his invincible energy. The task of the administration of so extensive a Colony is often a very delicate one. To succeed he ought to have much experience with black populations, and it is surprising that young men whose colonial knowledge is merely theoretical should ever have been put in such important positions. The present inquiry will probably show up the mistaken policy of allowing inexperienced agents to fill such posts of responsibility.

In the number for April 25th there is an article on "Amédée Lamy," by Amédée Britsch. Commander Lamy died in Africa in 1900. He was the leader of an expedition which had for its result the extension of the domain of the French flag from Algeria to the Congo, through the Sahara and the Tchad countries. So far back as 1890 he conceived the idea of penetrating Central Africa, and in 1892 he sketched out his plan and the following year attempted the enterprise, but was diverted towards the Congo. In August, 1893, he left Marseilles for the Congo, and in 1894-7 he was of the expeditionary corps in Madagascar. Finally, in 1898, he set out on the great mission, and died on the eve of its success.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

DR. P. HAUSER, in the *Nouvelle Revue* of April 1st and 15th, has an article on the Nineteenth Century from the Medico-Social point of view. He says all who are interested in the evolution of human society must be aware that with the transformation of the social order and the radical change in the physical and moral condition of the people in the nineteenth century, there has been a considerable increase of nervous diseases, especially during the last half of the century. He begins with mental diseases, which have increased very rapidly. Next, he turns to neurasthenia, which he says has often been confused with hysteria, or cerebral anaemia or spinal irritation. Then there are the morphia or opium habit, alcoholism, "tobaccism," tuberculosis, gout, and other evils which have flourished in the last century.

In both numbers Joseph Ribet continues his articles on the Evolution of Pan-Americanism. He deals with the Panama Congress of 1826, the annexation of Texas, the purchase of the Danish Antilles, Cuba and the Spanish-American War, etc.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

CONTINUING his study of the Russian problem in the first April number of the *Revue de Paris*, Victor Bérard deals with Poland and Lithuania. He compares the Russian treatment of Poland with that of the Germans. He says the Tsar no sooner shows himself better disposed towards his Polish provinces than the German Protestants declare open war against the Catholic Polish element in the Duchies of Posen and Silesia. Russia may torture the Pole, but she does not despise him; nay, she does him the honour of fearing him. Russia oppresses the Pole, whereas Germany would suppress him altogether. For the Polish nation, German influence is more dangerous than Russian tyranny, for the Pole is more apt to get Germanised than Russified.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

In Vragen des Tijds Mr. Veegens deplores the loss by death of a friend and colleague, Mr. Kerdijk, a name well known to the readers of that review and to all engaged in social work in Holland. The chief contribution to the current issue, however, is that on Army Evolution in the Democratic Sense; the gist of this is that it should be the aim of everyone to foster a love of the army and a desire to aid in the national defence, together with more fellowship between officers and men. Officers are enjoined to treat their men as they themselves would like to be treated, and the men are counselled to do their utmost to increase the general efficiency. This movement, if it may be so termed, is already well under way and promises to yield good results. The last article, on Dead and Living Latin, leads to a study of the question of teaching modern languages, and the author insists that "the three modern languages" (German, French and English) should be taught in all Dutch high schools. Living Latin is, as one may guess, to be found in French, Italian and Spanish.

In *De Gids* the article of most general interest is that on the Jujitsu, or "The Gentle Art," as the writer calls it. This system of Japanese wrestling has received so much attention of late in our own country that it is superfluous to deal with it here. It reminds me of an article on a Japanese wrestling match which appeared in *De Gids* some ten years ago; a comparison of the two systems might well be entitled "The Difference of a Decade." That wrestling match was a comic affair from a European point of view; there was a good deal of childish pantomime about it, and it corresponded exactly with what we had all thought of the Japanese and Chinese nations up to that time. The contribution on the *Odyssey*, and the way in which a god comes to be regarded as a hero, is learned and interesting to those who go in for deep subjects.

Elsevier opens with its usual art article, but with a variation, inasmuch as it deals with a collection instead of an artist. The Royal Art Museum in Copenhagen, and the paintings by Dutch artists to be seen there, is the theme, and we have reproductions of paintings by Rubens, Rembrandt, and other less well-known painters. The next contribution describes a journey in Brielle, where, according to the illustrations, one may see quaint houses and the like, as one would expect to see in that part of Europe. The "Mæcenas of Malabar," an alliterative title which is attractive, tells of a certain Dutch official who led a busy life in that part of South-west India during the latter half of the seventeenth century. He went to sea as a lad, then turned soldier, and afterwards became a Government Commissioner in Malabar, where he made his mark as a botanist, took part in some fighting, and generally acted somewhat after the style of Mæcenas of old.

Onze Eeuw is a very good issue. The article on Hendrik Witbooi and the recent rising in German South-West Africa will command most attention; it is really a review of several German books on the subject. Witbooi was regarded in a very unfavourable light by most people, but these books do him justice, and show him as a man of honour and true to his word. It was mainly owing to his efforts that peace reigned as long as it did out there. "Indian World-Forsakers" is a dissertation on the old subject whether or not a man can be in the world and not of it. Must he retire to a monastery in order to remain good?

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THERE are obstructive Philistines in Italy as elsewhere, and *Emporium* (April) prints an appeal to the nation from Professor Corrado Ricci, the distinguished Curator of the Brera, pleading for a public protest against three threatened acts of vandalism—the cutting down of the pine-woods round Ravenna, the destruction of part of the ancient walls surrounding Lucca, and the deviation, for industrial purposes, of the waters of the famous waterfall delle Marmore at Terni. English lovers of Italy will wish him success in his crusade. The literary study of the month describes the work and aims of W. B. Yeats, while P. Molmenti contributes an instructive study of the Venetian women of the Renaissance, illustrated by an admirable series of portraits.

The death of the great Christian philosopher and writer Augusto Conti has excited much sympathetic comment in the Italian magazines. Foremost among these is the *Rassegna Nazionale*, which prints, *inter alia*, a fine commemorative poem by Luisa Anzoletti. Much speculation is still rife in Italy as to the future position of political parties now that the Papal *Non Expedit* is virtually abrogated. The well-known Senator Nobili-Vitelleschi writes emphatically in the *Rassegna* against the formation of a Catholic party which the *Civiltà Cattolica* is striving to bring about, as being an absurdity in a Catholic country. He also protests energetically, but doubtless in vain, against the Christian Democratic party labelling itself Christian, on the ground that they are thereby dragging religion into the controversial sphere of politics. A. V. Vecchi contributes a very favourable summary of the *Live Stock Journal Almanac* for 1905, expressing the hope that a similar publication may be started for Italy now that agricultural problems are rightly exciting so much attention.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* continues its zealous propaganda in favour of united Catholic action on a practical social-economic basis, and in the course of the article breaks out into an enthusiastic encomium of the late Cardinal Manning, who has not often received praise from that quarter. It attacks the Abbé Loisy for his views on the now disputed authorship of the *Magnificat*, combating the suggested authorship of St. Elizabeth.

The *Rivista Internazionale* contains, as usual, admirable contributions to the serious study of social problems. The extraordinary growth of Italian emigration to the United States is described by G. Preziosi, and various suggestions made. G. Goria points out the superiority of England in the organisation of industry, and Professor Calisse again calls the attention of his countrywomen to the need for social service in connection with the white slave traffic.

In the *Nuova Antologia* Senator A. Mosso discusses with some bitterness the proposal made—and approved by the King of Italy—to hold the next contest of the Olympian games in Rome, points out the heavy expense that will be incurred, and asserts that Italians, being very much behind other nations in athletic development, they will certainly cut a very poor figure. E. Romagnoli writes learnedly and lengthily on the development of music among the ancient Greeks, and an anonymous writer, speaking evidently with authority, describes the recent visit of the German Emperor to Tangier as a direct counter-demonstration to the Anglo-French *entente cordiale*, and as a cause of grave annoyance to Italy, who is more interested than anyone in maintaining a peaceful Mediterranean.

THE WINDSOR MAGAZINE.

The Windsor Magazine for May contains a fully illustrated paper on the art of Mr. Seymour Lucas, by Wilfrid Meynell, and a paper by the late Sir Edwin Arnold on the Monsoon and the Indian. Most people will turn with interest to Mr. Grinling's article on "The Commissariat of our Railways," from which they will glean much information. The Great Northern was the pioneer of dining-cars on railways in England, when in November, 1879, they introduced on the London-Leeds service the first vehicle of the kind seen in this country. Now the Great Eastern can accommodate 111 passengers in its dining-car at one time on the Harwich Boat express, and they hold a record of 226 breakfasts provided for a "beanfeast" party. Generally catering is done on the basis of simultaneously feeding fifty or sixty persons, in the proportion of one-third first-class and the rest second and third-class. Most of the cooking is actually done on the train—a matter of some difficulty when the train is running full-speed, crossing junctions or descending steep gradients. The commissariat department, including as it does hotels, besides catering of all kinds, is likely to become an increasingly important part of a railway company's business. Where competition is keen the business is generally done by the companies themselves, and not farmed out to contractors.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Harper's for May is a very good number indeed. A very interesting and well-written article of a type that is often the reverse is on "Queen Eleanor's Funeral March," the stations marked by her crosses, of the original twelve of which there now exist only Goddington, Northampton, and Waltham, Charing Cross, of course, being rebuilt. Some of the illustrations are by Mr. Joseph Pennell. The writer took the trouble himself to go over the stations of Queen Eleanor's Crosses, from Harby, in Lincolnshire, where she died, to London, and in December, the month in which she died, in order the better to realise "the wofulness of that dismal funeral march."



[Reproduced from Harper's.
Waltham Cross.]

Mr. E. Walter Maunder, of Greenwich Observatory Solar Department, contributes a paper on "Magnetic Storms and the Sun," in which he says that he has thoroughly satisfied himself of the connection between sun-spots and magnetic disturbances. But, he thinks, The sun's action in these magnetic storms is not a magnetic

radiation at all, but that in some way a stream proceeding from the sun and overtaking the earth effects a release of terrestrial magnetic energy, as a spark may set free the disruptive forces in a store of gunpowder.

Thus the difficulty which once seemed so serious, that we often have large sun-spots without any answering storm, is easily explained: the stream line in such a case has missed the earth. The reverse difficulty, that we sometimes have magnetic storms when there are no spots, finds its explanation in what appears to be the fact that one of these active regions may continue to emit its stream line after its sun-spot activity has ceased to be visible.

Other articles deal with the territorial expansion of the United States, which, besides its well-known acquisitions, has acquired jurisdiction over a great number of islands in various parts of the world; with the latest results of the excavations at Susa, Persia; with the ethnological paradox presented by the Leccos of the Bolivian Andes, who are of a distinct Malaysian type, and lend colour to the theory that the Americas were peopled originally by the East; and an amusing paper on Subiaco, by Mr. W. L. Alden. Subiaco is a town with a great Benedictine monastery, about fifty miles from Rome. It has been made the scene of the opening of one of Marion Crawford's best novels.

BLACKWOOD.

THE May number is strong in politics. The most significant article is that on Mr. Balfour and Lord Beaconsfield, which sees symptoms of an approaching change in our parliamentary system such as Lord Beaconsfield foresaw when he predicted the rapid fall of the House of Commons before the rise of the printing press and the revival of the monarchy. The writer maintains that the House of Commons is less popular than ever, far more unpopular than in the time of "Coningsby." "Musings Without Method" are wholly devoted to an almost fulsome eulogy of Lord Milner. Lord Milner, if at all sensitive to this sort of thing, must feel strangely in finding himself a man altogether after *Blackwood's* own heart. There is a strong plea for the creation of an Imperial Militia Service, such as was advocated by Mr. Seddon at the Colonial Conference of 1902. The recent naval changes draw forth a strong condemnation of what is termed "a retrograde Admiralty."

Passing from politics, there are several delightfully readable papers. Colonel Scott Moncrieff gives a very vivid account of his work with Sir James Browne in the making of the Harnai Railway, on the Indian frontier. Sir R. H. Lang enables the reader to follow his delight as explorer of archeological remains in Cyprus. There is a long paper on mountaineering of to-day, in which the Alps are dismissed as now too well-known, too populous, and too easy, and pointing to the Himalayas, the Andes, and the African snow mountains as the happy hunting ground of the modern mountaineer.

THE *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute* for April contains three weighty papers. Sir Charles Bruce deals with the Crown Colonies and places, and urges strongly their development by the Imperial power. Mr. Hubert Reade pleads for the linking of English schools and Colonial education with a view to preparing a larger number of English youths for Colonial life. Mr. C. K. Cooke argues in favour of the emigration of State children. Out of the 8,372 "boarded out," he thinks 2,000 would be immediately eligible for emigration. He urges that this is not a matter for charity, but for State action, the children being wards of the State.

THE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

ARE THERE ANY SUPERIOR RACES?*

"God hath made the world and all things therein, . . . hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell in all the face of the earth."—ST. PAUL'S DISCOURSE AT MARS HILL.

SAYS the coloured man to the white man: "Am I not also, despite my tawny skin, a man and a brother?"

And the white man replies: "I am waiting to see whether Rojestvensky can beat Togo before I answer that question."

Eighteen months ago the Japanese were but "yellow monkeys."

To-day they are enthusiastically acclaimed as the Seventh Great Power of the World and the Paramount Power of the Pacific.

"Cannon Parliaments settle naught," sang Lowell. But they register everything. "The pen is mightier than the sword," no doubt; but for the final attestation of its might the wielder of the pen employs the wielder of the sword to do his bidding.

The apotheosis of the Japanese was attested, not achieved, by the Battle of Mukden and the fall of Port Arthur. The Japanese were as truly great, great in public spirit, great in education, great in art, great in science, before a shot was fired. All that the war did was to rend the dense veil of prejudice that concealed their greatness from the eyes of the white-skinned world. The triumph of the Japanese had been wrought out in school and in workshop, in university and in public offices for the last thirty years. They had already arrived. Their victories in Manchuria are but as the heralds' trumpets proclaiming their advent.

WHAT JAPANESE VICTORY MEANS.

Even now the question whether Christendom is prepared to accept the teaching of the Apostle Paul depends chiefly upon the skill with which Admiral Togo and his heathen sailors maintain their claim to supremacy on the sea. If the Japanese destroy the Baltic Fleet, the man in the street, who is nominally a Christian, will reluctantly begin to admit that perhaps, after all, the Apostle was right. But three classes of men will feel that, whether Paul was right or wrong, this world-reverberating proclamation of the equality of races will play havoc with the foundations of their faith. These three are classes which have based their whole scheme of the universe on the natural, ineradicable and eternal

* "Le Préjugé des Races," par Jean Finot. Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine. (Paris: Félix Alcan.) 7 fcs. 50 c.

"Racial Supremacy: being Studies in Imperialism." By J. G. Godard. 6s. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.)

"A Modern Utopia: Race in Utopia." By H. G. Wells. 7s. 6d. (Chapman and Hall.)

"The Report of the South African Native Commission." 100 pp. To be completed by four volumes of Evidence.

"The Report of Dr. W. E. Roth, Royal Commissioner as to the Treatment of Aborigines in Western Australia."

"Red Rubber." By E. D. Morel. (Liverpool.) 1s.

superiority of all men who wear white skins over all their brothers whose skins are dark. They are the Anglo-Indian officials in India, the White Australian party in Australia, and the Mean Whites of the Southern States of America. They will endeavour, no doubt, to break the brunt of the dread discovery by various subterfuges. In this they will be zealously aided by the Japanese themselves. Some of the Japanese have already discovered that they are not Asiatics. A few will probably soon proclaim that they are in reality a white race—a little tanned by the sun, no doubt, but essentially white at bottom. And this attempt to sneak into the white fold like a thief will be eagerly welcomed by those inside who are willing to share their ascendancy with the Japanese, if they will help to keep the other coloured races under. But all such make-believes and makeshifts will perish. The triumph of Japan sounds the death knell of the ascendancy of the white race. The great Pharisees of the planet may read their doom in the thunder of the Japanese victories.

"ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS."

There is no living writer who has studied so closely and so long the question of the relation between the white European and the coloured Asiatic as Mr. Townsend—"Townsend of the *Spectator*." He has just published, with an up-to-date preface, his luminous and suggestive book on "Asia and Europe." He, at least, is under no delusions as to what is the real significance of the Japanese triumph.

In these he finds a remarkable confirmation of his judgments and forecasts. Briefly put—I accept the summary of his own *Spectator*—the Japanese victory means "Asia for the Asiatics." Mr. Townsend does not think that the West need fear that Japan will exploit the resources of China—of which she will infallibly get the control—for an attack on Europe; but he does think that European partition of the profitable regions of the East must cease. He thinks, also, that Japan will retort—when it is quite convenient for her to do so—on the exclusion which the West now enforces against her. If any Tariff Reformer thinks to terrify us with threats of desertion by our Australian Colonies, let him read what Mr. Townsend has to say about the possible future of the Australian Continent if Japan should covet it. Nothing could prevent a Japanese conquest if the British Fleet were not available for defence. Imagine Australia separated from Great Britain, and so without the Fleet at call. The Labour party passes an Act excluding the Japanese. Japan presents an ultimatum—Retreat or war. What then? And what of the Dominion of Canada, if it pursues the same policy?

JAPAN'S "SACRED DUTY."

In confirmation of this warning note are the words of the President of the Japanese House of Peers. That dignitary said:—"The sacred duty is incum-

bent upon us, as the leading State of Asiatic progress, to stretch a helping hand to China, India, Korea, to all the Asiatics who have confidence in us, and who are capable of civilisation. As their more powerful friend, we desire them all to be free from the yoke which Europe has placed upon them, and that they may thereby prove to the world that the Orient is capable of measuring swords with the Occident on any field of battle."

Seeing, then, that the Domination of the White Man is doomed, and that we whites have to learn to treat our darker-skinned fellow-mortals as brethren, we may as well make the best of it. As we must grin and bear it, M. Finot's admirable study of Race Prejudice will perhaps help us to make-believe we actually enjoy the process. M. Finot—everyone by this time knows M. Finot, the famous editor of *La Revue*, formerly *La Revue des Revues*, but now serenely assertive of its unique position as *La Revue*, the Review of Modern France.

M. FINOT.

Of course *La Revue* is not *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, any more than the Houses of Parliament are Westminster Abbey. M. Brunetièrre, like the Dean, presides over the Temple of the Dead. The *Deux Mondes* has a great tradition. Its bound volumes are like the sarcophagi of famous kings. The present generation salute it as the soldiers of Napoleon saluted the Pyramids, and pass on. France, although the land of the Revolution, is in many things as conservative as ancient Egypt. Literature, especially periodical literature, is one of these things. Not for the world would the self-respecting Frenchman disturb the unquestioned supremacy of M. Brunetièrre as custodian of the mummies of the past. They subscribe to the *Deux Mondes* from the force of traditional example; as did their fathers and their grandfathers, so do they. But for the real thing they go to the *Revue*, which the incomparable energy and genius of M. Finot has placed at the head of the procession of the living periodicals of France. There they find the vital issues of our time treated with catholic sympathy and with unfailing tact. It is the most cosmopolitan of French reviews. No other periodical has such an international circulation, such a comprehensive survey. M. Finot is a naturalised Frenchman. But he was born in the most romantic and the most unfortunate of all the Slavonic countries, and unites Polish charm with French *esprit*. There is about M. Finot a delightful element of vivacity, and of an almost boyish optimism which find expression in the utterance of perpetual paradoxes. His last book calmly challenged the insolent authority of death, and demonstrated that man could, and might, easily prolong the range of human life to one hundred and fifty years. And now, in his latest volume, he assails with equally indomitable resolution the time-honoured superstition of races. "Races!" says M. Finot; "don't name to me that fool of a word.

There are no races. There is only one race—the human. As for the so-called races, there is only one thing certain: if any set of people are described as a distinct race—Semitic, Teutonic, Latin, or anything else—a very brief examination will suffice to prove that it is no such thing; that indeed it is just the contrary to what it is called."

A NINETEENTH-CENTURY CRAZE.

M. Finot has written a charming book, witty, amusing, lucid, full of spirit and good humour. He begins by describing the birth of the doctrine of the inequality of races. The author of this unholy evangel was a Frenchman, one Gobineau, who seems to have been taken in hand by Wagner. After him rose up various anthropologists, who went more or less crazy concerning the index numbers of brains, the shape of skulls, and other more or less conclusive proofs of superiority or of inferiority. It is curious to read these absurd speculations as to the best method of improving the human race, by artificially breeding superior men and mercilessly massacring off those judged to be inferior.

WHAT CONSTITUTES RACE?

M. Finot laboriously examines all the distinctive characteristics alleged to constitute evidence as to the inferiority or superiority of different races, and finds them all wanting either in consistency or common sense. Dismissing these crazy theories of anthropologists, he maintains that the human race is steadily approximating to unity of type. Nowhere in human history can he find any fixed type, anything that corresponds to the popular conception of a standard race. All nations and races mix and mingle and pass away like clouds in the sky. The environment—geographical, ethical, and social—revolutionises their fundamental characteristics. Science by its discoveries effects changes that appeared inconceivable. Railways, for instance, have done more to unify the type in a century than inter-breeding has done in a thousand years. Who can foretell what would happen if science were to discover some metal lighter than air?

The favourite Aryan doctrine is then examined and pulled to pieces. The notion everywhere accepted fifty years ago of the Aryan origin of our civilisation is now almost universally scouted. The best known, purest-blooded surviving Aryans discoverable have been found to possess all the opposing characteristics of the superior and inferior races.

IS THERE ANY SUPERIOR RACE?

M. Finot will not have it that there is any clearly defined distinction between Latin and German races, save those which can be easily produced in either by subjecting them to the pressure of different circumstances. The chapter on France and the French shows how absolutely French genius can adopt and inspire those whom it attracts from other lands. France has resumed her ancient rôle of being the *force directrice du monde*. And this, not because France is

Aryan, Gaul, or Latin, simply because she is human, the heart and brain of all the other peoples of the world. A superior race, truly, but superior only because it is the amalgam of races, the common denominator of humanity. In his last chapter M. Finot boldly tackles the question whether there are any races congenitally doomed to inferiority. As might be expected, he denies this with vigour, and with characteristic intrepidity draws his arguments largely from the astonishing progress made by the blacks of the Southern States. In a period of fifty years, despite enormous drawbacks, they have achieved progress which cost the white races five or six hundred years. Germany, between the time of Julius Caesar and that of Charlemagne, did not make as much progress as the negroes of the South have done since the close of the great civil war. It is very interesting to find that this penetrating mind can see the supreme demonstration of the equality of races in what, to the mean white, is the absolute demonstration of the ineradicable difference between the white man and the black.

IT IS ALL ENVIRONMENT.

It is all environment, all the effect of historic circumstances and the influence of surroundings. The fundamental qualities which distinguish men from brutes are the same in all human beings, white, yellow, or brown. The only difference is the degree of mental gymnastics which depends upon the application of these faculties to the sum of accumulated tradition. Change the environment, and in a few generations the civilised man becomes savage and the savage becomes civilised. It is education and circumstances, not the colour of the skin or the shape of the skull, that decide the destinies of men.

MR. H. G. WELLS.

So far M. Finot. It is interesting to find that the one English thinker who has speculated of late upon the future of the human race has arrived at practically the same conclusions. In his last book, "A Modern Utopia," Mr. H. G. Wells bears emphatic testimony against the superstition of races necessarily superior. The following passages occur in his chapter entitled "Race in Utopia":—

The great intellectual developments that centre upon the work of Darwin have exacerbated the realisation that life is a conflict between superior and inferior types, it has underlined the idea that specific survival races are of primary significance in the world's development, and a swarm of inferior intelligences has applied to human problems elaborated and exaggerated versions of these generalisations.—(P. 327.)

Extraordinary intensifications of racial definition are going on; the vileness, the inhumanity, the incompatibility of alien races is being steadily exaggerated. The natural tendency of every human being towards a stupid conceit in himself and his kind, a stupid depreciation of all unlikeness, is traded upon by this bastard science. With the weakening of national preferences, and with the pause before reconstruction in religious belief, these new arbitrary and unsubstantial race prejudices become daily more formidable. They are shaping policies and modifying laws, and they will certainly be responsible for a large proportion of the wars, hardships, and cruelties the immediate future holds in store for our earth. No

generalisations about race are too extravagant for the inflamed credulity of the present time. No attempt is ever made to distinguish differences in inherent quality—the true racial differences—from artificial differences due to culture.—(P. 329.)

THE RACE MANIA.

The depopulation of the Congo Free State by the Belgians, the horrible massacres of Chinese by European soldiery during the Pekin expedition, are condoned by race advocates as a painful but necessary part of the civilising process of the world.

The world-wide repudiation of slavery in the nineteenth century was done against a vast sullen force of ignorant pride, which, reinvigorated by the new delusions, swings back again to power.

"Science" is supposed to lend its sanction to race mania, but it is only "science" as it is understood by very illiterate people that does anything of the sort—"scientists" science, in fact. What science has to tell about "The Races of Man" will be found compactly set forth by Dr. J. Deinher, in the book published under this title. From this book one may learn the beginnings of race charity. Save for a few isolated pools of savage humanity, there is probably no pure race in the world.—(P. 330.)

Even after we have separated out, and allowed for the differences in carriage, physique, moral prepossessions, and so forth, due to their entirely divergent cultures, there remains, no doubt, a very great difference between the average Chinaman and the average Englishman; but would that amount to a wider difference than is to be found between extreme types of Englishmen? For my own part I do not think that it would.—(P. 332.)

MR. RHODES'S VIEW OF RACE.

There is no doubt that the race mania has bitten a great number of political people. Mr. Rhodes, for instance, was dominated by the idea of race. But he was no anthropologist. He discriminated between white men and Hottentots, between the English-speaking man and Portuguese, Pigmies and such, but he did not venture into the perilous field of anthropological fantasy. For Mr. Rhodes was sane. To him "the English-speaking race" included Dutch and French-speaking men.

He defined the race chiefly by its ethical distinctions. The race that does most for justice, liberty, and peace over the widest possible areas, that, for him, was the race destined to survive; nor did he trouble himself much about the colour of its skin, the shape of its skull, or the kinkiness of its hair. But his disciple, Mr. Benjamin Kidd, assumes as a self-evident proposition that the white races are providentially destined to be the overlords of the tropics. As to that, however, we had better adjourn the discussion until Admiral Rojdestvensky and Admiral Togo have said their last word.

EMPIRE AND RACE PREDOMINANCE.

Of the way in which this idea of the innate superiority of the white race, and especially of the Anglo-Saxon race, is used or abused as the justification for every species of injustice and abomination, Mr. Wells has already reminded us. Mr. J. G. Godard, a thoughtful writer, whose previous work on "Patriotism and Ethics" was issued at a time when British patriotism was the most unethical sentiment in exist-

ence, has just published a companion volume, entitled "Racial Supremacy; being Studies in Imperialism." Mr. Godard is a root and branch man, and he wars with heart and soul against the damnable heresy which found its chief votary in Lord Rosebery, to whom we owe the fatal fallacy, "What is Empire but the Predominance of Race?" It is a showy phrase, with a falsehood at the back of it — one of those half-truths which lure Liberal Leaguers to perdition. Mr. Godard, who hates Imperialism, eagerly accepts it, and uses it to emphasise his detestation of the Empire. He says:—

Empire is, to quote Lord Rosebery once more, "the predominance of race." Imperialism, therefore, is the spirit of rule, ascendancy, or predominance, the rule of one race or people by another race or people, involving, of course, the subjection of the former to the latter. —(P. 4.)

Government at the best is necessarily imperfect, because it is conducted by fallible beings; but the rule of one race or nation by another is inevitably bad, though different races may live happily together under the same régime if it is their own. —(P. 30.)

THE ETHICS OF EMPIRE.

Mr. Godard is not indisposed to admit that it is sometimes conceivably possible that one race may subdue another for its own good. Such an exercise of might can only be justified on very different motives than those which are the strength of modern imperialism.

Only when this principle demands the subjugation of an alien race, and when in pursuance of that principle (and of no other), the work of subjugation is undertaken, the ethical justification is established. —(P. 222.)

Whilst theoretically it is possible to make out a case for the subjugation of one race by another, in practice the essential condition, namely, humanitarianism, as the dominating factor, is invariably wanting; and conquest never has possessed, and probably never will possess, complete ethical justification. —(P. 227.)

But the bulk of Imperialists are mainly animated by racial pride and arrogance; a feeling of satisfaction at belonging to a nation which is greater, or is thought to be greater, than other nations; satisfaction at exercising dominion, real or assumed, over a quarter of the globe; satisfaction at being able to bid defiance, and, if need be, to challenge; in short, pride of place, prestige, and power. —(P. 296.)

IS THERE AN ENGLISH RACE?

Mr. Godard, like M. Finot, comes at last to a denial of the fundamental propositions on which race domination rests. He asks:—

What is race, that men should range themselves in hostile camps, according to their petty distinctions, and ignore the great fundamental community of interest of all human beings? We ourselves are composed of diverse elements, and not a little of our virility is due to the fact. Our very language, on which the "larger hope" of the unity of the "English-speaking race" is founded, exhibits the like characteristics; and why those whose speech is the result of a somewhat different blend should be excluded from this large hope, is not easy to understand. Defoe, who in his caustic "True-Born Englishman" unkindly describes our progenitors as "an amphibious, ill-born mob," tells us that they left a "shibboleth upon our tongue. By which with easy search you may distinguish your Roman-Saxon-Danish-Norman-English," and the satire is worth reviving.

The emphasising of racial variations by so composite a people as ourselves is not without its humour, but it has its grave aspects in being distinctly antagonistic to the nobler ideal. —(P. 307.)

The worst of it is that no race, when exposed to the temptations of supreme power, seems to be better than any other race. We are all aboriginal brutes at the bottom, and nothing brings out the fundamental savage sooner than uncontrolled power over so-called inferiors. Says Herbert Spencer:—"The inhumanity which has been shown by the races classed as civilised is certainly not less, and has often been greater, than that shown by the races classed as uncivilised."

RACE REGNANT ON THE CONGO.

We need not go far afield for illustrations of this. Take, for instance, the most glaring case at the present moment, the re-establishment of slavery on a basis of legalised cannibalism for the purpose of filling the pockets of King Leopold and his Belgian fellow-speculators. The shilling pamphlet by Mr. Morel, "Red Rubber," is only the latest of a long series of exposures of one of the most abominable systems of murder and torture, of rape and rapine, that has disgraced mankind. It is possible only because of the legend of race superiority. The white man stands to the black as the human being stands to the animal creation, which was given to him to slay and eat. So it comes to pass that the armed blackguardism of Black Africa is equipped and organised by the white vampire of Belgium for the purpose of earning dividends by the production of rubber, every pound of which is stained red with human blood.

THE BLACK FELLOWS OF AUSTRALIA.

But we have no need to plume ourselves with pharisaic complacency that we are not such sinners as these Belgians. The Report of Dr. Roth, who has been employed to investigate the treatment of the aborigines of West Australia, suggests a tale of horror only less horrible than that of the Congo because it is on a small scale, and because the system is not deliberately instituted by the Government for the purpose of extorting dividends, but is incidentally established as an incident in the development of the making of dividends by private speculators. The treatment of the Australian black fellows has long been a scandal and a reproach. Whereas in New Zealand the Maori is preserved, and in South Africa the black fellow promises to multiply and increase so as to leave no room for the white colonist, the Australians stand accused before the rest of mankind as the exterminators of the aborigines. In Tasmania, in Victoria there is not a specimen left; and in the other colonies the aboriginal black fellow appears to be marked down for destruction. In West Australia water is scarce, but without water even a black fellow cannot live. When the white settler comes he seizes the well, declares that the black fellow shall want ere he wants. The thirsty aboriginal whose water has been stolen retaliates by stealing the white man's ox or his sheep, and then there is the devil to pay. Forays take place in which no mercy is shown. A whole camp will be wiped out.

Dr. Roth had to inquire into and report into the second stage of oppression, the method adopted by the Colonial Government, in the name of law and order, for rendering the earlier primitive methods unnecessary.

DR. ROTH'S REPORT.

What Dr. Roth reports as existing at this hour is that in some districts there prevails a system that is the most abominable travesty of justice that man can conceive. Whenever any cattle are reported killed by black fellows, a company of policemen is mustered for a capture of a lot of black fellows. The first requirement of this police force is chains for the purpose of chaining their captives. These chains weigh from 2lb. to 5lb. Once fixed they are never removed night nor day, and cases are mentioned in which they were worn for two years :—

Chains in the northern, not the southern, portion of the State are fixed to the necks instead of to the wrists of native prisoners. . . . Children of from fourteen to sixteen years of age are neck-chained. There are no regulations as to the size, weight, mode of attachment, or length of chain connecting the necks of any two prisoners. When the prisoner is alone the chain is attached to his neck and hands, and wound round his body; the weight prevents him running away so easily. . . . The mode of attachment of the chain round the neck is effected with handcuffs and split-links.

Sometimes the distance between one chained neck and the other is only twenty-four inches.

RACE SUPREMACY IN ACTION.

Having provided themselves with chains, the next thing is to seize a number of black fellows. It does not matter in the least whether they are innocent or guilty. The quota of seizures must be made up, chained and carried off. The captives are divided arbitrarily into accused and witnesses. But for this it might be difficult to find an excuse for carrying off women and children, although Dr. Roth does mention a case in which a fourteen-year-old-boy was sent to two years' hard labour for cattle killing. There is often no difference in the treatment of witnesses and prisoners. They are all alike, chained and driven in a slave gang through the bush at night. The women are violated by the police.

Numerous charges of immoral conduct are made against the police and their assistants in connection with the women who are herded together and driven through the bush as witnesses, and chained to the trees at night. And that there is much truth in these charges was admitted by everybody who gave evidence on the subject.

WHITE "JUSTICE."

When the miserable wretches arrive at the Court of Justice the legal proceedings are a farce. The Station Manager does not take the trouble to prosecute. Why should he? He is busy, and it is enough that the police and the magistrate should see to the punishment of the blacks. The prisoners do not know why they have been seized. The trial is a perfect farce. The "evidence" is procured on the principles described in the following statement made by a boy convicted on his own confession of cattle killing :—

I was caught by Jack Inglis and Wilson (policemen). . . .

Wilson asked me if I killed cattle. I said "No." Wilson and Inglis then talked together, and they said they would shoot me. Inglis put a cartridge in his rifle, pointed it at me, and said he would burn me at a rock. It frightened me, and I then said I did kill a bullock. Many of the natives undergoing sentences of imprisonment have no idea what they are imprisoned for, but suppose that they have been gathered together merely for the purpose of making roads.

The police are allowed from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 5d. per head to ration the prisoners. As of this sum they keep a liberal allowance for themselves, the more prisoners the more profit. So works in certain districts the sacred principle of the Predominance of Race in Western Australia in this year of grace 1905.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE AFFAIRS COMMISSION.

The latest illustration of the working of this doctrine of race supremacy is supplied by the Report of the Native Affairs Commission in South Africa. The report is saturated through and through with the conviction that the black man is of an inferior race. No one denies that most natives are as inferior to the average colonist as the average costermonger is inferior to, let us say, University graduates. But whereas no one daoms the costermonger to remain a costermonger always, South African sentiment—quite as strong among the Britons as among the Boers—is disposed to regard colour, not lack of culture, as constituting the barrier between the races. Colour cannot be eliminated, culture can be imparted. The Commission, somewhat to my surprise, has recommended the Christianising of the Kaffir. If you make a man a Christian it is difficult to see why you should refuse your Christian a vote. This, however, is undoubtedly what the Commission is aiming at. It recommends that instead of allowing the native to vote when duly qualified as an ordinary citizen in the ordinary affairs of the Colony as he does to-day at the Cape, he shall be shut off in a kind of electoral kraal of his own, and shall elect men of his own colour on the express understanding that there shall be no relation between taxation and representation, or between the numbers of the electors and the number elected.

"THE RULING RACE."

This is all very bad, but it is justified by the Commission on the ground that it is necessary to prevent any weakening of "the unchallenged supremacy and authority of the ruling race which is responsible for the country and bears the burden of its government." As if the natives did not bear at least their full share of the burden of the government of the country! What they are denied are the privileges and the perquisites of the Government. There are other reactionary proposals, but my space is exhausted. I would only say in conclusion that if any ruling race wishes to remain a ruling race, it cannot be too careful to afford the capable among the subject races opportunity of sharing its responsibilities. If there be no open door leading upwards, some day there will be a burst up from below and "the ruling race" will get its deserts.

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The Review's Bookshop.

May 1st, 1905.

SOME excellent books have been published during the month, but there has been no volume of special importance. The shelves of the bookshop are tolerably well filled with new books, though they are not crowded. From Mr. Herbert Paul's political history down to Marie Corelli's wordy tirade against society, there are books of good average merit for every taste. The reader who prefers history or biography will find several volumes to interest him; the tourist and traveller and those who delight in gardens and out-door life have been well provided for; and the reader of fiction has little to complain of, however varied his tastes may be.

A HISTORY OF MODERN TIMES.

Mr. Herbert Paul is making good progress with his "History of Modern England," and we now have the third of the five volumes covering the ten years 1865 to 1875 (Macmillan, 454 pp. 8s. 6d. net). The period is that of the heyday of Liberalism. The onflowing tide reaches its flood in Mr. Gladstone's great first Administration, and begins to ebb. The ground has been already very fully covered by Mr. Morley in his "Life of Mr. Gladstone," and Mr. Paul's volume is necessarily to a considerable extent a recapitulation. Mr. Paul has many gifts which enable him to write an eminently readable history of modern times. He is a brilliant writer, trained in the school of journalism; he can pack much thought into a brief sentence; he is clear-sighted, well read, and knows how to handle his material to the best advantage. But he has his limitations; and while his history is a notable addition to contemporary literature, it by no means covers the whole field. Politics, religion and literature do not constitute the whole life of a people, least of all of the English people of the Victorian era. Mr. Paul is a disciple of Macaulay; but we look in vain for anything like the illuminating survey of all phases of English life to be found in the famous third chapter of Macaulay's History.

WOMEN OF THE RENAISSANCE.

It is a real pleasure to read and call attention to so excellent a piece of work as Edith Sichel's study of "Catharine de Medici and the French Reformation" (Constable, 320 pp. Illus. 15s. net). The writer says, "There is, perhaps, nobody so hard to realise as the woman of the Renaissance.... The woman of the sixteenth century, robust, naive, intellectual, pursuing interests and activities like our own, with widely different thoughts and aspirations, is almost impossible to reconstruct." This, no doubt, is true, but you will read with the greater appreciation Miss Sichel's vivid and absorbingly interesting character sketches of Catharine, Diane de Poitiers, her rival, Jeanne de Navarre, and the other great personalities of that epoch. Miss Sichel takes a more lenient, I do not say favourable, view of Catharine than is usual. She does this, not so much by apologising for her misdeeds, as by showing that she was certainly accused of some wrong-doing without any show of justice or proof. She also makes abundantly clear the unhappiness of Catharine's private and public life. It is an admirable piece of historical biography, and I can confidently recommend it to any reader caring for either biography or history, for it belongs to both categories.

THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN INGLESANT."

Two biographies published during the month record the Lives of two remarkable men, both leaders of thought in the Church of England. Beyond the fact that in each case the Lives are written and edited by their wives, there is as little resemblance between the books as there was between the men. Admirers of "John Inglesant" will turn with interest and expectation to the "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of J. H. Shorthouse" (2 vols. Macmillan, 419 pp., and 424 pp. 17s. net). Little was known of Mr. Shorthouse during his lifetime. Now that the veil has been lifted, and the details of his quiet, retired, and uneventful life disclosed, we see that there was very little indeed to know. The biography is a brief one, and would have been improved had it been even shorter. Many of the letters printed are quite trivial, a few are interesting, none are remarkable. The second volume is devoted to a collection of Mr. Shorthouse's literary remains—his early essays upon many subjects written from time to time for the Friends' Essay Society of Birmingham, some later essays gathered from magazines and periodicals, four short stories, and three early poems.

A BRILLIANT PREACHER.

Dr. Momerie was a very different type of man. A Broad Churchman, a brilliant preacher, impatient of time-honoured conventions and beliefs, he lived his life in the busy, everyday world. His "Life and Work" (Blackwood, 266 pp. 12s. 6d. net), by his wife, is a well-written and most interesting account of a strenuous life prematurely cut short. His persistent adherence to his own views brought him much opposition and opprobrium, clouding the splendid opening of a fine career. His connection with the Foundling Hospital and with King's College is related at length, and we have the full account of his removal from the College in consequence of his views on inspiration. Apart from its theological interest, the book is of value as an excellent biographical portrait of a man of mark in his day and generation.

SOME PLEASANT STORIES.

Among the novels of the month there are several that can be commended as pleasant and agreeable reading for a holiday afternoon. Mrs. Alfred Cock's "A Country Diary" (George Allen, 6s.) is a charmingly written tale, in which a peculiarly delicate love story is skilfully blended with a delightful record of the pleasures of country life in a secluded Surrey village. The form is that of an irregularly written diary recording the changes of the seasons and the everyday incidents of village life. Mrs. Cock has achieved a distinct success in a field which has hitherto been but slightly explored by writers of fiction. A new story by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" is sure of a warm welcome from the numerous admirers of that cheerful lady. But in "Sandy" (Hodder, 6s.), Mrs. Rice turns her back upon the cabbage patch and its denizens, and tells us of the adventures of an Irish stowaway in America. It is a charmingly sentimental tale, and is very pleasant reading. But, alas, we are not introduced to any characters as unique as the inimitable Mrs. Wiggs. Another pleasant, though rather original, love story is Francis Forbes Robertson's "The Taming of the Brute" (Methuen, 6s.). The "brute" is a scion of an old

Welsh family, and his tamer, the pretty Mistress Cecilia, performs her task effectually. The scene of the tale is laid some time back. One book of short stories appeared last month, some of which have certainly distinct literary merit—"Tales of Rye Town" (Constable, 6s.), by Maud Stepney Rawson. These stories of the old Cinque Port, now more a townlet than a town, have a finish and style of their own, which, with the distinct local colour with which they are saturated, make them well worth the reading.

HISTORICAL FICTION.

For vivid pictures of the Middle Ages no writer can compete with Mr. Maurice Hewlett. His command of small detail is unrivalled, and the figures of his tales stand out with a distinctness that few writers attain. In his latest volume he has brought together four tales of the youth of the world under the title of "Fond Adventures" (Macmillan, 6s.). Love-making in mediæval times was rather a dangerous occupation, and Mr. Hewlett's lovers have anything but a quiet time of it. These tales take you back to the pilgrims-way to Canterbury at the time of Jack Cade's rising, to southern France during the crusade against the Albigenses, to Florence and Milan when murder was the recognised occupation of a gentleman. Adventures as extraordinary as anything conceived by Mr. Hewlett are recorded by Mr. E. A. Vizetelly in his Life of Armand Guerne de Maubreuil, known as the Wild Marquis (Chatto, 6s.). It is another case of truth being stranger than fiction, though in this case, in spite of Mr. Vizetelly's efforts, there is a large admixture of fiction in the tale. Maubreuil was an astonishing adventurer, and his exploits, including his robbery of the Queen of Westphalia's diamonds, and his intention of kidnapping Napoleon on his way to Elba, make a thrilling narrative. Another historical tale, good in its way but somewhat spoiled by its excessive length, is Mr. Charles Lowe's "A Lindsay's Love" (Laurie, 6s.). It is a story of Paris during the Franco-German War, with much about the siege, Court life at the Tuilleries, and Louis Napoleon. A more vivid and realistic tale is Mr. Abraham Cahan's "The White Terror and the Red" (Hodder, 6s.). It is a novel of revolutionary Russia, and describes with much power the assassination of Alexander II., and the anti-Jewish risings that took place after that event. Mr. Cahan claims to have had personal knowledge of what he writes, and his novel certainly reads like the description of an eye-witness.

SOME GOOD NOVELS.

For those who care for novels of a more sombre cast there is, first and foremost, the translation of Gustav Frensen's German novel, "Jörn Uhl" (Constable, 6s.). When first published it created a literary sensation in Germany, and though it will naturally not make so strong an appeal to an English reader, it is a remarkable and powerful story, that deserves to be widely read. It is the only novel of the month that you cannot afford to omit from your list of books to read. As an intimate and realistic picture of German peasant life it is unrivalled, and the story of the simple career of Jörn Uhl, the Holstein peasant, and his struggles with life's enigmas makes a deep and lasting impression upon the mind of the reader. It is not altogether an easy book to read, the opening portions especially being long drawn out. The magnificent description of a battery in action at the battle of Gravelotte will take its place among the classic descriptions of actual war. Then there is Mr. Vincent

Brown's "The Disciple's Wife" (Duckworth, 6s.), certainly one of the best novels of the month. His "Magdalen's Husband" made some sensation last year, and this story is also a study of one whom the world would have called a Magdalen. There is much clever character drawing, especially in the case of Mrs. Sirgood, the mother-in-law of the wavering wife. She is a masterpiece of feminine irritatingness, irritating even to read about, yet painfully true to life. Another clever novel is "The Stigma" (Heinemann, 6s.), by Jessie L. Herbertson. The stigma is, of course, illegitimacy, and the book is a powerful, sombrely drawn study of the career of a woman who has to bear it. It is an unhappy, depressing book, but with an interest strong enough to hold the hardened novel reader. Another remarkable but depressing novel is "A New Humanity; or, The Easter Island" (MacLaren, 6s.), by Adolf Wilbrandt, translated by Dr. A. S. Rappoport. The central figure is modelled on Nietzsche, and the whole story is pervaded with his gloomy philosophy. "Mari-gold," by the author of "The Jewel Sowers" (Greening, 6s.), is a weird story, in which this world and the next, man and the devil and the blessed dead are mixed up in inextricable confusion.

FREE OPINIONS.

In "Free Opinions" (Constable, 350 pp. 6s.), Miss Marie Corelli tells the world her mind with characteristic freedom on certain phases of modern social life and conduct. The authoress is a bit of a scold, and her diatribes sometimes tend to bore the reader. If she would take Holy Orders and deliver her sermons from the pulpit of "God's Good Man" he might stand one week. But 300 pages of them served up in one lot is too much.

MR. WELLS' UTOPIA.

I have noticed Mr. G. H. Wells' "Modern Utopia" month by month as it appeared in serial form, and it is only needful here to add that it is now published in an illustrated seven-and-sixpenny volume of nearly four hundred pages by Chapman and Hall. The author has prefixed a note to the reader and added an appendix. Mr. Wells tells us that he aimed throughout at a sort of shot-silk texture between philosophical discussion on the one hand and imaginative narrative on the other. He risked falling between two stools, and he would have had a larger public had he diluted his philosophy by a double dose of straightforward story.

A CRY FROM MACEDONIA.

Many books have been written on Macedonia and Turkish misrule, but few of them make so direct an appeal to the sympathy of the reader as Georgina King Lewis' "Critical Times in Turkey" (Hodder, 210 pp. 3s. 6d.). She describes the condition of the persecuted Macedonian peasants as she saw it when engaged in relieving their distress. The very simplicity of the narrative makes the appeal to the mind and heart of the reader the more powerful. It is a terrible account of the daily iniquity of Turkish rule, which, as Mr. Myers says in a prefatory note, is hard reading, for it brings tears to the eyes of the reader and sends the hot blood of indignation coursing through his veins.

CANADA AS IT IS.

A pleasanter volume to read is Mr. John Foster Fraser's "Canada as It Is." (Cassell, 298 pp. Illustrated, 6s.). Mr. Fraser is an experienced writer of books of travel, and can be trusted to provide his readers with both entertainment and instruction. He is a shrewd observer,

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with a sense of humour, and a forcible, if slightly colloquial, way-of recording his impressions. The Canadians he describes as a warm-hearted, self-confident people—inclined to look upon the Mother Country with pity, tinged with contempt, and to detest Uncle Sam—with all the faults of crude strength that has not had enough opportunity of measuring itself with the outer world. He pokes fun at the Canadian's sensitiveness to criticism. But while pointing out shortcomings, and criticising faults, he never loses sight of the amazing virility and vitality of the country. Mr. Fraser has a good deal to say about the Canadian view of preference. The Canadian manufacturer, he points out, while honestly believing that preference would be mutually advantageous, is equally convinced that British goods must not enter into too active competition with Canadian manufactures. A very readable volume, written in a lively and attractive style.

TWO ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For travellers nearer home whose journeys do not extend beyond the Continent of Europe several books were published last month which will make their holidays pleasanter or recall happy memories of previous wanderings. The orthodox guide-book with its dry-as-dust information is rapidly being superseded by such sumptuous productions as Messrs. Macmillan's Highways and Byways Series, to which the county of Derbyshire (500 pp. Illustrated. 6s.) is the latest addition. Mr. J. B. Frith introduces his readers to the fairest and most interesting scenes of one of the most delightful counties of England. He dwells principally upon the literary and historical associations of the county—the human side, as he prefers to call it. The numerous sketches by Nelly Erickson are admirably selected and executed. Cheshire is described in the more perfunctory fashion of the older guide-books in the latest volume of Messrs. Methuen's excellent Little Guide Series (2s. 6d. net, cloth; 3s. 6d. net, leather. Illustrated). In addition to the usual information expected in such a book there are useful chapters dealing with the famous men and with the fauna and flora of Cheshire.

FOR THE CONTINENTAL TRAVELLER.

Every visitor to Nuremberg, the most fascinating of all mediaeval towns, will heartily welcome Messrs. A. and C. Black's new "colour book" devoted to a description in picture and letterpress of that ancient city (177 pp. Twenty illustrations. 7s. 6d. net). The coloured illustrations are excellent, and not less admirable is Mrs. Bell's descriptive letterpress. She has wisely and skilfully woven into her narrative the legends and tales that add so romantic an interest to wall and tower and burg. Nuremberg has had few memorials more appropriate in design and execution than this handsome volume. Another "colour book" describes Norway and the Norwegians (197 pp. Seventy-five illustrations. 2os. net). The illustrations by Nico Jungman are of more than ordinary interest. A large number are devoted to reproducing the quaint costumes of the Norwegian women, which have not yet disappeared before the invasion of the tourist. This collection of pictures will be of permanent value to everyone at all familiar with Norway. The letterpress describing travel by land and fjord, art and crafts, farmhouses, wedding festivities, customs, occupations, legends and literature is no less interesting. Spain, a hitherto much neglected land, has recently been the subject of many books, the precursors, no doubt, of a more general appreciation on the part of the travelling public.

If you would be persuaded to visit that enchanted land you cannot do better than read Mr. Rowland Thirlmere's charming volumes "Letters From Catalonia" (2 vols. Hutchinson. 24s.). His enthusiastic admiration both of the country and its people, his glowing descriptions of scenery and places, and his general attitude of sympathetic appreciation are contagious, and should remove any lingering doubts in the mind of the intending traveller. A more popular and less eulogistic volume, consisting of a series of impressionist sketches, is Mr. Jerome Hart's "Two Argonauts in Spain." (Longmans. Illustrated. 256 pp. 5s. net.) The writer is a Californian, and his visit was a brief one. His volume of hasty first impressions is brightly written, describes in a lively manner most of the show-towns of Spain, and contains much useful information conveyed in a readable form.

THE SUDAN TO-DAY.

For travellers further afield who wish to include the Sudan in their itinerary, Mr. John Ward has compiled an absolutely indispensable book, "Our Sudan: Its Pyramids and Progress." (Murray. 361 pp. 21s. net.) This is a guide-book *de luxe* indeed. Its seven to eight hundred photographs illustrate every phase and aspect of Sudanese life and scenery. They are a unique collection, and, together with the letterpress, constitute an authoritative and exhaustive account of the present condition of the Sudan right down to the equatorial provinces. As a pictorial record it is unsurpassed, and can have few rivals.

THE CAMERA IN THE FIELD.

The photographer turned naturalist has added a new and healthy interest to country life. How wide is his field of exploration, how fascinating the results of his investigations, and how valuable an ally he has acquired in the camera is well illustrated by Mr. F. C. Snell's book on the "Camera in the Field" (Unwin. 256 pp. Illustrated. 5s.). It is intended as an elementary book for the instruction of beginners, and Mr. Snell has rigidly excluded all subjects that do not easily fall within the reach of the dweller in the country. It is a very practical handbook, from which the reader may learn how to photograph birds and birds' nests, reptiles, animals, insects, and flowers. A glance at the numerous and excellently reproduced illustrations will convince the most sceptical of the value of the camera in the fields. Further proof is afforded by the excellent series of monthly booklets now being issued by F. Warne and Son on "Wild Flowers" (8d. net), illustrated by numerous photographs of the wild flowers as they may be seen in the fields, woods, and commons.

IN PRAISE OF OUTDOOR LIFE.

The foreign garden book is now being added to the numerous volumes on the delights of gardening, written by natives of this island. "Another Hardy Garden Book" (Macmillan. 243 pp. Illustrated. 7s. 6d. net), by Helena R. Ely, is a well-written description of an American garden by a lady who regards gardening as peculiarly a woman's vocation. There is much practical advice as to how to tend a garden, and what to grow in it, combined with a running narrative of actual experience in planting and tending. The book is written primarily for Americans, but there is much in the volume of value to any amateur gardener. The photographs of flowers deserve a special word of praise. "A Suffolk Lady" breaks new ground in a book on gardening at the Antipodes, under the title of "My New Zealand

Garden" (Stock. 114 pp. 3s. 6d. net). The book is pleasant reading, though the writer is evidently more skilful as a gardener than as an author. Her garden was apparently situated in the temperate North Island. Some of the illustrations are charming, and there is a good deal of information about native birds and the infinite variety of native ferns and plants. If women are about to appropriate gardening as their own peculiar sphere, man still monopolises fishing. Those addicted to this outdoor pastime will be glad to read a timely second edition of Mr. Philip Green's "What I Have Seen While Fishing, and How I Have Caught My Fish" (Unwin. 348 pp. Illustrated. 7s. 6d. net). Mr. Green having been twenty-seven years President of the Anglers' Association, his notes will be extremely valuable to others of his fraternity. One part deals with pollack salmon and trout fishing in Ireland; another with spring salmon fishing in Scotland; the third with fishing in England, mostly along the Thames. The style is clear and simple.

DISEASE AND HEREDITY.

Dr. Reid's "The Principles of Heredity" (Chapman and Hall. 359 pp. 12s. 6d. net) is a volume written primarily for medical men. The general reader, however, who takes an interest in scientific investigation and speculation will find several chapters of interest; as, for instance, the one in which Dr. Reid discusses the part disease has played in empire building. The book is an elaborate and detailed investigation of the evidence bearing on heredity afforded by disease. Dr. Reid claims to have established conclusively that parental acquirements are never transmitted to offspring, and that variations are rarely caused by the direct action of the environment on the germ cell. He concludes with a serious warning that owing to the improvements of medical science and the consequent survival of the unfit, tremendous problems have arisen, the solution of which cannot be long delayed without disaster to the race.

SPIRITUAL REVIVALS.

Hector Macpherson, the editor of the *Edinburgh Evening News*, is one of the doughtiest of modern Scots. His new book, "Scotland's Battles for Spiritual Independence" (Hodder. 285 pp. 3s. 6d.), is a welcome illustration of the sweet uses of adversity. Possibly nothing short of the gigantic scheme of robbery by law carried out by the Law Lords would have brought fighting Hector into line with Dr. Chalmers and the men of the Covenant. In this book he tells the story of his spiritual ancestors, who have fought and won the battle for spiritual independence from John Knox's time down to the present day. A book like this makes one hope that Lord Halsbury may some day be pilloried in history side by side with "Bluidy Claverie" as an oppressor of the Elect.

Mrs. Penn Lewis, of Leicester, has written a shilling book, in paper covers, on the Welsh Revival. It does not add much to our knowledge of that remarkable movement, but it is sympathetic and hortatory. Mr. Stead's "Revival in the West" can now be had in French at 20 cents. (publisher, Librairie H. Robert, Geneva), under the title of "Au Pays de Galles. Le Reveil Religieux."

Visitors to the Oberammergau play this summer will be glad to learn that they can obtain the authorised English version of the "School of the Cross," which will be given by the villagers in their open-air theatre, for one and sixpence (Hugo Lang and Co., 14, Church Street, Liverpool). It is a sacred drama, or mystery play, in seven acts, describing the life of David, with nine tableaux from the life of Christ.

WITTY, NONSENSICAL AND PATHETIC.

The authors of "Wisdom While you Wait" have ventured once more into the realm of humorous satire. Their subject this time is the Napolio Syndicate, and in "Change for a Halfpenny" (Rivers. 1s.) we have the vagaries of certain halfpenny London papers whose habitat is the "*Mail Express*" office held up to ridicule. The authors have a keen eye for the ludicrous, and have no compunctions in raising a well-merited laugh at the expense of their victims.

"Children's Answers, Witty, Nonsensical and Pathetic," is the title of a two-shilling book published by A. Treherne and Co. The collection has been made by Mr. J. H. Burn. There are a few inevitable old chestnuts, but there is a good thing on every page, and there are 250 pages. The only fault of the collection is that the "answers" are too snippety. A few longer essays would break the monotonous titbittness of the compilation.

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ART.

To the number of handy little text-books on famous painters must now be added the translation of M. Auguste Bréal's monograph on "Velasquez" (Duckworth. 235 pp. 2s. net). It is an informing little volume, both as to the life and environment of the painter and the comparative merit of his paintings. A large number of illustrations elucidate the text. I have also received an elaborate publication from Germany designed to provide an illustrated history of art from the earliest times. The first part, consisting of seventy-six large pages, containing 720 illustrations, deals with the art of antiquity and of the Middle Ages. The illustrations are well selected and admirably reproduced, and, when the second and final part is published, will constitute a most useful pictorial survey of the history of art. The text is in German and French, the publisher is Mr. B. Herder of Freiburg, in Breisgau, and the price of each part is eight shillings.

BALZAC "MAXIMES."

Students and admirers of Balzac will welcome the collection of his profoundly wise "Maximes," collected, it is not said by whom, and published by Mr. Arthur Humphreys, at 6s. net (197 pp.). The selection is certainly well done, and the selector has had the richest of fields to choose from. The French and the English translations are opposite each other, and generally the translation seems well and freely rendered, though occasionally a French scholar will pass criticisms. The greater proportion of the "Maximes" concern the difference between the two sexes, and the relation of a woman to a man. Most people will wish that a reference to the source had been put at the end of each extract. You may also care to look at the latest addition to Mr. Heinemann's "Contemporary Men of Letters," which is devoted to a study of Mr. W. B. Yeats and the "Irish Revival," by Horatio Sheaf Krans (191 pp. 1s. 6d. net). It is a concise, well-written little book. A bibliography adds to its value.

VALUABLE TEXT-BOOKS.

An authoritative hand-book has long been required on the many vexed questions of duplicate spellings, the use of capital letters and italics, which are so fruitful a source of annoyance to all concerned in preparing manuscript for the press. Mr. F. Howard Collins, in his "Author and Printer" (Frowde. 408 pp. 5s.), has now remedied this deficiency with a book that should be of invaluable assistance to authors, editors, printers, compositors and

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typists. It contains some 20,000 entries, including all those words which in general practice are spelled in more than one way, or about which there is a difference of opinion. With the help of a large number of authorities he has codified the best typographical practice of the day in regard to duplicate spellings, capitalisation, and the use of italics. Many foreign words and phrases are also included. I trust that one result of the publication of this timely volume may be the banishment of the antiquated and incorrect fashion of spelling Tsar, Czar, from the pages of all books and periodicals.

A useful book for any young man thinking of entering the profession of engineering is Mr. T. Henry and Mr. K. J. Hora's "Modern Electricity," a manual of theories, principles, and appliances (Hodder. 355 pp. 5s. net). It is a thoroughly practical and profusely illustrated handbook, designed to meet any emergency with which an electrical engineer may be confronted.

Mr. Leonard Alston's "Modern Constitutions in Outline" (Longman. 72 pp. 2s. 6d. net) is a useful textbook to keep on your shelf for reference. All the essential points of the Constitutions adopted by countries enjoying Constitutional Government are given in a concise and handy manner. A more ambitious volume which those interested in social reform will find worth while reading is Mr. A. C. Pigou's "Principles and Methods of Industrial Peace" (Macmillan. 240 pp. 3s. 6d. net). It may be studied advantageously in connection with Mr. Knoop's book on the same subject noticed last month. Still another book that will be read with advantage by those who have the welfare of the future generations at heart is Dr. McCleary's "Infantile Mortality and Infants' Milk Depôts" (King. 135 pp.). Dr. McCleary is the Battersea Medical Officer of Health, and can speak with authority upon the extremely valuable experiment in supplying pure milk for infants now being made by that progressive borough.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

The "Blue Adventure Book" (Cassell. 384 pp. Illustrated), edited by A. T. Quiller Couch, is a collection of tales for young people, presumably for boys, but girls would probably like the tales almost as well. It is a book of stirring recitals of actual events, battles, hunting expeditions, Alpine climbs, well told and breathlessly exciting.

"The Outdoor Handybook" (Newnes. 6s.), by Mr. Beard, is a reprint of an American book dealing with all manner of outdoor pursuits, from spinning tops to sailing yachts. It will be interesting to see how the British boy will welcome this attempt to Americanise his pastimes. The sections describing turtle hunting and musk rat catching are not of much practical value to the British schoolboy.

HOW TO KEEP WELL.

The need for a simple and effective textbook showing the nature of alcohol and the results of its use and abuse on the human organism by means of practical experiments and simple telling illustrations has now been met by a very admirable book by Mr. W. N. Edwards, F.C.S., entitled "Proving Our Case" (Partridge. 194 pp. Illus. 2s.). It is a scientific exposition of the nature, character and source of alcohol, its action upon living tissue, and especially upon those of the higher animals, including man. The experiments are fully and excellently elucidated by diagrams and illustrations. It is a book that should have a widespread influence for good, and will, I trust and anticipate, have a very extended sale. If you wish to know at a glance what you should eat and drink in order to keep well or to recover health, you will find full and explicit instructions in Professor Boyd Laynard's "Chart of Life"

(Hammond, Hammond and Co. 3s.). This is a work of a unique character, that must have involved an immense amount of labour in its compilation. There are six charts in which all the diseases and ills from which mankind suffers are tabulated, as well as all the foods and drinks in common use. To discover whether any particular food, say bacon, is beneficial if you suffer from sleeplessness, all you have to do is to note the key number opposite insomnia and beneath bacon and turn up the reference in the key, where you will find full directions for your guidance. It is an extremely ingenious and simple device, and a person of my acquaintance assures me he has tested the chart with excellent results as far as his health is concerned.

POETRY OF THE MONTH.

Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein publish a very neatly-got-up little edition of Edward Carpenter's "Towards Democracy" (507 pp. 3s. 6d. net), complete in four parts, printed on thin paper, bound in leather. There must necessarily be a great deal of Edward Carpenter's philosophy with which the ordinary reader will not agree, but there are few who will not find something to interest them and something to admire in this little volume. I note also that a second edition has just been published of Ernest Crosby's "Study of Edward Carpenter, Poet and Prophet" (Finch. 51 pp. 6d. net), and that the same publishers have issued a volume by Mr. Carpenter on "Prisons, Police, and Punishment" (153 pp. 2s. net), an inquiry into the causes and treatment of crime and criminals, which should stimulate thought on the subject.

Several small volumes of poems have been published during the month, of which the best is "The Love of Heloise and Abelard" (Kegan Paul. 65 pp. 2s. 6d. net), versified by E. M. Rudland. The poem contains some beautiful and melodious passages. Another volume that may be singled out for mention is a poetical drama on the subject of the "Birth of Parsival" (Longmans. 110 pp. 3s. 6d. net), by R. C. Trevelyan. This, too, contains some fine and poetical stanzas. Some pretty verses will be found in a little volume, "Verses from Maoriland" (Allen. 75 pp. 2s. 6d. net), by Dora Wilcox. Only a few show much local colour, but they are almost always musical and often graceful.

Note.—*I shall be glad to send any of the books noticed above to any subscriber, in any part of the world, on receipt of their published price, except in the case of net books, when the amount of postage should also be sent. Subscribers who deposit the price of a book can have it sent them on approval. If they do not like it, and return it uninjured, their deposit will be returned minus postage. In the case of more expensive books we are prepared to sell them on the instalment plan to our regular subscribers. I shall also be glad to receive suggestions, criticisms, and even complaints, from my customers, and invite their co-operation in making this department of practical service to them. Any information my readers may desire as to the books and other publications, either of the current month or of earlier date, I shall endeavour to supply. All communications must be addressed to "The Keeper of the Review Bookshop" at the Office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.*

Leading Books of the Month.

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

The New Testament on the Apostolic Fathers... (Frowde) net	6/0
Church and State in England. Dr. W. H. Abraham..... (Longmans)	5/0
Theological and Other Subjects. Dr. R. Flint ... (Blackwood)	7/6
John Knox. Rev. D. Macmillan (Melrose) net	3/6
Scotland's Battles for Spiritual Independence. Hector Macpherson (Hodder) net	3/6
Dr. Momerie. Mrs. Momerie (Blackwood) net	12/6
The Quest of the Infinite. B. A. Millard (Allenson)	3/6
The Evolution of Knowledge. Raymond St. J. Perrin (Williams and Norgate) net	6/0
The Logic of Human Character. C. J. Whitby (Macmillan) net	3/6
Aristotle's Politics. Benjamin Jowett (Translator). (Frowde) net	3/6
The Progress of Hellenism in Alexander's Empire. Dr. J. P. Mahaffy (Unwin) net	5/0

HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC.

Gladstonian Ghosts. Cecil Chesterton. (Brown, Langham) net	2/6
A History of Modern England. Vol. III. Herbert Paul	
(Macmillan) net	8/6
Notes from a Diary, 1896, to January 23, 1901. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff. 2 vols. (Murray) net	18/0
William Rathbone. Eleanor F. Rathbone (Macmillan) net	7/6
Tracks of a Rolling Stone. Hon. Henry J. Coke	
(Smith, Elder) net	10/6
Reminiscences of a Radical Parson. Rev. W. Tuckwell	
(Cassell) net	9/0
Some Distinguished Victims of the Scaffold. H. Bleakley. (Kegan Paul) net	10/6
The Government of Greater Britain. W. F. Trotter (Dent) net	1/0
Studies in Colonial Nationalism. Richard Jebb ... (Arnold) net	12/6
Racial Supremacy. J. G. Godard	
(Simpkin) net	6/0
Modern Strategy. Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude (Clowes) net	5/0
Surrey. Edited by H. E. Malden. (Constable)	
Highways and Byways in Derbyshire. J. B. Firth (Macmillan) net	6/0
The Misty Isle of Skye. J. A. MacCulloch. (Oliphant, Anderson) net	4/0
Marquis d'Orvaulx; the Wild Marquis. E. A. Vizetelly	
(Chatto) net	6/0
Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay, 1778-1840. Edited by Charlotte Barrett. Vol. V. (Macmillan) net	10/6
Victor Amadeus II, of Savoy and his Stuart Bride. Marchesa Vitelleschi. 2 vols. (Hutchinson) net	24/0
Nuremberg. A. G. Bell and Mrs. A. G. Bell (Black) net	7/6
Battles of Ulm, Trafalgar, Austerlitz. Col. G. A. Furse	
(Clowes) net	10/0
Letters from Catalonia, etc. Rowland Thirlmere. 2 vols. (Hutchinson) net	24/0
Juana of Castile, Mother of Charles V. (Sonneck) net	6/0
Italian Letters. Mrs. Mary King Waddington (Smith, Elder) net	10/6
Homes of the First Franciscans in Umbria, etc. Beryl D. de Selencourt (Dent) net	4/6
Norway. Nico and Beatrix Jungman (Black) net	20/0
Critical Times in Turkey, and England's Responsibility. G. King Lewis..... (Hodder) net	3/6
The Japanese Spirit. Okakura-Yoshisaburo (Constable) net	3/6
Lhasa and its Mysteries. L. Austine Waddell (Murray) net	25/0
The Story of an Indian Upland. F. B. Bradley-Birt	
(Smith, Elder) net	12/6
Five Years in a Persian Town. Napier Malcolm. (Murray) net	10/6
Our Sudan. J. Ward (Murray) net	21/0
From the Cape to the Zambesi. G. T. Hutchinson..... (Murray) net	9/0
Canada as It Is. John Foster Fraser (Cassell) net	6/0
Cuba and the Intervention. A. G. Robinson ... (Longmans) net	7/6

SOCIOLOGY.

A Modern Utopia. H. G. Wells	(Chapman and Hall)
The Final Transition. J. Kells Ingram	(Black) net
Principles and Methods of Industrial Peace. A. C. Pigott	
(Macmillan) net	3/6
Trade Unions. Geoffrey Drage	
(Methuen) net	2/6
The Shop Hours Acts, 1892-1904. C. V. Barrington	
(Butterworth, Shaw) net	2/6
Prisons, Police, and Punishment. Edward Carpenter.....	
(Field) net	2/6

ART.

The Royal Academy and Its Members, 1768-1830. Prof. J. E. Hodgson.....	(Murray) 21/0
The Appreciation of Sculpture. Russell Sturgis.....	
(Batsford) net	7/6
Miniatures. Dudley Heath.....	(Methuen) net 25/0
Modern French Masters. Marie von Vorst	(Treherne) net 6/0
Giotto. Basil de Selincourt	(Duckworth) net 7/6

MUSIC.

Memories. Walter Macfarren	(Walter Scott) 7/6
POEMS, DRAMAS.	

Yseult (Drama). M. R. Lange	(Digby, Long) net 2/6
The Love of Heloise and Abelard (Poems). E. M. Rudland	(Kegan Paul) net 2/6
Penthesilea (Poems). Laurence Binyon	(Constable) net 3/6

LITERARY BIOGRAPHY, CRITICISM, ETC.

Handbook of Homeric Study. Prof. Henry Browne	(Longmans) net 6/0
The Golden Ass of Apuleius. Translated by Francis D. Byrne.....	(Imperial Press) 10/6
Robert Browning. Prof. C. N. Herford	(Blackwood) 2/6
William Butler Yeats. H. S. Kraus	(Heinemann) net 1/6
The Italian Poets Since Dante. W. Everett.....	(Duckworth) net 5/0
J. H. Shorthouse. 2 Vols. Mrs. Shorthouse	(Macmillan) net 17/0
Free Opinions. Marie Corelli	(Constable) 6/0
Shakespeare's Marriage. J. W. Gray.....(Chapman and Hall) net	10/6
The Women of Shakespeare's Family. Mary Rose. (Lane) net	1/0

NOVELS.

Braddon, M. E. The Rose of Life	(Hutchinson) 6/0
Brown, V. A Disciple's Wife	(Duckworth) 6/0
Cahan, A. The White Terror and the Red	(Hodder) 6/0
Chesson, Mrs. W. H. The Bell and the Arrow (Werner Laurie)	6/0
Corkran, Henrietta. Lucie and I	(Unwin) 6/0
Fox, Middleton. A Child of the Shore	(Lane) 6/0
Fremmen, G. Jörn Uhl	(Constable) 6/0
Hamilton, Cosmo. Duke's Son	(Heinemann) 6/0
Harrod, Frances. The Taming of the Brute	(Methuen) 6/0
Herbertson, J. L. The Stigma	(Heinemann) 6/0
Hewlett, Maurice. Fond Adventures	(Macmillan) 6/0
Hobart, Elizabeth. Leaves from a Suffolk Garden	(Thomas) 6/0
Iota. Patricia	(Hutchinson) 6/0
Lowe, Charles. A Lindsay's Love	(Laurie) 6/0
McCutcheon, G. B. Beverley of Granstarke	(Hodder) 6/0
Meade, L. T. Virginia	(Digby, Long) 6/0
Pemberton, Max. Mid the Thick Arrows	(Hodder) 6/0
Pollock, W. H. and G. C. Hay Fever	(Longmans) 3/6
Rawson, Maud Steppen. Tales of Rye Town	(Constable) 6/0
Rice, Mrs. Sandy	(Hodder) 6/0
Rita. Queer Lady Judas	(Hutchinson) 6/0
Seton, Ernest Thompson. Monarch, the Big Bear of Tallac	net 5/0
Sykes, J. A. C. The Macdonnells	(Heinemann) 6/0
Tarkington, Booth. In the Arena	(Murray) 6/0
Upward, Allen. The Phantom Torpedo-Boats	(Chatto) 6/0
Ward, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Trixy	(Hodder) 6/0
Wilson, Mary J. The Knight of the Needle Rock and His Days, 1571-1606	(Stock) 6/0

SCIENCE.

Astronomy of To-day. H. Macpherson, jun. (Gall and Inglis) net	7/6
Our Stellar Universe. T. E. Meath. (King, Sell and Olding) net	5/0
Ice or Water. Sir Henry H. Howorth. Vols. I. and II.	(Longmans) net 32/0
The Principles of Heredity. G. Archdall Reid	(Chapman and Hall) net 12/6
The Society of Apothecaries of London. C. R. B. Barrett	(Stock) net 21/0

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1905. J. Scott Kelte (Editor)	(Macmillan) net 10/6
A Register of National Bibliography. W. P. Courtney. 2 vols.	(Constable) 31/6
Statistical Account of Australia and New Zealand. T. A. Coghlan	(9, Victoria Street, S.W.)

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Cheer Up! John Bull.

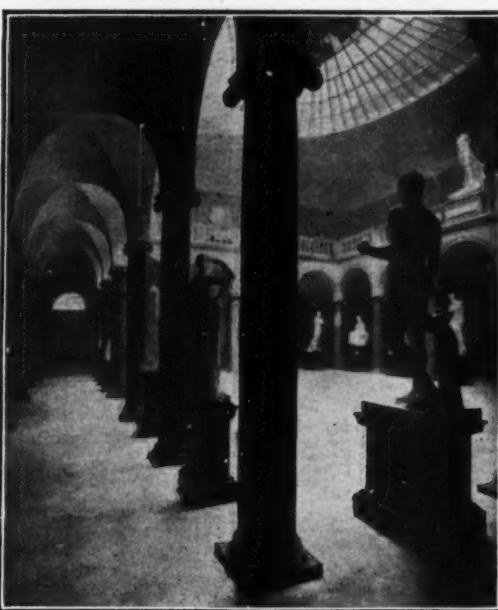
A Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 47.

Issued as an integral part of the "Review of Reviews" of May, 1905.

SCOTLAND AND ART.

WHEN the hardest-headed city in the hardest-headed country in the world sets itself to encourage the "home industry" of sculpture, we may take courage. For if the shrewd Scot feels toil and cash well spent in founding a school of this high art, we seem to be moving on to the stage of culture dreamed of by Russell Lowell, at which the Western Goth shall find that "nothing pays but God": or that the higher interests are in the best and most practical sense profitable. On this and on the following page we give pictures of the new sculpture gallery just opened in Aberdeen, which, thanks to the generosity of some one hundred and sixty donors, mostly citizens of the Granite City, contains a collection of casts showing the history of sculpture from the Egyptian period, with a special court of Celtic work.



The New Sculpture Gallery in Aberdeen.

A SCHEME FOR MOTHERING THE COMMUNITY, AND FOR IMPROVING JOHN BULL, JUN.

IN the *Independent Review* Sir Lauder Brunton outlines a programme of colossal proportions for the proposed National League of Physical Education and Improvement. For its machinery he would have local councils, district councils, and national councils, and a General Executive Council. The more important members of the local councils would be school managers, parsons, doctors, schoolmasters, and, most important of all, ladies. Sir Lauder Brunton says:—

It would, no doubt, be advantageous to have a register kept of all the women who are about to be confined; and this might be done when they apply for the services of a doctor and midwife to attend them during their confinement. After the registration, the case might be assigned to a lady in the district, who would visit the expectant mother, instruct her as to the disadvantages of continuing work right up to the time of confinement, show her what preparations she ought to make for the little stranger, and

for getting her household work carried on during the period of her lying-in. In cases where the necessity of earning food might force the mother to continue work up to the very last, her circumstances might be inquired into, and some provision might be made, either from charity or from the rates, to provide food and care for some little time before and after confinement. When the baby arrived, the nurse and lady visitor would have to instruct the mother in regard to suckling, if possible, and in regard also to artificial feeding if the mother should prove unable to nurse.

The help of the legislature should, if necessary, be called in to secure that the right kind of milk was secured. Then "instruction of mothers in the feeding of children is an absolute necessity." Where mothers must go out to work, crèches, infant schools, Kindergärten, and Board Schools should take in the children.

The League should then see to the complete medical inspection of children for the requisite prescription of tasks physical and mental. "The best physical exercise for a child is certainly play."

The children must also be well fed. The writer approves Dr. Macnamara's scheme of luncheon bars, with tickets, paid or not paid for, according to the circumstances of parents. The teaching of cookery should be extended, the invention and recommendation of a special stove should also be arranged for. Too early marriages are to be prevented by clubs for the girls, gymnasias, swimming baths, exercise halls, continuation classes, and for the young men rifle shooting. The encouragement of all such agencies would form an important part of the work of the League. The writer properly insists on the absolute need of women in this mothering of the community. He says:—

It is to them we must look, perhaps even more than to the men, for the carrying out of the programme which the League proposes.

The work of the League is educational; and, although a father may do much to train his boys, it is the mother who educates them, and it is on the mothers and ladies who train the mothers that our hopes for success must to a great extent rest.

ELECTRIFYING THE UNDERGROUND.

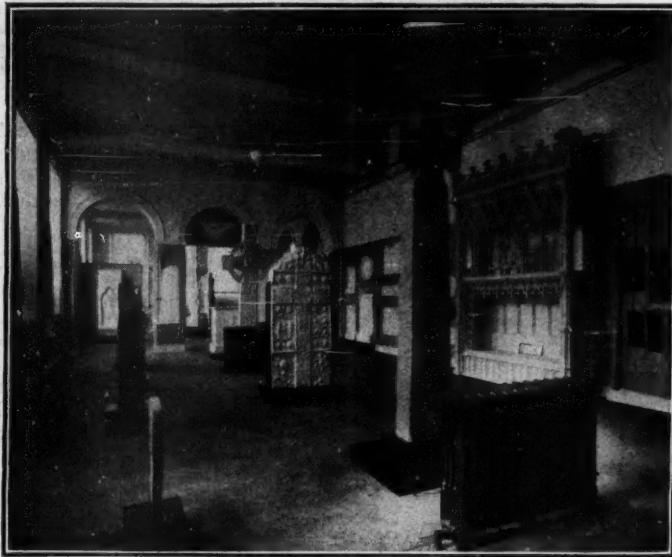
Good Words lately contained an interesting paper by H. G. Archer on "The Electrification of the Underground Railway." The writer thus describes the electrical equipment of the permanent way, both in District and in Metropolitan railways:—

It consists of two conducting rails; the bare one, running down the centre of the track, being the return or negative conductor, and the protected one, at the side, the "live" or positive rail. Both are supported on vitrified porcelain insulators, which will absolutely prevent stray currents from causing electrolytic damage in disturbing telegraphic and other electrical instruments, and to provide electrical continuity, are connected together by flexible strips of copper called "bonds." The "live" rail throughout its length is protected by projecting boards, which should suffice to render it safe from all but wilful tampering.

The District Company's generating station in Lots' Road, Chelsea, is the largest in the world. It will not only supply energy to the underground and surface lines of the District, but also to three tube railways and any outside purchaser in want of power. From this generating station the 11,000 volt current, the highest voltage yet used commercially, will be delivered in bulk to Earl's Court, and thence radiate

through sixty-four pipes embedded in concrete to the twenty-three sub-stations, where the pressure will be reduced by transformers, and then converted into direct current at the line pressure of about 600 volts. Sixty trains, comprising a total of 420 cars, are being built. Each train will consist of seven cars made up of three motors, one at each end and another in the centre of the train. The lines will be equipped with electro-pneumatic automatic signals, and an automatic "stop" to trains over-running signals. The latest and best equipment of power, stations, sub-stations, stopping stations and cars is promised.

THE utilisation of coal-dust is the subject of an interesting paper in the *Magazine of Commerce*, which describes the invention of a new binder or substance for compacting anthracite coal-dust into briquettes, and claims that English briquette-making machinery is now pre-eminent.



The Celtic Court in the Aberdeen Sculpture Gallery.

ELECTRICITY AT 1d. PER UNIT.

A propos of the project of the Electrical Power Company to supply London, the *Magazine of Commerce* says that neither Berlin nor Boston is considered to be a manufacturing city, yet the amount of electrical energy used for power purposes in the former city per head of the population is five times, and, in the latter, four times greater than that used in the industrial part of London. London began by thinking of electric light rather than of electric power. A rosy estimate is given of the prospects of the proposed electrical supply. Of these estimates it is said:—

They are based on the actual results of electric power distribution on the large scale achieved on the Tyneside by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Electric Supply Company. The theoretical arguments in favour of concentration are unassailable, but they

are not so impressive as the data supplied by the Tyneside undertaking since electric power supply was begun in earnest—three years ago. The output has gone up by leaps and bounds, and simultaneously the cost of production has dropped step by step to the record figure of 0.4d. per unit for the total cost. The power demand is over 40,000 horsepower, or more than the total supplied in London, and the customers of the company include, besides the North-Eastern Railway, practically all the principal works on the north bank of the Tyne. These have found it cheapest to buy power from the company, instead of buying coal and

erecting generating stations of their own. Out of 17,000,000 units supplied during 1924, 15,000,000 were for power purposes. The dividend paid for the past seven years is eight per cent. per annum. So successful has the Newcastle undertaking found the principle of concentration to be that it has recently absorbed the County of Durham Electric Power Supply Company, which holds powers of bulk supply over 250 square miles, and it intends to use its present organisation to supply both areas.

The Companies Bill restricts the maximum price for supply in bulk to 1.5d. per unit, to an ordinary eight hours a day user 1d.

AN excellent little book in French—why do we not have such books in English?—is "Pour la Paix," a collection of brief historical lectures for use in elementary and normal schools by teachers who wish to bring up their scholars as haters of war. The authors are Odelle Laguerre and Madeleine Cartier. The veteran Frederic Passy contributes a preface, and the book is published by the Librairie Générale de l'Enseignement, 1, Rue Dante, Paris, at 1 fr. 75 c.

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THE REDUCTION IN JOHN BULL'S NAVY.

SIR WILLIAM H. WHITE, late Director of Naval Construction, discusses the recent reduction in our Navy List in the *Nineteenth Century* under the head "Is our Reserve of Warships Ample?" He says of the present war:—

The absolute necessity for a reserve of ships ready to fill gaps in the fighting line has been demonstrated afresh, together with the fact that vessels of earlier types, held in reserve, increase in relative value as war makes ravages in the ranks of the more recent and powerful vessels. Ships treated as obsolete or worthless at the outset may assume great importance as a war progresses. There is universal agreement that a reserve of ships is a most valuable asset in naval force, and that such a reserve should not be lightly reduced.

This principle has governed our naval policy for nearly twenty years. The alleged extensive reductions are next canvassed, but Sir William complains that it is difficult to extract definite information as to what has actually been done. He comes to the conclusion—

That there has been recently no such heroic or extensive reduction in our effective fleet as is generally supposed; that the ships struck off consist largely of vessels which for some time past have been reckoned ineffective; and that the claim that large immediate economies on repairs are due to the elimination of ships has not been realised.

But he further remarks that the scheme involves the abandonment of the principle which has maintained on distant stations for the protection of British interests a considerable number of small and lightly-armed vessels of comparatively shallow draught. Nor does he think that we have any armoured and powerful protected cruisers to spare. On the list of so-called obsolete vessels, Sir William remarks:—

No clear principle seems to have been followed in the selection. Sister ships receive different treatment, and vessels are retained which are distinctly inferior to others assigned to the scrap-heap. Decisions may have been somewhat hastily reached, and in the first statements there were errors which have been corrected.

He pleads for reconsideration of the policy which would sweep away a very large number of protected cruisers.

A PLEA FOR AN ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. O. Eltzbacher discusses the balance of power in Europe. He contends that when the Continent is dominated by one Power, Great Britain is bound to lose her liberty. The preservation of the balance of power in Europe is more important to Great Britain than the Monroe doctrine is to the United States. Our safety, he argues, lies with the weaker Powers of Europe, and it is our policy to follow the maxim, "Always support the weaker Power or Powers of Europe against the stronger." He concedes that before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war the balance of power in Europe was "absolutely perfect." The Triple Alliance was balanced by the Dual Alliance. But now Russia for the next ten years at least will be reduced to playing a passive part in European politics, and for at least ten years the writer predicts the Triple Alliance will rule the Continent. Internal difficulties may compel

Russia to reduce her army to a police force, cut down her navy, and for much longer than ten years stay at home. The balance of power has been destroyed. The collapse of Russia has put France in an awkward position. The writer proceeds:—

It is natural that France has turned towards this country, and that her people instinctively feel that their safety lies in a close understanding with Great Britain. The *entente cordiale* comes, as far as the French nation is concerned, from the heart.

For preserving the *status quo* in Europe and for preserving peace an Anglo-French understanding is good, but an Anglo-French alliance would be better. If it is the view of British statesmen that a strong France is indispensable for preserving the *status quo* in Europe, it would seem advisable and, indeed, necessary that an Anglo-French alliance should be substituted for a vague Anglo-French understanding, which does not give a sufficient guarantee of mutual assistance and of national security either to Great Britain or to France. With France for an ally, our naval superiority over any conceivable combination of Powers would become so overwhelming that other nations would see the hopelessness of the contest, and would probably abandon their boundless shipbuilding programmes. Thus, an Anglo-French alliance would not only strengthen the British Empire in all parts of the world, but it might induce other nations to reduce their shipbuilding expenditure and enable this country to do likewise.

The writer hopes that French and British statesmen will be wise enough to follow the lead of King Edward.

LONDON DOCK CENTENARY.

How the port of the greatest city in the world has been and still is "cribb'd, cabin'd and confined" by vested interests or by lethargy, is brought vividly to mind by Mr. Ray's recent paper in *Good Words* on the dock centenary of London. He says:—

The year 1705 is an important centenary in the history of the Port of London, for it is just a hundred years ago that the London Docks were opened for the accommodation of vessels entering the Thames, that the East India Docks were commenced under the supervision of the well-known engineers Ralph Walker and John Rennie, and that the West India Docks, the first wet docks that London possessed, were finally completed according to the original plans.

One hundred years ago the port was said to be the laughing stock of the world, for it possessed only the same legal quays for merchandise as it did in the reign of Charles II., extending only about a quarter of a mile—from London Bridge to the Tower. The port then possessed three-fifths of the trade of the entire kingdom. These legal quays were constituted the only landing places in order to prevent smuggling. Vested interests were able to crush all progressive schemes for a century or more, but in 1793 William Vaughan unfolded a plan for docks in a famous pamphlet. Gradually public opinion compelled the intervention of Parliament, and the docks were begun. The total amount paid for improving the Port of London was more than one and a half millions.

THE feature of the *Badminton Magazine* for May is Mr. J. L. Bashford's article on the Sporting Homes of the Hohenzollerns, chief of whom, of course, is the Kaiser. The article, which is written with His Majesty's permission, has some very interesting illustrations. Sir Henry Seton-Karr discusses the unwritten laws of Big game Shooting.

GERMAN AND BRITISH WORKING MAN.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *World's Work and Play* replies in a recent number to Professor Ashley's work on the progress of the German working classes. He admits—

The masses of the German people have undoubtedly advanced in wealth and well-being during the last generation. Their wages are higher, their savings have enormously increased, the working day is shorter, and social legislation has done much to ensure them against accident and the disabilities of old age.

But though the German working man's prosperity has increased—

It will take another quarter of a century to place him on the British level. His wages are lower, his hours are longer, his life is harder, his prospects are less bright, and above all and beyond all he is crushed to the earth by the burden of militarism, and by the class feelings of his race. German labour is still largely unorganised.

But such prosperity as he possesses has been secured in spite of Protection. The writer says that he knows the German coal-miner; he has been in his home and spoken with his wife and children, and if there is any class of men in the world more than others deserving pity it is this. His wages average £41 to £60 in the year. The iron-ore miners receive an average of £35 to £45 a year. These averages are based on the last three years. 2·19 per thousand of German miners are killed annually at their work, against 1·29 of British miners. The health of the German miners is growing feebler. The glassworkers in the Upper Palatinate work 110 to 112 hours—an average of over 17 hours a day, sometimes receiving as low as 12s. or 14s. a week. Compare this with the 46 to 54 hours a week of the British glassworker, with his 40s. to 55s. wages. The best paid, bottle-makers, receive 21 marks a week in winter and 18 marks in summer. They work a ten hours' day. The textile worker in Bavaria has a dismal time!—

After their eleven hours' work in the factory, man and wife re-

turn to their home and begin another term of labour, sometimes stretching to six hours. They do so to keep the family from starvation. And when work at last is over, what is the rest they enjoy? From five to ten persons lie down to sleep in one room.

No wonder that there is grave unrest and discontent. Twenty-five years ago half a million German workmen voted for the Socialists. A year ago three million Socialist votes were recorded.

"BRITISH" MOTOR-CARS FOREIGN IN PARTS.

THE energy and enterprise which has brought the British motor-car industry abreast, if not in advance, of the Continental, is welcomed by the *Magazine of Commerce*, but objection is taken in the May number to the number of "British" motor-cars "which have foreign blood in their veins." A contemporary says:—

The evil to which we are desirous of drawing attention is the foisting upon the British public of motor-cars as British-made which are merely "assembled" (I had almost written "disassembled") in this country, to the serious detriment of those manufacturers who do manufacture motor-cars in the true sense of the word—that is to say, whose cars are designed and built by themselves and are manufactured throughout of British materials. While it may be within the knowledge of many people that certain motor-cars are but an assemblage of foreign-made "parts," few people, we venture to think, even amongst the manufacturers themselves, are aware of the extent of the evil, and the list of firms whose names are published below will, we are afraid, come as a rude awakening to many an ardent motorist who at present fondly imagines that he is the proud possessor of an all-British car.



Relative Importance of Certain Authors.

(As advertised to-day.)

If advertising is the secret of successful enterprise, then, according to the American cartoonist, there is one department of British commerce which is absolutely unrivalled.

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M R. CLOUDESLEY BRERETON has a fine article on the proper basis of Modern Language teaching in the April number of *School* (John Murray, 6d.). He classes the infinite variety of methods at present in use under three heads: Right; Left; Centre; i.e., old-fashioned orthodox; the opposite extremists, who teach by imitation, using the foreign language only; and the medium party, which believes in training the ear and tongue, and also in the usefulness of grammar. He himself pins his faith to a left-centre course, and his article should be read in full, if one desires to profit by his experience. Use Kindergarten methods up to the age of nine, he says, but cultivate the finer literary and critical instincts of the maturer pupil.

No language teacher can afford to be without *Modern Language Teaching*. The April issue is simply crammed with valuable information, and it is impossible to do more than mention that Mr. Storr speaks about examinations; M. Barlet on the teaching of French literature. Mr. Andrews discusses fully the best methods of utilising fully the scanty time allowance. A part of Dr. Breul's pamphlet on the compulsory Greek question is given, and up-to-date information of all kinds.

It is well, perhaps, to remind our readers that holiday courses in Germany, Spain, London, Edinburgh, and several places in France are arranged; that for the London University course tickets must be applied for before July 15th, all communications to be addressed to the Registrar of the University Extension Board, University of London, South Kensington. "Director of Holiday Course" to be added on top left corner of envelope.

All this reminds one that often the born teacher is handicapped by lack of money. Can nothing be done? In the *Bulletin* of the "Prof. de Langues Vivantes" concessions from railway companies are pleaded for. These are obtainable in France in many cases, but not in England. We ourselves have been able to help only in the exchange of visits system, but as regards fares the authorities are deaf to our pleading; they will permit an apprentice a half-fare Season, but not half-fare holiday tickets for schoolboys and girls over twelve; whilst, of course, we prefer the exchangees to be over that age. There are other difficulties to be overcome, and the best plan would be to have a small British Committee which would act in conjunction with similar Committees in France and Germany. Will not our Modern Language teachers come to the aid of these young students? We call on Mr. Brereton especially.

Here is a specimen letter from a young teacher who from circumstances cannot even exchange:

VIENNA, April 15th, 1905.

Dear Mr. Stead,—I take the liberty of asking you to be good enough to give me some advice as to how I can find a holiday engagement (July, August, September) in England. My parents, having lost their money when I was a child, cannot pay for my stay in England. Now it is my heart's desire to be there for a time. I am a Viennese, twenty years of age. I have passed the higher examinations, speak French fluently, know English grammatically, and am in possession of good testimonials. Can you advise me how to get a chance of learning to speak the beautiful English tongue? If I succeed in getting an engagement it will be the first time I have good fortune.—Yours sincerely,

NATALIE M.

A French youth would be glad to give his services in return for a home during the summer holidays.

ESPERANTO.

PREPARATIONS for the great Congress at Boulogne in August are going on apace, but M. Michaux being over-powered with correspondence would very much like to centralise national queries, and Mr. C. Reeve, 40, Crofton Road, Camberwell, has consented to receive and transmit all the British demands for tickets and rooms. The tickets for admission to all the various discussions, etc., for the ten days will be 2s. 6d.; with the fully descriptive "Guide to the Congress" (which will contain portraits, plan of town, hotels, lodgings, etc., etc.) five francs. Tickets and guide will be ready, it is hoped, by the first week in July, but applications may be sent in at once, as it is desirable to form some estimate as to how many tickets and guides will be needed.

DUTY OF ESPERANTISTS.

Many applications have been received for the March number of the *British Esperantist*, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, which is now practically out of print, the most important article probably being that of Mr. Buchanan.

For the benefit of those who cannot obtain the number I briefly summarise his points. Mr. Buchanan wishes chiefly to remind isolated Esperantists of their duties. Not having the advantage of meetings, he says, they are apt to be too modest and to imagine they can do nothing. Sometimes, alas! they are hampered by want of money. Remember, however, he says, that a recruit should be on the alert to defend his flag; but tact and discrimination are needful—do not forget that the sceptic of to-day may be the enthusiast of to-morrow. Carefully acquaint yourself with every argument for and against, show your colours, but modestly, remembering that an Esperantist is first a gentleman. Neither trouble yourself because you are unlearned. The great Toplady was converted by a simple peasant, and it is patient yet fervent enthusiasm which is the great factor in success. Obtain and distribute as much propaganda literature as is possible; give copies of the *British Esperantist*, if you can afford it, or "Do You Know Esperanto?" (fifty for 3s.); the "Key to Esperanto" and Leaflets for Letters, 1s. per 100. Use Esperanto post-cards and envelopes, or buy an india-rubber stamp and impress them with, for example, "La Lingvo Internacia, Esperanto," or even write this, and always address your letter Sinjoro, Sinjorino, instead of the usual Mr. and Mrs. when you are writing to Esperantists. These last details will not cost an extra farthing. Do not forget either that ten years ago Dr. Zamenhof wrote—"Buy and read every Esperanto book that is printed, so far as your means allow."

NEWSPAPERS.

No longer is Esperanto simply a motif for a joke. It is impossible in our limited space to give extracts, but the *World* says the progress of Esperanto is slow if sure. It is a pity the Pope and the Duke of Connaught could not have used it, instead of having to call in the help of a translator, Monsignor Stonor. The *Christian World* of April 15th gave a column and a half to an article by the Rev. I. Harris. The *Lancet* contained a letter asking for collaboration for new medical terms. The *Daily News* gave a large space to a letter from Manchuria originally written in Esperanto, and so on. O'Connor's Complete Manual. Price 1s. 7½d., post free. O'Connor's English-Esperanto Dictionary. 2s. 8d. Motteau's Esperanto-English Dictionary. 2s. 8d.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street.

Diary for April.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

April 1.—University Boat Race : Oxford wins ... The estimates of capital expenditure of the London County Council for the current year are published ... The association of Municipal Corporations hold their annual meeting at the Guildhall ... The centenary of Hans Christian Andersen's birth is celebrated in Denmark ... The great bridge over the gorge at the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River (the highest in the world) is successfully linked up ... Lord Milner leaves Johannesburg on his way to Delagoa Bay ... A bomb attack is made on the Commissioner of Police at Lodz. A serious conflict takes place between the Socialists and police at Warsaw.

April 3.—The substance of the German Emperor's conversations with the Sultan of Morocco are published ... A serious epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis prevails in New York ... Count Julius Andrassy's attempt to solve the Austro-Hungarian crisis fails ... Arrest of Anarchists still continues in St. Petersburg ... The Prince of Wales undergoes a slight operation.

April 4.—Further disorder and revolt occurs in Russia ... A violent earthquake, causing loss of life, is felt in Northern India ; Darmasa is destroyed ... The Duke and Duchess of Connaught pay a formal visit to the Pope ... The Italian Parliament reassembles to hear the statement of the Premier, Signor Fortis ... The Australian Government accept the Orient Company's amended offer of a fortnightly mail service to England for £120,000 a year.

April 5.—Canon the Hon. Edward Lyttelton is chosen headmaster of Eton College, in succession to Dr. Warre ... The resignation of M. Pobiedonostzeff, Russian Procurator of the Holy Synod, is confirmed ... The Trade Union and Trade Disputes Bill is considered in the Committee on Law.

April 6.—King Edward, on his journey to Marseilles, is met by President Loubet in Paris ... The Viceroy telegraphs news of the damage caused by the earthquake at Lahore, Darmasa, Umballa, and Simla ; at Darmasa 470 Gurkhas are killed and many injured, 30 per cent. native population being also killed ... The German Emperor receives the King of Italy on board his yacht at Naples ... The Prince Regent of Norway and Sweden addresses a mixed Council at Stockholm, and calls on them to enter into free and friendly relations in order to settle the difficulties between the two nations.

April 7.—M. Delcassé, in the French Chamber, makes a statement on the question of Morocco ... The National Festival is celebrated with great enthusiasm in Crete. The movement increases for union with Greece ... The Tsar signs an order convoking the Assembly of Bishops.

April 8.—A scheme is prepared by the London County Council for the acquisition of a site for a County Hall on the south side of Westminster Bridge ... A demonstration of the unemployed is held in Trafalgar Square ... The Swedish Prime Minister, M. Boström, resigns ... A new sculpture gallery is opened at Aberdeen by Sir George Reid ... Waterworks near Madrid collapse ; 400 men engaged on the works are engulfed in the ruins.

April 10.—The International Cotton Congress opens at Brussels ... There is fighting in Morocco ; the French come to the rescue of the Sultan's troops ... The new mail contract with the Orient Company is signed in Australia, the service to be resumed at once ... An addition to the Nelson collection is made at Greenwich Hospital ... The Salvation Army self-denial week brings in £63,268.

April 11.—The Commissioner of Lahore roughly estimates that the loss of life in the Palampur district is 3,000, and in Kangra 10,000, from the earthquake. Fresh shocks are felt at Simla ... The International Cotton Spinners' Committee accepts the invitation of the Mayor of Manchester to hold their annual meeting in Manchester Town Hall in June ... A barristers' congress at St. Petersburg refuses to disperse when summoned to do so by the police ; they declare for a democratic constitution with universal suffrage and secret ballot ... The French Senate begins the debate on the Naval Estimates. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant suggests that France and Great Britain should initiate an international reduction of naval armaments ... Mr. Choate, American Ambassador, is elected an Honorary Bencher of the Middle Temple.

April 12.—A statue of the King is unveiled at Cape Town ... In the French Chamber the first article of the Bill for the Separation of Church and State is carried by a large majority.

April 13.—A Parliamentary Paper is issued containing a letter from Lord Northcote on the Australian view regarding marriage with a deceased wife's sister ... The Tsar publishes a rescript on the question of the peasants and the land ... The Prince Regent of Norway and Sweden accept M. Boström's resignation.

April 14.—Mr. Choate, the retiring American Ambassador, is entertained by the Bench and Bar of England in Lincoln's Inn Hall ... Mr. Chamberlain heads a deputation to the Prime Minister from the Protectionist wing of the Unionist party.

April 15.—The Education Committee of the London County Council publish their survey of non-provided schools ... Sir F. Mowatt, Sir F. Hopwood, Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke, Mr. W. H. Macnamara, and Mr. W. M. Ackworth are nominated by the Government as British delegates to the International Railway Congress at Washington ... M. Buliguique announces that the members of his commission will be chosen by the Tsar, not elected ... M. Van Weede is appointed Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs ... The Hungarian Chamber adjourns after censuring the Tisza Cabinet ... The King and Queen arrive at Algiers on board their yacht.

April 17.—Mr. P. A. Barnett is appointed by Lord Londonderry to the newly created post of Chief Inspector of the Board for

Training Teachers ... An Imperial rescript to the Governor-General of Irkutsk ordains the extension of the Zemstvo system to Siberia ... A Khedival decree admits English as a judicial language in the mixed tribunals in Cairo ... A collision occurs at Limoges between strikers and troops ... In Italy the railway men organise a strike in antagonism to the Government's Railway Bill.

April 18.—Lord Cromer's report of Egypt is published ... London County Council, by 83 votes to 21, decide to buy the Lambeth riverside site for a new County Hall ... Kalaieff, the assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius, is condemned to death at Warsaw ... The deaths in New York from cerebro-spinal meningitis are still increasing.

April 19.—In the French Chamber there is an important debate on Morocco and French neutrality in the Far East ; M. Rouvier declares that all is being done to observe strict neutrality ... The Bill making railway workers State officials passes the Italian Parliament, against the wishes of the workers ... The East Ham Council decides to close all the schools, as a protest against the assumption that education is local and not a national charge ... The Royal Commission reports on the



Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Canon Lyttelton.

The New Headmaster of Eton.

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Scottish Church difficulty. It recommends Parliamentary interference.

April 20.—The Borough Council of East Ham declines to pay the Education rate, the Borough being too poor to bear it ... A boy near Dunstable is killed by an unknown motor-car ... The Cretan Assembly opens with a speech from the High Commissioner; afterwards the Assembly proclaims the ardent desire of the Cretan people for union with Greece ... M. Shipot's Association assumes the name of the "National Progressive Party of Russia" ... The Italian railway strike ends ... The Turks are defeated; Sana surrenders to the Arabs, who proceed to invest Menakha.

April 21.—M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, resigns ... The Forth Bridge naval base is abandoned by the Government ... M. Rouvier states in the French Chamber that repeated orders have been given to French agents in Indo-China to observe strict neutrality towards Russia and Japan.

April 22.—In consequence of an appeal from President Loubet and an assurance by M. Rouvier, M. Delcassé withdraws his resignation ... It is discovered that the motor-car which killed a boy near Dunstable is owned by Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth ... The Democratic Federation in conference condemn the "sweating system" carried on by the Salvation Army and Church Army.

April 23.—Slight earth-quake shocks are felt in the Midlands.

April 24.—Visitors of all nationalities flock to Stratford-on-Avon for the Shakespeare commemoration, begun to-day, which is to last three weeks ... The National Union of Teachers open their Annual Conference at Llandudno; 2,000 delegates attend.

April 25.—A Parliamentary paper is published, with Letters Patent and Order in Council, providing for the constitutional changes in the Transvaal Government ... President Loubet inaugurates the Gambetta monument at Bordeaux ... The Cretan Chamber passes a resolution abiding by its Decree of Union with Greece ... The Norwegian Government, in reply to the Prince Regent's invitation, says that until separate consular service for Norway is agreed to nothing further can be done ... Protests against low salaries are made at the Conference of the National Union of Teachers ... Turkish troops sustain a severe defeat at the hands of the Arabs, who capture many prisoners and seven guns.

April 26.—The King and Queen arrive at Ajaccio, and visit Napoleon's house ... Rear-Admiral Campbell is appointed arbitrator under the Convention with France to deal with indemnity claims of the French fishermen at Newfoundland ... The Huddersfield Corporation adopt a scheme of municipal child rearing; the National Union of Teachers recommend that local educational authorities shall have power to feed hungry children.

April 27.—Dr. Yeatman-Biggs is enthroned in Worcester Cathedral ... Lord Windsor opens the Building Trades Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall ... Mr. Carnegie announces a gift of £2,000,000 to provide pensions for Professors in universities and schools in America, Canada, and Newfoundland ... The British Government decide to send a mission to Fez.

April 28.—Mr. Gerald Balfour, as President of the Local Government Board, addresses an Order to the Guardians of the Poor relating to underfed children in the schools.

April 29.—The King leaves Marseilles for Paris ... Lord Selborne leaves Southampton for South Africa.

April 30.—The King arrives in Paris.

April 30.—The King invests Admiral Fournier (ex President of the North Sea Commission) with the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The King pays an official visit to President Loubet, who in the evening entertains him at a dinner party at the Elysée; the King is everywhere received with warm cordiality ... Count von Tattenbach, German special envoy to the Sultan of Morocco, leaves Tangier for Fez.

THE WAR.

April 2.—The Japanese drive the Russians out of Aisin-kan, thirty-three miles north-east of Kai-yuan.

April 8.—Admiral Rojdestvensky's squadron passes the port of Singapore and through the Straits to the China Sea; it anchors off the Anamba Islands.

April 11.—The P. and O. steamer *Nubia* sights the Russian fleet, forty-two in number, in lat. 8 N. long. 108° 55' E.

April 14.—The Japanese declare the Pescadores Islands to be in a state of siege.

April 17.—The Japanese capture a large number of colliers off Saigon going to coal the Russian fleet.

April 20.—Great indignation is expressed by the Japanese Government, to France and Great Britain, that Admiral Rojdestvensky is allowed to use French territorial waters for his operations of coaling, etc ... Coal exports are prohibited at Hong-Kong.

April 21.—The Russian cruiser *Diana*, which took refuge at Saigon some time ago, is ordered to disarm.

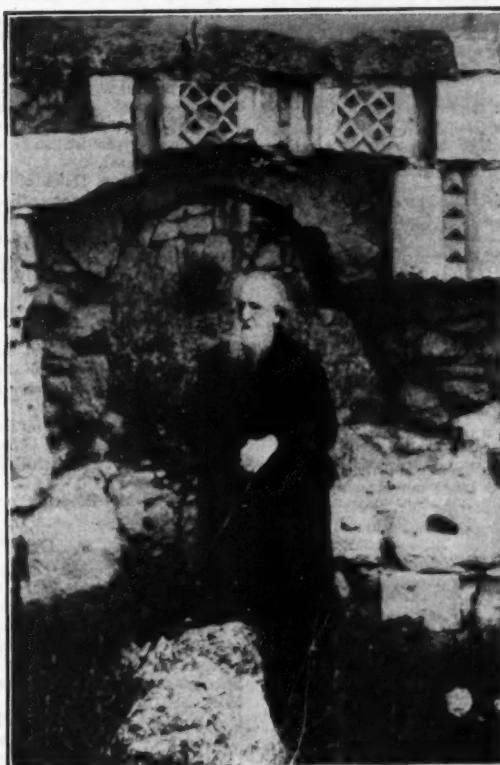
April 22.—In consequence of direct orders from the Tsar, and pressing representations of the French authorities of Indo-China, Admiral Rojdestvensky leaves Kamranh Bay, with the Baltic Fleet, and proceeds northward ... The French authorities at Saigon prevent the Russian vessels there from shipping more coal than is necessary for their voyage.

April 23.—The Russians advance south to Chang-tu and Kai-yuan, but are defeated by the Japanese, and retreat north again.

April 24.—The Russian squadron is seen fifteen miles from the Annam coast going north.

April 27.—The Russian fleet returns to Kamranh Bay; German colliers supplying coal inside the bay.

April 28.—The Russian fleet again leaves Kamranh Bay.



General Booth in the Holy Land.

"General" Booth, who has been visiting the Holy Land, is here shown at the ruins of the traditional house of Mary and Martha at Bethany. Our photograph was supplied by Bolak's Agency.

BY-ELECTIONS.

April 5.—The result of the polling for the vacancy in the representation of Brighton, owing to the appointment of Mr. Gerald Loder as Junior Lord of the Treasury, is announced as follows :—

Mr. E. A. Villiers (L.)	8,209
Mr. G. Loder (C.)	7,392

Liberal majority 817
A Liberal gain. In 1900 the Tory majority was 3,163.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

April 3.—Bills advanced.

April 4.—Second reading of Workmen's Compensation Bill ... Street Betting, third reading.

April 6.—Third reading, Service of Militiamen Bill ... The delay in Public Bills to the House ; speeches by Lord Newton, Lord Lansdowne, Lord James of Hereford, and Lord Rosebery. Motion agreed to.

April 7.—Continuation Schools : second reading lost by two votes.

April 10.—Lord Bath gives details of the loss from the Indian earthquake, and explains the measures taken for relief of the sufferers.

April 11.—The proposed Colonial Conference ; speeches by Lord Balfour, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Spencer, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Rosebery.

April 13.—Contraband of War : statement by Lord Lansdowne.

House of Commons.

March 31.—Second reading of the Local Authorities (Qualification of Women) Bill carried by a majority of 150.

April 3.—Committee of Supply : Army Pay vote. Mr. Churchill moves the reduction by £1,000,000 ; speeches by Sir E. Grey, Mr. Arnold-Forster, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman ... London County Council (Tramways) Bill ; speech by Mr. Burns. Division results in tie—171 for, 171 against. The chairman gives his casting vote in favour of the Bill.

April 4.—Army pay vote : Debate continued ; vote carried by a majority of forty-three ... Sir J. Leese moves a resolution against the taxation of food ; speeches by Mr. Seely and Mr. W. Crooks, and Lord H. Cecil. The resolution is carried *nemine contradicente*.

April 5.—Mr. Lloyd-George asks the Prime Minister if he wished to modify his statement regarding the resolution passed *nemine contradicente* ... Army vote continued ; the Government majority sinks to 31 ... Cotton growing to be encouraged in the Colonies ; speeches by Sir W. Tomlinson and others.

April 6.—Army Estimates : An amendment for a reduction of the vote is negatived by a majority of 42. The House continued sitting until 9.15 on Friday morning, when the Committee stage of the Army (Annual) Bill was disposed of.

April 7.—Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill ; second reading carried by a majority of 85, and referred to the Standing Committee on Law ... Second reading Drunkenness (Ireland) Bill.

April 10.—The Budget explained by Mr. Austen Chamberlain ; 2d. in the lb. taken off tea.

April 11.—Mr. Long explains his relations with Sir Antony MacDonnell ... Budget resolutions ; speeches by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and others ... Irish National Teachers' Pension Fund : resolution rejected by 137 votes against 113 ; majority, 24.

April 12.—Budget resolutions : the Income-Tax ; Mr. McKenna moves its reduction to 11d. ; lost by 53 votes ... Home Rule and Opposition ; speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Balfour.

April 13.—Supply : Irish University Education ; speeches by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Dillon. ... Port of London and Docks Commission Bill ; speeches by Mr. Benn, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Burns. For the second reading, 123 votes against 191 ; majority, 68.

April 14.—Land Values (Assessment and Rating) Bill ;

speeches by Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Asquith, and Sir J. Rolleston. On a division, second reading agreed to by a majority of 90.

April 17.—Agricultural Rates Act (1896) Continuance Bill is read a second time by 174 votes against 59.

April 18.—Mr. Gerald Balfour brings in the Government Unemployed Bill, Mr. Akers-Douglas the Aliens Bill ; both read a first time ... The question of London's unfit schools is raised by Mr. Benn.

April 19.—On the motion for the Easter adjournment, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman asks the Prime Minister to explain his views on the Fiscal question, and also for information on other subjects ; Mr. Balfour replies, but does not answer the questions. The House adjourns.

SPEECHES.

April 4.—President Roosevelt, at Kentucky, on the re-union of North and South.

April 6.—Lord Crewe, at Nottingham, on the causes of the Liberal victory at Brighton.

April 7.—Mr. Gerald Balfour, at Leeds, on the opposition and Mr. Balfour ... Lord Hugh Cecil, at East Greenwich, on his determined stand against Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of protection.

April 8.—Mr. F. Greenwood, in London, on the history of the purchase by the British Government of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal.

April 10.—The Duke of Devonshire, in London, on the success of the cause of Free Trade ... Major Seely, in London, on the red-tape follies of the War Office.

April 12.—Mr. Chamberlain, in London, on the treaty between Japan and Great Britain, and the plan of tariff reform.

April 13.—Lord Rosebery, in London, on probable Liberal legislation.

April 14.—Mr. Winston Churchill, at Salisbury, on the sins of the Government.

April 18.—M. Jaurès, in the French Parliament, condemns the employment of troops in the disturbances at Limoges.

April 24.—Mr. Philip Snowden, at Manchester, on Monopoly and Social Misery.

April 25.—Mr. Keir Hardie, at Manchester, on the union of the Labour Party ... Earl Grey, at Toronto, on the open door to the Pacific, to which Canada does not yet contribute a single dollar.

April 28.—Mr. Brodrick, at Guildford, on the maintenance of Church Schools.

OBITUARY.

March 31.—Dowager-Duchess of Abercorn, 92.

April 1.—Mr. H. J. Pearce (war correspondent), 60.

April 3.—Monsignor Favier (head of French Mission in China), 68.

April 7.—Sir John Budd Phear, D.L., 79.

April 8.—Lord St. Helier (Sir Francis Jeune), 62 ... Dr. Strossmayer (Bishop of Diakovar), 90 ... Mr. Ewin Truman, M.R.C.S., 86.

April 9.—General Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., 76.

April 12.—M. Paul de Laboulaye, 71.

April 13.—Mr. Henry T. Craven (dramatist), 87.

April 14.—Prince Henry of Bourbon, 53 ... Colonel Renard (Paris).

April 17.—Professor Piccini (Florence).

April 19.—Lord Stanhope, 66 ... Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell, 59.

April 20.—Mr. Orville Platt, Senator, U.S.A., 77.

April 21.—The Rev. the Earl of Chichester, 60.

April 22.—Captain W. H. O'Shea, 64.

April 24.—Mr. Gédéon Ouimet (Premier of Quebec, 1873-76), 82.

April 25.—Prince Ahmed K. E. Effendi (Constantinople) ... General Count H. Lethndorff, 76 ... Mr. D. W. Jones (Welsh Bard), 72.

April 26.—Rev. J. A. Mitchell (Secretary Congregational Union), 56 ... Mr. Martin MacDermott, 82.

April 28.—Cardinal Ajuti (Rome), 55.

April 29.—Lord Grimthorpe, 99.

Other Deaths Announced.

Dr. J. E. Dutton (in the Congo), 29.

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LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Historical Review.—MACMILLAN. 1 vol. April.
The Treatment of History. Goldwin Smith.
Methods of Work in Historical Seminaries. George Burton Adams.
The Early Life of Oliver Ellsworth. William Garrott Brown.
Origin of the Title Superintendent of Finance. Henry Barrett Learned.

Antiquary.—STOCK. 6d. May.
The Law relating to the Protection of Ancient Monuments and Buildings. William Martin.
Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. Illus. W. Carew Hazlitt.
Founding a Grammar School; the Ordinances of Robert Puryslove.
Unnatural Natural History in 1756. A. Saxby.
The Other End of Watling Street. F. Abel.

Architectural Record.—14, VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.
Two Houses by Mr. John Russell Pope. Illus. H. Croly.
Rookwood Pottery. Illus. A. O. Elzner.
The House of Mr. B. W. Arnold at Albany, N.Y. Illus. A. C. David.
The New National Park Bank. Illus. M. Schuyler.
Socialism and the Architect. Chas. Henry Israels.

Architectural Review.—9, GREAT NEW STREET. 1s. May.
Bath Doorways of the Eighteenth Century. Contd. Illus. Mowbray A. Green.

London Street Architecture. Concl. Illus. A. E. Street.
English Medieval Figure-Sculpture. Concl. Illus. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. April.
Masters and Rulers of "The Freemen of Pennsylvania." Illus. Contd.
R. Blankenburg.

What Glasgow is doing for Her People. Clara Berwick Colby.
Switzerland and Her Ideal Government. O. K. Hewes.
Emerson's "Brahma." H. W. Peck.

Municipal Ownership and League Organisation. W. R. Brown.
The Quaker and the Puritan; a Thrilling Passage in Colonial History. C. F. Holder.

Ryan Walker; a Cartoonist of Social Protest. Illus. B. O. Flower.
The Second Great Struggle between Autocracy and Democracy in the American Republic. Rev. E. P. Powell.

The First Great Arbitration Treaty. E. Maxey.

Is Divorce a Forward or a Backward Step? Kate Richards O'Hale.

Art Journal.—VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. May.
The Chantrey Gallery as it should be. Illus.

The Collection of W. Newall. Illus.

Supplements:—"Souvenirs of Amsterdam" after Matthew Maris; "Crown Yard, Amersham" after Wm. Monk.

Arts and Crafts.—HUTCHINSON. 1s. May.
The School of Industrial Arts, Geneva. Illus.
Some Oak Carvings in a County Hall. Illus.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, WOKING. 5s. April.

The Social and Industrial Condition of India. General J. F. Fischer.

The Place of India under Protection. S. S. Thoburn.

Sir Salar Jung: a Vindication of an Indian Statesman. Shahid-I-'Adalat.

Social Aspects of Native Life in Bengal. R. E. Forrest.

A Trip to the Antipodes. Contd. G. Brown.

Japanese Monographs. Charlotte M. Salway.

The Conquest of Abyssinia. F. A. Edwards.

A Trip to the Ancient Ruins of Kamboja. Lieut.-Col. G. E. Gerini.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. April.

The Cost of War. Chas. J. Bullock.

The Eternal Life. Hugo Münsterberg.

A Bay Window in Florida. Bradford Torrey.

In the District Attorney's Office. Chas. C. Nott, jun.

Henry James. W. C. Brownell.

Christian Thomasius. Andrew D. White.

Letters of Mark. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

Thoreau's Journal. Contd. Henry D. Thoreau.

Letter to Arthur James Balfour. Alciphron.

The Right and Wrong of the Monroe Doctrine.

Badminton Magazine.—8, HENRIETTA STREET. 1s. May.

Homes of Sport of the Hohenzollerns of Prussia. Illus. J. L. Bashford.

Big-Game Shooting. Illus. Sir Henry Seton-Karr.

How 'Chasers and Hunters jump. Illus. Li iau E. Bland.

Cricket versus Golf. Homs Gordon.

A Cruise on the *Vic'-is*. Illus. H. C. Shelley.

Honiham Hall. Illus. Leo Trevor.

Left-handed Bowlers.

D. Maher on Race Riding. Illus.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—KEGAN PAUL. 75cts. April.
The Consciousness of Christ the Key of Christianity. Dwight Mallory Pratt.

Economics and Ethics. John Bascom.

Did Jesus die of a Broken Heart? Contd. E. M. Merrins.

The Latest Translation of the Bible. Contd. Henry M. Whitney.

The Theory of Evolution and Religious Thought. John R. Thurston.

The Authority of the Hebrew Prophets. Contd. F. B. Denis.

Herbert Spencer, the Apostle of Agnosticism. G. Campbell.

New Light from Egypt on the Sacrifices. M. G. Kyle.

The Net Result of Bible Study. D. N. Beach.

Some Needed Factors in the New Evangelism. Chas. H. Richards.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. May.

A Retrograde Admiralty. Sir James Browne and the Harnai Railway. Col. G. K. Scott.

Archaeological Researches in Cyprus. Sir R. Hamilton Lang.

Mountainering of To-day. Musings without Method.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Beaconsfield.

The Russo-Japanese War. With Map. Chasseur.

The Creation of an Imperial Militia Service and the Reinforcement of India in Time of War. With Map.

Book-Lovers' Magazine.—132, WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 25 cts. May.

The Protective Mimicry of Insects. Illus. W. B. Kaempffer.

How Paris Rules the World of Dress. Illus. Anna M. Ewing.

How to Build Up Foreign Trade. H. Bolce.

The Philosophy of Yachting Seamanship. Illus. J. Conrad.

Among the Fjords of Norway. Illus. A. S. Bolles.

Minnie Maddern Fiske. Illus. H. Tyrell.

Austen Chamberlain. Illus. Herbert Vivian.

College Track Athletics. Illus. Nathan P. Stauffer.

Railroad Landscape-Gardening. Illus. Katherine L. Smith.

Bookman—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. April 15.

Mrs. Katherine Cecil Thurston, Robert Hichens, and Eden Phillpotts.

Illus. A. St. John Adcock. Richard Garnett.

Mr. Gosse on Coventry Patmore.

Bookman.—DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.

Hans Christian Andersen. With Portrait. Paul Harboe.

The Future of Trollope. E. W. Harter.

Twenty Years of the American Republic. Illus. Contd. Harry Thurston Peck.

My Letter Box. Illus. Carolyn Wells.

Chartran. Illus. T. F. L'Espigare de Tessen.

Boudoir.—54, FLEET STREET. 1s. May.

Tennyson's Gentlewomen. Illus. J. Cuming Walters.

How best to commemorate Shakespeare. Illus. Laurence Irving.

Are Women Doctors a Success? Illus. La Curieuse.

Some Ducal Romances. Illus. Hal Hurst.

The Countess of Lytton's London House. Illus. Emmie Avery Kendall.

Customs and Costumes in Tyrol. Illus. A. de Burgh.

C. B. Fry's Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. May 15.

The Cricket Ball in the Making. Illus. C. E. Hughes.

Variable Speed Gears. Illus. R. J. Mecredy.

The Knack of Jumping. Illus. C. B. Fry.

America on the English Turf. Illus.

The People of the Water Lanes. Illus. May Doney.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cts.

April.

The Sistine Chapel. Illus. Katherine Hale.

The Petit Trianon. Illus. A. R. Carman.

Roberts and the Influences of His Time. James Cappon.

The Motor-Car of 1905. Illus. Automobilist.

Canadian versus United States Engineers. J. Johnston.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. May.

Concerning Mr. W. Q. Orchardson. Illus. R. de Cordova.

Do Men like Athletic Women? Illus. Rita.

The Pyrenees. Illus. W. Sidebotham.

The Oxford Union Society; a Training School for Orators. Illus. G. A. Wade.

The Norfolk Wherry. Illus. J. Blyth.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. May.

The Prize of Rome. Illus. A. Hoeber.

Loches and Langeais Chateaux. Illus. Richard Whiteing.

The Arc-Light. Illus. C. F. Brush.

How the Japanese save Lives. Illus. Anita Newcomb McGee.

The Removal of Russian Censorship on Foreign News. Melville E. Stone.

Chambers's Journal.—W. AND R. CHAMBERS. 8d. May.
 Sack; the Pearl of the Silver Sea.
 Social Pioneers of Science. T. H. S. Escott.
 The Home of the Pigmies. R. A. Gatty.
 Saghalien; the Isle of the Russ-ian Banished.
 The Apple Industry of Tasmania. F. A. W. Gisborne.
 A Journey with Sir Walter Scott in 1815.
 Deer-Forests economically considered.

Chautauquan.—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK.
 20 cts. April.
 Germany and the Programme of Socialism. Illus. F. A. Ogg.
 A Reading Journey in Berlin. Illus. Otto Heller.
 Schumann and His Music. Illus. Thomas Whitney Surette.
 Progress in Geography. G. H. Grosvenor.
 The American Boy and His College. W. L. Hervey.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
 Ed. May.
 The East India Company in the Madras Presidency. G. F. S.
 Existing Religions in India, as presented in the Census of India, 1901. Col.
 C. E. Broadbent.

Church Quarterly Review.—SPOTTISWOODE. 6s. April.
 Church Reform; the Increase of the Episcopate. Contd.
 Cowper's Letters.
 The Translators of the Welsh Bible.
 Ferdinand Fabre.
 The Fourth Gospel.
 Matter.
 Mr. C. H. Turner's Edition of the Nicene Creed and Canons.
 Romanism, Catholicism, and the Concordat.

Coinnoisseur.—25, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. May.
 Fragonard. Illus. Haldane Macfall.
 The Speaking Pottery of France. Illus. I. Solon.
 Old English Gold Plate. Contd. Illus. E. Alfred Jones.
 Early Portraits of Ariosto. Illus. Wm. Vine Cronin.
 Supplements: "A Study" after Jean H. Fragonard; "Jane, Countess of Westmoreland," after John Hooper; "Madame Le Brun and Her Daughter" after Mme. Vigée Le Brun, etc.

Commonwealth.—3, PATERNOSTER BUILDINGS. 3d. May.
 What of the Wee and the Free Kirks. Canon H. S. Holland.
 The Connection between the Seen and the Unseen. M. Carta Sturge.

Contemporary Review.—HORACE MARSHALL. 2s. 6d. May.
 The Interpretation of Nature. Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan.
 The Menace of the East. Thomas H. Reid.
 Hans Christian Andersen. George Brandes.
 Has the Clock stopped in Bible Criticism? Canon Cheyne.
 The Roumanians in Hungary. Prof. A. Vambery.
 English Shipping under Protection. John Rae.
 Germany, Russia, England, and France. Baron F. von Wrangell.
 The New Trend of Russian Thought. Count S. de Soissons.
 The Empire-Builder. Sydney Olivier.
 The Commercial Morality of the Japanese. Joseph H. Longford.
 Church Reform in Russia; Witte *versus* Pobiedonostseff. L. I. Licus.
 The Scientists and Common Sense. Prof. E. Armitage.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. May.
 The Redistribution of the Fleet. Adm. Sir Cyprian Bridge.
 French Refugees to England in 1871-72. Mrs. Frederic Harrison.
 Premier Mine, South Africa; A Home of Diamonds. Prof. T. G. Bonney.
 Arthur Strong. Sir Rowland Blennerhasset.
 Greek; A Plea for the Useless. W. H. D. Rouse.
 Sea-Painting and Sea-Myth. Arthur F. Wallis.
 Port Arthur; Its Siege and Fall. Richard Barfitt.
 From a College Window.

Cosmopolitan Magazine.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. April.
 The Assassination of Governor Goebel of Kentucky. Illus. D. G. Phillips.
 The Future of Vaudeville in America. Illus. Israel Zangwill.
 The Harvester Trust; a Trust in Agricultural Implements. A. H. Lewis.
 The Rotation of Crops. L. H. Bailey.
 German Army Manoeuvres. Illus. Poultney Bigelow.
 The Sieges of Acre. Illus. C. T. Brady.
 The French Mother. Chas. Wagner.

Craftsman.—CRAFTSMAN BUILDING, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.
 Maxim Gorky. Illus.
 The Ray Memorial Library at Franklin, Mass. Illus. Irene Sargent.
 Tommaso Juglaris and Henry H. Galison. Illus.
 Art in the Home and in the School. Illus.
 Aphrodite; the Marble Mystery. Illus.
 Richard William Binns. With Portrait. A Fellow Worker.

Critic.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.
 Hans Andersen. Francis Gribble.
 Literary Women and the Higher Education. Harriet Monroe.
 Corky; Hamlet Awakened. B. de Casseres.
 American Sculptors. Illus. C. H. Caffin.
 The Early Novels of George Meredith. Elizabeth L. Cary.
 Rome. Maurice Maeterlinck.

Dublin Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6s. April.
 Religious Influences in London. Dom Henry N. Birt.
 Sir Henry Bedingfield; Queen Elizabeth's Jailer. Miss J. M. Stone.
 The First Six Centuries and the Church of England. Rev. John Freeland.

Philosophy—Queen and Handmaiden. Rev. Francis Aveling.
 The Holy City of Kairovan. H. M. Vaughan.
 Marie de Vignerod. Du hesse d'Aiguillon.
 The Tercentenary of Don Quixote. Rev. W. H. Kent.
 Aubrey de Vere. Dom T. Leo Almond.

East and West.—21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 1 rupee. May.
 Race and Speech. Dr. A. H. Keane.
 Reconstruction in the Brahmo Somaj. P. C. Mozoomdar.
 Poet and Poetry of Provence. K. P. Mehta.
 Isis and Her Mysteries. M. A. Gayet.
 Wellington and the Pyche Rajah. U. B. Nair.

Economic Review.—LIVINGSTON. 3s. April.
 The Reform of Trade Union Law. W. H. Beveridge.
 Industrial Alcoholism. Dr. W. C. Sullivan.
 The Province of Christian Ethics. Prof. R. L. Ottley.
 Some Social Conceptions underlying the Fiscal Controversy. Prof. S. J. Chapman.
 A Study in Exports and Imports. R. E. Macnaghten.
 The Milk Trade from Within. Chas. Hassard.

Edinburgh Review.—LONGMANS. 6s. April.
 The History of Twenty-five Years.
 Earthquakes and the New Seismology.
 Three Phases of Pastoral Sentiment.
 Tibat.
 Lord Chief Justice Coleridge.
 The Ar. b.
 Sainte-Beuve and the Romantics.
 The Work of James McNeill Whistler.
 The Duc de La Rochefoucauld-Lancourt; a Liberal French Noble of the Revolution.
 The Plays of Mr. Bernard Shaw.
 The Unionist Party and the Session.

Educational Review.—20, HIGH HOLBORN. 1s. 6d. April.
 The New Programme of Studies at Columbia College. Calvin Thomas.
 The School in S me of Its Relations to S. cl. Organisation and to National Life. Michael E. Sadler.
 President Hall's Work on Adolescence. J. M. Greenwood.
 The University and Modern Life. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.
 Germany and Morocco. Edw. Dicey.
 Emigration and Colonisation. C. Kinloch Cooke.
 Gratuities Feeding of School Children. Sir Charles Elliott.
 The Growth of a Colon. l. Sentiment. E. Searle Grossman.
 Canadian North-West Mounted Police in the Making. Arthur P. Silver.
 Through British Central Africa to the Congo. Arthur Pearson.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. May.
 Modern Excavating Machinery for the Panama Canal. A. W. Robinson.
 The Construction of the Simplon Tunnel. Illus. Leon Monet.
 The Design and Operation of the Suction G. s. Producer. Illus. R. Mathot.
 The Stores System of the National-Acme Manufacturing Company. A. W. Henshaw.
 Testing Coals and Lignites at the St. Louis World's Fair. Illus. E. W. Parker.
 The Effects of Vacuum on Steam-Engine Economy. R. M. Neilson.
 Central-Station Costs and Revenues. H. S. Knowlton.
 Cost-Keeping on General Contract Work. A. W. Buel.

Engineering Review.—104, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. April 15.
 The Ventilation of Coal Mines and Underground Spac's by Mechanical Means. S. H. Terry.
 Tank Engine D. railments. A. G. Robins.
 Causes of Coast Erosion. Illus. Contd. Dr. J. S. Owens.
 The Production of Iron and Steel Castings. Percy Lorgmuir.

English Historical Review.—LONGMANS. 5s. April.
 Notes on Gaius Gracchus. W. Ward Fowler.
 Blake and the Battle of Santa Cruz. Prof. Firth.
 The Northern Question in 1717. J. F. C. Lane.
 The Burnt n Abbey Survey. J. Horace Round.
 Sixteenth-Century Maps of Ireland. R. Dunlop.

English Illustrated Magazine.—338, STRAND. 6d. May.
 Famous Pictures; Bargains in Paint. Illus. Hugh Blaker.
 The "Brank," or Scolds' Bridle. Illus. B. H. Cunningham.
 The Work of the Blind; Eyes in the Fingers. Illus. W. M. Webb.
 Lonely Labrador. Illus. P. T. McGrath.
 A Famous Fresco in Chaldon Church, Surrey. Illus. L. Morton.

Englishwoman's Review.—WILLIAMS AND NORRAGE. 1s. April 15.
 Physical Deterioration. Miss Plumtree.
 Nurses' Registration Bills. Miss Boucherett.
 Woman's Role in the Future. Miss Metcalfe.
Entological Journal.—62, QUEEN ANNE ST., CAVENDISH SQ. April 15.
 Obscure Causes of Crime. Thomas Holmes.
 Some Physical Factors in Human Character. Percy W. Ames.
 Problem of the Unfit. George R. Sims.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. May.
 The Exodus' Festival and the Unleavened Bread. Rev. S. Fyne.
 Literary Illustrations of the Sermon on the Mount. Rev. James Moffatt.
 Failings of Christian Students. Prebendary Whitefoord.

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German Foreign Policy. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.
Neutral Duties in a Maritime War as illustrated by Recent Events. Prof. T. E. Holland.
The Threatened Re-subjection of Woman. Lucas Malet.
The Calling of the Actor. H. B. Irving.
A Valuation of Mr. Stephen Phillips. E. A. Wodehouse.
Governments and Social Reform. Sir John E. Goost.
Watchman, what of the Night? Ouida.
The Real Chrysanthemum. Ethel M. M. McKenna.
The Erosion of Autocracy; a Letter from Russia. R. L.
The Russian Lines of Communication. Julius M. Price.
The Sportswoman. F. G. Affalo.
Journalism New and Old. Edward Dicey.
The Irish University Question. Stephen Gwynn.
Dramatic Thoughts: Retrospective—Anticipative. Sir Squire Bancroft.
Air-ships and M. Santos-Dumont. Major B. Baden-Powell.
Germany, and the Question of Morocco. Francis Charmes.
Current Continental Literature. L. W.

Forum.—125, EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK. 50 cts. April.
America's Economic Future in the East East. Baron Kaneko.
The Government of the Great City of Boston. W. R. Pebody.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. May.
A Tour Through Thessaly. William Miller.
The Duchess of Ferga. Henry L. Arden.
Over-Stoutness. Dr. N. E. Yorke-Davies.
Catherine of Braganza, Our Forgotten Portuguese Queen. Marjory G. J.
Kinloch.
Charing Cross and Its Immediate Neighbourhood. J. Holden Macmichael.

Passenger Traffic on Canals. W. B. Paley.
Ellwood and Crowell. F. N. Davis.

Geographical Journal.—EDWARD STANFORD. 2s. April 15.
Geographical Results of the National Antarctic Expedition. Illus. Capt. R. F. Scott.
The Physical Geography of the Antarctic. Illus. H. T. Ferrar.
The Meteorology of the Antarctic Regions. Lieut. C. N. Royds.
The Distribution of Antarctic Seals and Birds. Illus. Dr. E. A. Wilson.
The Great Zimbabwe and Other Ancient Ruins in Rhodesia. Illus. R. N. Hall.
Exploration of Western Tibet and Rudok. Illus. Capt. C. G. Rawling.
Ptolemy's Map of Asia Minor. Illus. Rev. H. S. Corvin.

Girl's Own Paper.—4, BOUVERIE STREET. 6d. May.
Gardening as a Profession for Girls. Illus.

Girl's Realm.—12, PORTUGAL STREET. 6d. May.
Presentation at Court. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.
Julia Cooley, Enid Welsford, France Darget, and Antoinette Coulet; Girl Poets. Illus. Richard Le Gallienne and Ethel Beauchard.
George Frederick Watts. Illus. Miss Alice Corkran.

Good Words.—IBISTER. 6d. May.
The British Museum; the Greatest Library in the World. Illus. A. W. Jarvis and R. Turle.
The Beginnings of Hebrew History and Religion. Prof. James Robertson.
My Visit to Gouond. Illus. Albert Visetti.
Newlyn; a Cornish Art School. Illus. T. K. C.
A Glimpse of the Sultan. Illus. Margaret Macgregor.
The Child Prisoners of Paris. Charlotte Smith-Kossie.
Service Clubs in London. Illus. Horace Wyndham.

Grand Review.—NEWNES. 4d. May.
My First Time in Print; Symposium.
Imprisonment for Debt. One Who has suffered.
What is Wrong with the War Office.
Everything! Major-General Sir A. E. Turner.
Nothing! Howard Hensman.
Cricket Reform. P. F. Warner.
London as it will be. Francis Gribble.
The Romance of South African Diamonds. W. Gordon.
Why not collect Photographs? Sir Martin Conway.
Lobbying at Westminster.
Money-Lenders and Their Victims. F. S. Jackson.
Love and Matrimony; French and English. Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes.
Artists on Their Critics; Symposium.
Should Airships be used in Warfare? George Lynch.

Great Thoughts.—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. May.
Florence Nightingale. Illus. Sir Lewis Morris.
Racine. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.
Hans Christian Andersen. With Portrait. A. L. Salmon.
International Brotherhood; a Talk with Sir Thomas Barclay. With Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt.
Cosmopolitan Bible Distribution; a Talk with Rev. Henry Lansdell. Illus. William Durban.
Youthful Degeneration; a Talk with Sir John Gorst. With Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. May.
Magnetic Storms and the Sun. Illus. E. Walter Maundu.
Queen Eleanor's Funeral March. Illus. T. A. Janvier.
The Territorial Expansion of the United States. With Map. John Bassett Moore.
The Temple of Susinak. Illus. Jacques de Morgan.
The Huntress Wasps. Illus. Henry C. McCook.
The Leccos Tribe in South America; an Ethnological Paradox. Illus. Chas. Johnson Post.
Santiago. Illus. W. L. Alden.

Hibbert Journal.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 2s. 6d. April.
The Education of a Minister of God. Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter.
Mr. Balfour as Sophist. Henry Jones.
The Crisis of Theism. W. H. Mallock.
The Lord is a Man of War. Rev. F. W. Orde-Ward.
Christian, Greek, or Gothic? H. W. Garrod.
The Resurrection of Our Lord and Recent Criticism. Rev. C. F. Nolloth.
The Knowledge of Good. W. R. Sorley.
The Testaments of the XII. Patriarchs. Rev. R. H. Charles.
The Historical Jesus and the Christ of Experience. "Romarus."
The Religion of Rome. M. A. R. Tucker.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. April.
The Mission of Christianity to the World. Chas. Cuthbert Hall.
The Sermon on the Mount as the Basis of Social Reconstruction. Washington Gladden.
Evangelism from Jonathan Edwards to W. J. Dawson. Rev. J. A. Miller.
The Decline in the Number of Students for the Ministry. A. T. Perry.

Humanæ Review.—BELL. 1s. April.
Capital Punishment and Reform. C. Heath.
The Anti-Bearing-Rein Movement. E. Bell.
The Right and Wrong of Non-Resistance. Aylmer Maude.
The Horrors of Sport. Lady Florence Dixie.
Asoka; a Humanitarian Emperor of India. Mrs. Arthur Bell.
Robert Buchanan as Humanitarian.

Idler.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 6d. May.
Canvey Island; an Old Dutch Settlement. Illus. E. Elliot Stock.
What Are You going to do about It? Robert Barr.

Independent Review.—T. FISHER UNWIN. 2s. 6d. May.
Rating of Rural Ground Values; a Manifesto.
The So-Called Science of Sociology. H. G. Wells.
Hodge and His Educators. Sir Edmund Verney.
The State and Secondary Education. T. J. Macnamara.
"Mere Technique" in Art. Simon Bussey.
A League of Health. Sir Lauder Brunton.
The Manchurian Campaign. Hilaire Belloc.
The Optimism of Browning and Meredith. A. C. Pigou.

International Journal of Ethics.—SONNENSCHEIN. 2s. 6d. April.
The Abolition of Capital Punishment. W. J. Roberts.
The Moral Education of the Young among Muslims. D. B. Macdonald.
Pascal's Wager. Alfred W. Penn.
The Argument for Immortality. A. K. Rogers.
The Ethical Education of the Merchant. G. Bunzel.
Music and Religion; a Psychological Rivalry. J. W. Slaughter.
The Scottish Church Case and its Ethical Significance. S. H. Mellone.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. May.
On the Road to Naples Fifty Years Ago. Rev. N. Walsh.
Robert Carbery, Priest of the Society of Jesus.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. April.
Mr. Lucien Wolf on "The Zionist Pe'il." Israel Zangwill.
An Eighth-Century Genizah Document. I. Abrahams.
The Arabic Portion of the Cairo Genizah at Cambridge. Dr. H. Hirschfeld.
Ezekiel and the Babylonian Account of the Deluge. Dr. Samuel Daiches.
Some Talmudic Fragments from the Cairo Genizah, in the British Museum. H. Loewe.

Maimonides on Superstition. H. S. Lewis.
The God of Sinai and Jerusalem. Grey Hubert Skipwith.
The Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela. Contd. Marcus N. Adler.
The Mendelssohnian Programm'. Prof. M. L. Margolis.
Introduction to Jewish Literature of the Middle Ages. Contd. Prof. M. Stein Schneider.

Journal of the African Society.—MACMILLAN. 6s. April.
The Progress of Tropical Medicine. Ronald Ross.
Native Stools on the Gold Coast. Illus. Sir W. Brandford Griffith.
The Great Zimbabwe. Illus. R. N. Hall.
The People of Old Ca'abar. J. C. Cotton.
Mashonaland Natives. Illus. W. S. Taberer.
The Ethnography of the Awemba. Illus. F. H. Melland.
The Custom of "Hlonipa." Miss A. Werner.
French Rule in Tunis. A. Johnston.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. April 15.
The Crown Colonies and Places. Sir Charles Bruce.
English Schools and Colonial Education; How can They be linked? H. Read.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELNER. 2s. April 15.
The Best Method for carrying out the Conjoint Practice of the Navy and Army in Embarkation and Disembarkation for War. Illus. Lieut. Col. C. E. D. Telfer-Smollett.
The United States Army. Col. Sir Howard Vincent.
The Irish Infantry Regiments of Dillon and the Irish Stuart Regiments in the Service of France, 1690-1791. Contd. Illus.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. May.
The American Girl. Illus. Lady Helen Forbes.
Hugh de T. Glazebrook; an English Portrait Painter. Illus. Hugh Stokes.
Instruction in Physical Culture; a Career for Women. Illus. Grace Ellison.

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Leisure Hour. —4, BOUVERIE STREET. 6d. May.
Six Years at the Russian Court. Illus. Contd. M. Eager.
The Homes and Haunts of Charles Dickens. Illus.
John Wesley. Illus. Contd. Richard Green.
Leaders in Parliament. Illus. Contd. Dr. Macnamara.
The Romantic History of the Royal House of Sweden. Illus.

Leslie's Monthly Magazine,—142, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
10 cts. April.
The Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh. Illus. Chas. De Kay.
The Pinkerton Detective Agency. Illus. C. F. Bourke.
The Citizen and the Jury. G. W. Alger.
Evangelist Sandford and His Community; the Saints of Shiloh. Illus.
H. F. Day.
Who is Insane? Dr. Stephen Smith.

Library Association Record.—LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
53, CLARE MARKET. IS. April 15.
Popularising Standard Books. G. H. Elliott.
Public Libraries. Their Buildings and Equipment; a Plea for State Aid.
Maurice B. Adams.

Library World.—181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. 6d. April 15.
Library Magazines; Their Preparation and Production. Contd. W. C. B. Sayers and I. D. Stewart.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—PHILADELPHIA. 15. April.
Rosa Bonheur's First Visit to England and Scotland. Theodore Stanton.

London Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 4d. May.
Our Lady the Queen. Illus. Harold Begbie.
Nature's Underground Palaces. Illus. Chas. Horner.
Fashions in Pet-Dogs. Illus. Herbert Compton.
Is Peace a Possibility? Symposium.
A Freak-Tree Farm. Illus. Howard C. Lessing.
The Railway Children. Illus. E. Nesbit.
Crises in Fiction. Illus. C. Lewis Hind.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. May.
Sydney Smith. Canon Vaughan.
Arab Hospitality. Louisa Lebb.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. April.
The Astor Fortune. Illus. B. J. Hendrick.
What ails Russia? Illus. P. Gibbon.
Cervantes. G. E. Woodberry.
Leaves from the Log of *Lend-a-Hand*. Illus. W. T. Grenfell.
New Jersey: a Traitor State. Lincoln Steffens.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.
Western Influence on Japanese Character. E. G. J. Moyna.
The Coming of Spring. Anthony Collett.
The Quest of the Dactyl.
The Gum-Diggers of New Zealand.
The Surge of the Slave. Strigil.
Galiani: a Fellow Worker of Voltaire. S. G. Tallentire.

Magazine of Commerce.—155, CHEAP-IDE. 15. May.
The Truth about the Motor-Car Industry. Illus.
The Development of Rhodesia. Illus. Owen Thomas.
Electric Power for London. Illus.

Manchester Quarterly.—SHERATT AND HUGHES.
George Gissing, Allan Monkhouse,
The Jew That Shakespeare drew, J. Cumming Walters.
De Mello's "Government of a Wife," Edgar Prestage.
The Mystery of Edwin Drood. Illus. G. F. Gadd.

Mind.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 4s. April.
The Naturalism of Hume. Norman Smith.
Has Mr. Moore refuted Idealism? C. A. Strong.
Humanism and Truth once More. William James.
On Analogy and Its Philosophical Importance. H. Höffding.
Mr. Bradley's "Absolute Criterion." H. V. Knox.

Missionary Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 25 cts. April.
Our Lord's Teaching about Money. Dr. A. T. Preison.
The Unoccupied Fields of India. Illus. G. S. Eddy.

Recent Buddhist Events in India. Rev. J. Smith.
Monist, —KEGAN PAUL, 25. ed. April.
What Pragmatism Is. C. S. Peirce.
Te Cepalte Hypothesis. Owen B. Taft.
The Place of the Code of Hammurabi. A. H. Godfrey.
A Scientific View of Consciousness. G. Gore.
The Pragmatic Interpretation of the Christian Dogma. Irving King.
On the Notion of Order in the Universe. Lucien Aretat.
Theology. Theology. Theology.

Chinese Script and Thought. Dr. Paul Carus.
Monthly Review.—JOHN MURRAY. 2s. 6d. May.
Free Meals for Underfed Children. F. H. Barrow.
The Whimsical Trout. W. Earl Hodgson.
Music as a Factor in National Life. Arthur Somervell.
The People of Little Egypt. D. MacRitchie.
Some Aspects of the Automobile. E. A. Greathed.
Walter Savage Landor. Walter Sichel.
The Hunt for the Political Secret. Michael MacDonagh.
The Catacombs; a Workshop of Roman Christianity. M. A. R. Tuker.
Irish Education. Irishman.

Munsey's Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. April.
The Dominant Forces in Russia. Illus. Walter Littlefield.
Way Japan values American Goodwill. Capt. F. Brinkley.
The Early Career of Joseph Chamberlain. Illus. T. E. Pemberton.
Whitelaw Reid. With Portrait. W. S. Bridgeman.
The American Cavalry Horse. Illus. Capt. W. Ellis.
Some Famous Old Prisons. E. Salter.
Uncle Sam's Seven Navvies. Illus. S. E. Moore.

Musical Times.—NOVELLO. 4d. May
Durham Cathedral. Illus. Dotted Crotchet.
Ada Crossley. Illus.
Verdi and "King Lear." R. A. Streatfeild.
The First Symphony of Brahms. Sir G. Grove.
Max Reger. With Portrait. A. J. I.

National Review,—23, RYDER STREET. 2s. 6d. May.
Will Holland be Germanised? P. J. Trellstra.
The End of the Autocracy. Author of "The Tsar" in the *Quarterly Review*.

An Eton Education. A. C. Benson.
Political Parties in the Transvaal. Transvaaler.
The Bath Cure. Dr. Francis Bond.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
The Royal Academy and National Art. D. S. MacColl.
The New Gunnery. Arnold White.
Religious Persecution in Russia. Dr. E. J. Dillon.
Greater Britain.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SO., BOSTON. 25 cts. April.
From Dartmouth to Dartmouth. Illus. Mary R. P. Hatch.
The Peace Jubilee in America, 1860. Illus. Sarah B. Lawrence.
The Love Story of Whittier's Life. Illus. Mary M. Barrows.
The Easter Lily of Bermuda. Illus. Charlotte W. Hervey.
The Ray Memorial Library, Franklin, Mass. Illus. Margaret S. Turner.
Rev. W. J. Dawson and the New Evangelism. With Portrait. Henry L. Shumway.
Nature in Emerson's Essays. Mary G. Chawner.
Haverhill, Mass. Illus. Ida Clifford Rogers.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. May.
A Policy on the University Question. Rev. T. A. Finlay.
Monistic Ethics. James Creed Meredith.
Agricultural Education in Ireland. Arthur Smith.
Nationality within the Empire. W. F. Dennehy.
The Pioneers of California. Nicholas Whittaker.

New Shakespeareana.—SHAKESPEARE PRESS, WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY. 75 cts. April.
Shakespeare's Falstaff Trilogy.

Nineteenth Century and After. — SPOTTSWOODE. 25. 6d. May.
Is Our Reserve of Warships ample? Sir William H. White.
Is not Invasion possible? Major-Gen. Frank S. Russell.
Universal Military Training for Lads. Earl of Meath.
The Dearth of Officers. Col. the Earl of Erroll.
Common-Sense Training for Recruits. Lieut.-Col. Alsger Follock.
The Black Problem in South Africa. Roderick Jones.
England and Russia in Afghanistan. Ameer Ali.
The Balance of Power in Europe. O. Eltzacher.
The Separation of Church and State in France. Comte de Castellane.
The Need for National Nurseries. Miss K. Bathurst.
What is the Reason d'Etat of Pictures? H. Heathcote Statham.
Clan nanoran: Then and Now. Lady Napiers of Magdala.
The After-Dinner Oratory of America. Daniel Crilly.
The Political Situation. Herbert Paul.

The Political Situation. Herbert Paul.
North American Review.—W.M. HEINEMANN. 25. 6d. April.
 New England : an Autumn Impression. Henry James.
 The American Law of Impeachment. H. Taylor.
 Remarriage after Divorce; the Catholic Theory and Practice. Rev. W.
 Cuswell Doane.
 The Coming Crash in Russia. Karl Blind.
 A Dream and a Vision; after Reading Dr. Cuyler's Recollections. Ira
 Seymour Dodd.
 The Public School System in the Philippines. Willard French.
 Germany's Real Aim in Foreign Politics. Arnold White.
 The Centenary of Schiller's Death. W. von Schiebrand.
 Common Sense of the Railroad Question. F. G. Newlands.
 The New Monroe Doctrine. E. S. Rapallo and Domingo B. Castillo.
 The Call of Lord Kitchener. Anglo-Indian.

Occasional Papers.—BANK CHAMBERS, CARFAX, OXFORD, 6d.
Ap il 15.
A Note on Romances, Romance and the Classical.
The Real Ziemiński Sobor. N. Peacock.
Irrational Methods of Teaching Music. Rev. S. J. Rowton.
Sonnet-Structure.
Leigh Hunt. H. L. Vayeh.
Empirical Approach to Metaphysics.

Occult Review.—164, ALDERSGATE STREET. 6d. May.
The Egg. David Christie Murray.
Astrology in Shakespeare. Robert Calinoc.
Occultism in France. G. Fabius de Champville.
Occult Medicine. Dr. E. W. Berridge.
Some Experiences of the Supernormal. Alice Isaacson.
The Present Aspect of the Conflict between Scientific and Religious Thought. W. L. Wilmshurst.

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Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. April.

The Resurrection of Jesus. Rev. J. C. Allen.
The Weapons and Tools of the Dog. Illus. Woods Hutchinson.
Romantic Poetry in Germany. J. F. Coar.

Pall Mall Magazine.—NEWTON STREET, HOLBORN. 6d. May.
Buried Turners; Neglect d Treasures at the National Galle y. Illus.
E. T. Cook.

Th: Wreck of the *Antarctic*. Illus. Dr. Nordenskjöld.
The Victoria Falls and the Bridge over the Zambezi. Illus. C. B. F. x.
Winds: the Rulers of East and West. Illus. Joseph Conrad.
"The Little Father." Illus. P. Gibbon.
Mr. J. Churton Collins; Interview. Illus. William Archer.
Westm's Abbey; London at Prayer. Illus. Chas. Morley.
Cancer and its Cure; Interview with Dr. Doyen. Illus. Frederic Lee.
London to Paris by Balloon. Illus. Chas. Dawham.

Pearson's Magazine.—PEARSON. 6d. May.

Grief in Art. Illus. R. d. Cordera.
Two Adventurous Climbs in the Oberland. Illus. A. P. Abraham.
People I have read. Illus. Contd. Stuart Cumberland.
The Alien Question. Illus. Miss Olive Christina Malvery.
The Nature Cure. Illus. M. Tindal.

Positivist Review.—WM. REEVES. 3d. May.

The Selling of Joseph. Frederic Harrison.
Jeremy Bentham. H. S. Swinny.
England and Morocco. Prof. E. S. Beesly.
The Centenary of Schiller. Paul Desours.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—ALDERSGATE STREET. 2s. April.

Masterlinck's Dramas and Essays. M. Johnson.
The Colour-Question in the United States. James Flanagan.
The Wonders of North America. Joseph Ritson.
A Plea for Disestablishment. J. G. Bowian.
Mark Rutherford. Wilson Eccles.
The Code of Hammurabi. J. T. Horne.
Recent Books on Robert Browning. W. E. Lead.
Eleanor Ormerod. Rosamond Kendell.
Professor Peake's "Job." J. D. T.
Landscape in Fiction. F. Charlton.
The Welsh Revival and After. H. Jeffs.
Professor Harnack; The Man and His Work. H. J. Rossington.
The Ethiopian Church Movement in South Africa. E. W. Smith.
"Out of the Abyss." Phillips Chester.
Hawker of Morwenstow. Thomas Bradfield.

Princeton-Theological Review.—MACCALLA, PHILADELPHIA.
Bo cts. April.

The Incarnation and Other Worlds. A. H. Kellogg.
Oral Tradition, Libraries, and the Hexateuch. Ernest Cushing Richardson.
William Miller Paxton. B. B. Warfield.
Prof. Royce's Idealism. E. D. Miller.

Quarterly Review.—MURRAY. 6s. April.

Lord Dufferin.
The Wanderings of Odysseus. Gilbert Murray.
Hippolyte Taine, Philosopher and Critic. H. H. Dodwell.
The Care of the Insane.
The Collected Works of Lord Byron. J. C. Collins.
Canon Liddon and Bishop Creighton.
Pearls and Parasites. A. E. Shipley.
Our Neglected Monuments.
The Early Roman Emperors. H. F. Pelham.
Preference; the Colonial View.
The Condition of Russia.
Watts and Whistler. R. E. Fry.
The Unemployed.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. May.

Evan Roberts; the Primitive Christian. Illus. B. G. Evans.
Some Christian Landmarks in London. Illus. Hugh B. Philpott.
Men of Science, Men of God. Illus. Rev. M. H. James.
The Sunday Rest Movement in France. Illus. Alice Jane Home.

Railway Magazine.—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. May.

Perth General [Joint] Railway Station. Illus. James Duncan Robertson.
Through Denmark by Rail. Illus. H. G. Archer.
The Si, nals at Charing Cross. Illus. W. E. Edwards.
Famous Continental Railway Stations. Illus. G. A. Wade.
The "Graffiti Express." Illus. G. A. Sekon.
The Gradients of the Great Eastern Railway. Illus. W. J. Scott.

Reliquary.—BEMROSE. 2s. 6d. April.

The Sculptured Caves of East Wemyss. Illus. John Patrick.
Medieval Barns. Illus. Charlotte Mason.
Pre-Norman Crosses in Derbyshire. Illus. G. Le Blanc Smith.
Some Unrecorded Saxon Churches. Illus. R. P. Brereton.

Review of Reviews.—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. May.
The New Executive of the Panama Canal. Illus. Walter Wellman.
Chicago's Vote for Municipal Ownership. An Impartial Observer.
Three Years in Harrisburg. Illus. J. Horace McFarland.
The Grouping of Public Buildings in Cleveland. Illus. Edwin C. Baxter.
Farming Vacant City Lots. Illus. A. Sutherland.
The Simplon Tunnel under the Alps for Twelve Miles. Illus.
John H. Reagan. Illus. W. F. McClellan.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Earl Spencer, and Winston Churchill.
With Portraits.
What They read in Spain and Portugal. Illus.

The Labour Question's Newer Aspects. V. S. Yarros.

The Polishers' Union of Rochester, N.Y.; a Labor Union in Business.
C. H. Quinn.

The Progress China is making. Prof. J. W. Jenks.

Review of Reviews.—MELBOURNE. 9d. March.

Canon Liddon and Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. Illus. W. T. Stead.
Artesian Water Supply in Australia. Illus. W. Gibbons Cox.
The Japanese Art of Ju-Jitsu. Illus. H. Irving Hancock.

First Impressions of the Theatre. W. T. Stead.

Interviews on Topics of the Month:—

A World-Wide Revival. Rev. T. Law.

How to combat the Drink Evil. Rev. J. B. Paton.

How Many Persons am I? A New Theory of Multiple Personality.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 4d. May.

The World through the Deep Sea Fisherman's Eyes. Illus. A. E. Johnson.

Jiu-Jitsu. Illus. B. Stower.

The Birth of a Razor. Illus. H. J. Holmes.

The Defence of Lucknow. Illus. Lieut.-Gen. J. J. Macleod Innes.

St. George.—ALLEN. 1s. April.

Wordsworth as a Social Teacher. Prof. Masterman.

Suggestions of Sociology. Prof. J. A. Thomson.

The Rural Housing Question. J. H. Whitehouse.

Some Functions of a University. J. A. Dale.

An Early French View of Ruskin. Edward McGegan.

St. Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 2s. May.

Our Friends the Trees. Illus. E. W. Foster.

How to study Pictures. Illus. Contd. Chas. H. Coffin.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—STANFORD. 1s. 6d. April 15.

The Sikhim Himalaya. Illus. Douglas W. Freshfield.

The Economic Expansion of the Congo Free State. Illus. and Maps. Ch. Sarolea.

Bathymetrical Survey of the Fresh-Water Lochs of Scotland. Contd. Sir John Murray and others.

Scottish Historical Review.—MACLEHOSE, GLASGOW. 2s. 6d. April.

Judicial Torture in England and Scotland. Illus. R. D. Melville.

James VI. and the Papacy. A. W. Ward.

Robt Stone; Court Satirist under James VI. Geo. Neilson.

The Altar of St. Fergus in Holy Trinity, St. Andrews. F. C. Eales.

The Scots at Leffingen, 1600. H. W. Lumden.

Certain Points in Scottish Ethnology. Illus. T. H. Bryce.

Scottish Industrial Undertakings before the Union. W. R. Scott.

Scribner's Magazine.—HEINEMANN. 1s. May.

The Marb's Mountains of the Appalachian System. Illus. Edwin B. Child.

Life on a Tuscan Farm. Illus. T. R. Sullivan.

Breaking Trail in Canada. Illus. R. E. Schovener.

Webster and Calhoun in the Compromis e Debate of 1830. George P. Fisher.

The Awakening of the Trees. Illus. Fr. nk French.

Over Night at the Edge of the G- and Canyon. Illus. B. Brooks.

The La Farge Lunettes for the Minnesota. Illus. Russell Sturgis.

Strand Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. May.

Which is the Best Painting of a Child? Illus. Adrian Margaux.

Round Little Italy. Illus. G. R. Sims.

Silverstrand; a Fore-st of England's Sea-City. Illus. E. S. Valentine.

Finger-Prints Which have convicted Criminals. Illus. G. E. Mallett.

Madame Albani on the Art of Singing. Illus. Basil Titzer.

How the Birds come. Illus. C. J. Cornish.

Some Studio Stories. Illus. M. Sterling Mackinlay.

Sunday at Home.—4, BOUVERIE STREET. 6d. May.

Osborne; the King's Gift to the Nation. Illus. Miss Mary Spencer Warren.

The Russian Clergy. Illus. Michael A. Morrison.

The Torrey-Alexander Mission. Illus. Rev. F. S. Webster.

Papal Medals. Illus. Rev. S. Isaacson.

A Glimpse into Hungary. Illus. Rev. G. D. Matthews.

The St. Andrew's Colonial Homes. Illus. Rev. J. A. Graham.

Aaron's Tomb on Mount Hor. Illus. A. Forder.

Sunday Magazine.—IBISTER. 6d. May.

Landmarks in Art. Illus. Sir Wyke Bayliss.

Oliver Cromwell. Illus. Emily Baker.

The Working Man's College. Illus. H. P. Philpott.

Durham and Its Surroundings. Illus. Matthew Wilson.

Recollections of a Literary Life. Illus. Sarah Tytler.

A Ramble in Ireland. Illus. F. Verney.

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Rev. J. E. Roberts. Illus. W. L. Williams.

Five Bishops from Leeds Parish Church. Illus.

The Challenge of the Churches. C. F. G. Masterman.

Technics.—NEWNES. 6d. April 15.

Ballistics of Modern Rifles. Illus. R. H. Housman.

The Electric Conductivity of a Vacuum. Illus. J. A. Fleming.

The Theory and Practice of Steam Generation. Illus. J. B. C. Kershaw.

Special Devices used in Weaving. Illus. H. Nisbet.

The Electro-Magnetic Theory. Illus. Edwin Edser.

Electricity from Towns' Refuse. Concl. W. P. Adams.

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Miss Betsy Hancock; a God-daughter of Warren Hastings. Sydney C. Grier.

New Ways with Old Acres. A. M. Brice.
From South to North in Spain. Contd. Helen H. Colvill.
De.th and the Great. F. Ewing.

Theosophical Review.—16s., NEW BOND STREET. 1s. April.

William Law, an English Mystic. Concl. Miss Elsie Goring.
Philo of Alexandria on the Mysteries. G. R. S. Mead.
The True Inwardness of Karma. Miss Charlotte E. Woods.
The Perfect Man. Mrs. Annie Besant.
Jacob Boehme; a Master Mystic. Rev. G. W. Allen.

Treasury.—G. J. PALMER. 6d. May.

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The Ascent to Bavaria. Illus. Donald Maxwell.
Life on Board a Mission Steamer. Illus. Philip Young.
Samuel Wilberforce. Illus. Archdeacon Barber.
London Cabmen. Illus. H. C. Moore.

The Church under the Commonwealth and the Stuarts. Illus. E. Hermann Day.

The Medieval Clerk. Illus. Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.

Tenterden Tower. Illus. H. P. Maskell.

A Modern Greek Festival of Healing. Illus. Edward S. Forster.

Westminster Review.—MARLBOROUGH. 2s. 6d. May.

Free Trade, not Preference, the True Basis of Empire. Paul E. Roberts.
Mr. Balfour's Device. Observer.

British Statecraft in 1905. F. W. Rafferty.

An Agricultural College in Japan. Hubert Read.

On the Character of the Influence exercised on Russian Life by the "Holy Orthodox Church." Micah.

The Present Legal Position of Women in the United Kingdom. Ignota.

The Last of the Tichborne Case. Philip Sidney.

The Converted Daicot. David Wilson.

Turgot; a Study of Pre-Revolution France. Walter Emm.

Working of an East-End Library. G. H. P.

Wide World Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. May.

The Riders of Ypres. Illus. E. A. Powell.
The Moodus Noises at East Haddam, U.S.A. Illus. Irving King.
Rolling to the North Pole. Illus. Quin E. Dunlap.

The Sacred Lake of Busumakwe. Illus. Capt. C. H. Armitage.
Eight Years among the Afghans. Illus. Contd. Mrs. K. Daly.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK. 6d. May.

The Art of Mr. Seymour Lucas. Illus. Wilfrid Me'Neill.

The Monsoon and the Indian Peasant. Illus. Sir Edwin Arnold.

The Commissariat of Our Railways. Illus. Charles H. Grinling.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.**Deutsche Monatschrift.**—ALEXANDER DUNCKER, BERLIN.

2 Mks. April.

The German Race. Dr. Karl Peters.

Our Relation to History. Prof. R. Eucken.

The Native Problem in South-West Africa.

The Russian Polish Question. ***

From M. Comes to M. Rouvier. F. Wugk.

Theodor Fontane's Posthumous Works. C. Busse.

The Training of Naval Officers. Capt. Capelle.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART.

2 Mks. per qr. April.

Prince Chlodwig zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst. Contd. F. Curtius.

The Powers and the Yellow Peril. Diplomatist.

Admiral Roschdijestwski's Fleet. Vice-Adm. Valvis.

Reminiscences. Contd. Field-Marshal Freiherr von Loë.

The Nutrition of the Nerves. Prof. H. Oesterreicher.

Letters of Rudolf von Bennigsen. Contd. H. Oncken.

The Russo-Japanese War. Contd. Gen. von Lignitz.

Andrássy, Déák, Tisza, and Kossuth. Gen. S. Tárr.

Stremayr's Letters to Berta Freiin von Guérin. B. Münnz.

The German Empire in the Middle Ages. Dr. von Schulte.

The Tides. Prof. J. Franz.

Hegel's Philosophy and the Prussian Universities, 1838-1860. Dr. M. Jacobson.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. April. An Unpublished Sketch for an Opera by Richard Wagner. Dr. H. Ermisch.

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Greek Art. A. Furtwängler.

The Origin of Schiller's "Don Carlos." Alfred Gerck.

The New Testament and the Scholars of To-day. Hans Schmidt.

A New Way to act Shakespeare. A. Brandl.

The Academic Freedom of Students. H. Paalzow.

Kia-Chau. Lieut.-Gen. A. von Janssen.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. April.

Scandinavian Open Air Museums. Illus. Contd. H. E. von Berghaus.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.—MARTEN WARNECK, BERLIN.

3 Mks. per qr. April.

Friedrich Eberhard von Roehm. Rector Eberhard.

Great Britain; the Ideal of the Modern State. U. von Hassell.

Ad. von Menzel. Helene Lobedan.

Russia and the Russo-Japanese War. C. von Zepelin.

Woman at Home.—HODDER. 6d. May.

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Modern French Portrait-Painters. Illus. Ignota.

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The North-West Mail. Illus. R. A. Haste.

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What It means to be a Lady Doctor. II/us. Miss Isabel Brooke Alder.

An Evening in a Girls' Club. Illus. Dora M. Jones.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Association Catholique.—14, RUE DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 1 fr. 75 c.

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Separation of Church and State in the United States. F. Klein.
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Grotty. H. de Lacombe.
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Literary Diseases of To-day. Paul Acker.
The De Bazzia Mission in Africa. F. Murv.
The Fall of the Second Empire. L. de Lanzac de Laborie.
The Scilly Isles. F. J. Lardeur.

April 25.

Japan, France, and Europe. M. Dubois.
Positivism. J. E. Fidao.
Strossmayer. C. Lioiseau.
Lace-Making in France. F. Engeland.
Easter, 1793, at Landau. L. Picard.
The Archaeological Congress at Athens. D. Brizemur.
Commander Lamy. A. Britsch.

France de Demain.—25, RUE DE GRAMMONT, PARIS. 60c. April 5.
Jules Verne. H. de Rauville.

Ap il 20.

The Anglo-French Entente. H. de Rauville.

Grande Revue.—20, RUE BLEUE, PARIS. 2 fr. soc. April.
The French Budget and Economic and Social Problems. P. Baudin.
The Cove of Hammarupi. P. Berger.
The Question of the Feeble-Minded and the General Prison Society. A. Labord.
The Accidents L w. Le Normand.
Rome. L. M. delin.

Journal des Économistes.—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 fr. soc.
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The Finances of Japan. K. Kijima.
The Budget of the City of Paris. E. Letourneau.

Mercure de France.—26, RUE DE CONDÉ, PARIS. 2 fr. April 1.
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Hugues Rebell. H. Mazel.
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The Salon of the Independents. C. Morice.

Nouvelle Revue.—HACHETTE. 55 fr. per ann. April 1.
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The Value of Science. H. Poincaré.
Jules Verne. Eugène Morel.

France and Morocco. ***

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Vence. Concl. Jules Grez.

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Aristid Maillo. Octave Mirbeau.

Edouard Dollfus on Robert Owen. E. Faguet.

French Poetry in 1904. A. Retté.

Luigi Pirandello and Alfredo Panzini. M. Muret.

Frederick William I. of Prussia, Ancestor of two French Pretenders.

Baron Heckendorf.

The French Ancestors of the Kaiser. Du Persa.

April 15.

Is it possible to found a Popular Moral System on Reason Alone? F. Buisson.

Art, the Institute, and the State. Octave Mirbeau.

Paradoxes of the Friends of War. J. Novicow.

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England and Islam. Mustafa Kamel Pacha.

In the Interior of Morocco. Prof. E. Montet.

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Revue des Deux Mondes.—HACHETTE. 62 fr. per ann. April 1.

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The Vocation of Lamennais. C. Boudard.

The Migrations of Matter. A. Dastre.

April 15.

October 13th, 1870. Comte d'Haussonville.

Letters of Hippolyte Taine.

The Ritualist Movement in the Anglican Church. P. Thureau Dangin.

Julie de Lespinasse. Contd. Marquis de Ségrur.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—92, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 fr. April.

The English at Muscat. X.

The Russian Navy. G. Demanche.

The Segonzac Mission.

Revue Générale.—21, RUE DE LA LIMITE, BRUSSELS. 12 fr. per ann. April.

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The Belgian Revolution of 1830. M. Damoiseraux.

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H. Mainde.

Revue d'Italie.—57, VIA DELLA FREZZA, ROME. 1 fr. April.

The Politics of Race. A. Delfini.

The Latin Element in the Balkans. Prof. A. Baldacci.

Railways in Italy. Tourist.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c. April 1.

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April 15.

Christ the Prototype of Humanity. Cont. C. N.

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Chinese Pearls. A. A. de Fauvel.

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The Russian Problem. Contd. V. Bérard.

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Fashoda. C. de Freycinet.

Warlike China. Capt. d'Ollone.

Letters from Paris and Vienna to Mathilde Wesendonk. Contd. Richard Wagner.

Easter at Jerusalem. M. Harry.

The Theatre of To-day. Porel.

The Russian Problem. Contd. V. Bérard.

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The Teaching of Living Languages. Contd. E. Hovelaque.

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Mac Sangnier. Abbé Delfour.
In the Land of Huss. Cont. A. Dard.

Vie Socialiste.—16, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 50 c. April 5.
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The Congress at Rouen. P. Renaudel.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

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Catholic Action in France; A Letter from Cardinal Merry del Val.
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A New Work concerning the Index.

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Modern Wood-Engraving: F. Vallotton. Illus. V. Pica.
The Pigmy Tribes of Equatorial Africa. Illus. A. Ghisleri.

Natura ed Arte.—MILAN. March 15.
The Tunnelling of the Simplon. Illus. G. Fal当地.
Recent Excavations at Pompeii. Illus. L. Contorti.
Pietro Vanni. Illus. O. Roux.
The Steering of Balloons. F. Mazzoni.

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Tunis Once More. XXX.

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Domenico Farini. With Portrait. Prof. D. Zanichelli.
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The Anglo-French Convention. F. de Novellis, Deputy.
William II. and Morocco. XXX.

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From the Nile to the Jordan. Contd. P. Stoppani.
Drinking Water in Florence. A. J. de Johannis.
The Live Stock Journal: Almanac for 1905. A. V. Vecchi.

April 15.

Augusto Conti as Philosopher. V. Sartini.
Augusto Conti as Deputy. P. Campello.
Augusto Conti and the National Conservatives. R. Mazz. i.
The Last Days of A. Conti. A. Norsa.

St. Clare of Assisi. P. Misticatelli.

From Nile to Jordan. Contd. P. Stoppani.

Rivista d'Italia.—VIA DEL TRITONE 201, ROME. April.
Dante's Circle for Hypocrites. F. Delfino.
Modern Theories of Physics. P. Rotta.
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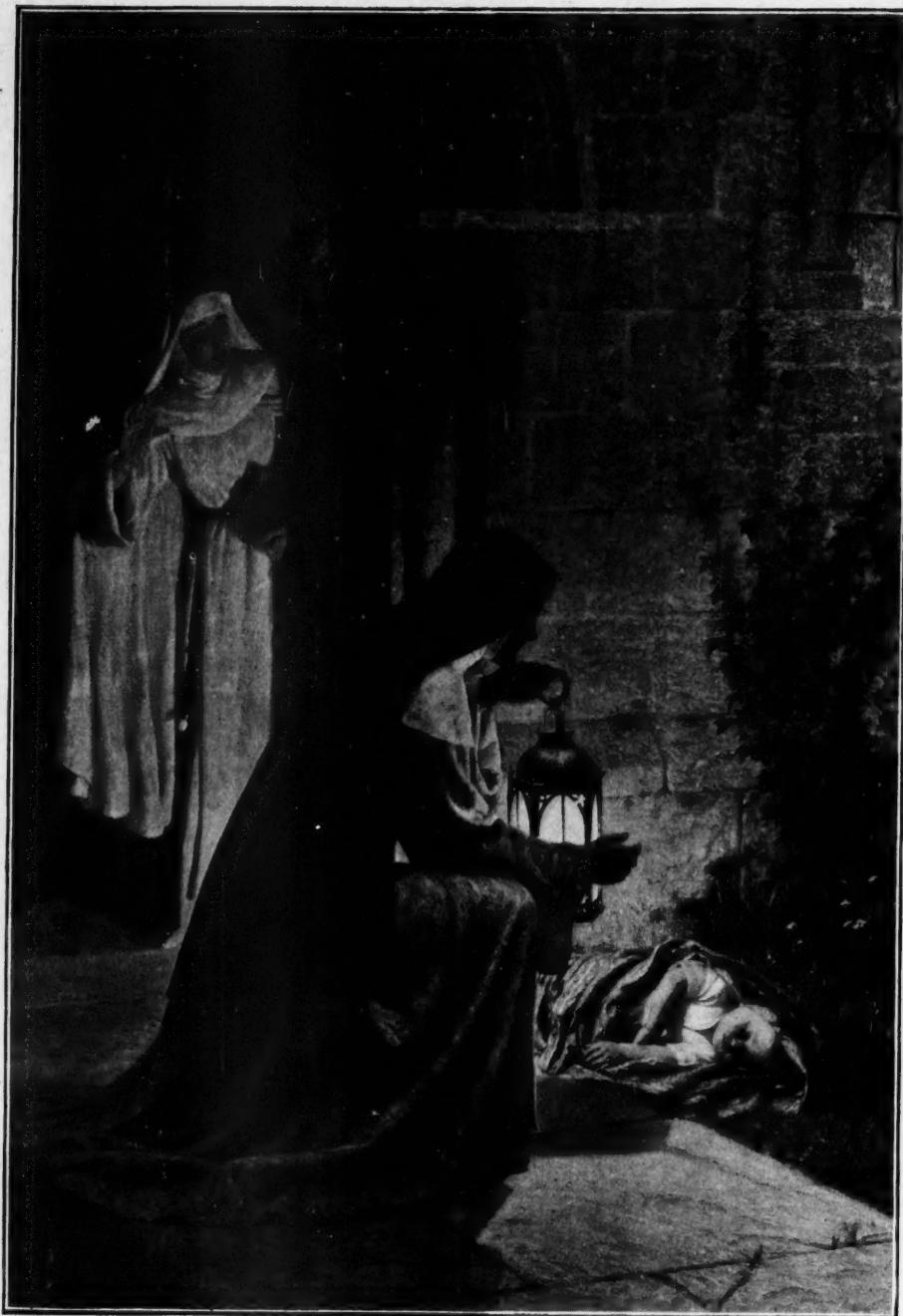
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